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HISTORY
OF
JOHNSON COUNTY
INDIANA

Volume 2

BY
ELBA L. BRANIGAN, A. M.

ILLUSTRATED

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CHAPTER XIV.

JOHNSON COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Johnson county played an honorable part in defense of the Union and sent from within its borders more than two thousand men to defend the flag. The part they played has been fully recorded in Judge Banta's History of Johnson County (1888), and to the present writer little has been left to say of the general military affairs of the county.

The present generation has come to feel a very impersonal interest in the great Civil war. The grandchildren of the veterans of 1861 look upon the events of that war with the unconcern with which they read the school history accounts of the war of the Revolution. To stimulate interest in the life stories of the men who so gallantly went to the field of battle, we have sought and found a story which ought to make an appeal to every patriotic impulse.

Samuel Watson Van Nuys, son of John H. Van Nuys, of the Hopewell neighborhood, a junior in the Hopewell Academy at the outbreak of the Civil war, volunteered in Capt. T. A. Jeffery's Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His diaries and letters written from the front have been preserved and, by permission of the family, they are here first given publication. The account begins with his service in the hospitals of Washington, D. C., and closes with his death on the field of battle on September 29, 1864. He rests in an honored grave in our own Greenlawn cemetery, and his memory is still cherished by many of the same company who are still among the living.

MEMORANDA OF SAMUEL W. VAN NUYS, COMPANY F, SEVENTH INDIANA
VOLUNTEERS.

Sunday, June 1, 1862.

Today finds me in Washington City at Cousin Newt's. Attended church with Newt and Jennie at Dr. Gurley's Church, had an excellent sermon. In evening Newt and I visited various places in the city. Visited Jackson Square, White House, Treasury Department, Post Office and Interior Departments; also Williard's Hotel. Bade cousins farewell late in evening and returned to the hospital.

Monday, June 2, 1862.

Surgeons having got orders to clear the hospital for wounded men, assigned me to garrison duty, but by hard entreaty I prevailed on them to send me to the regiment. Wrote Newt a letter and prepared to leave in morning.

Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

Surgeon discharged me and I left for the regiment. Took a boat and ran down to Alexandria. Took the cars at Alexandria for Fort Royal. Went as far as Manassas and stopped for the night.

Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

Had a very uncomfortable night's rest. Rained all day. Ran as far as Goose Creek, found one bridge unsafe and had to lay over till next day. Officers were very uneasy during the night, as we were in a hostile part of the country, without a guard. At ten o'clock the report of a musket rang out on the still night air; in an instant all was alarm and confusion. We hastily scrambled out of the car and ran down to the engine, where we learned that the engineer had fired at two men coming towards the train, who turned and fled. We went back to the car and nothing more occurred during the night.

Thursday, June 5, 1862.

Train started about noon. Reached Front Royal at four p. m. Found the town full of troops and no place to stay. Heard that our brigade was beyond Luray. In company with six others I started for the regiment. Went a mile out of town and stopped for the night in an old barn.

Friday, June 6, 1862.

Started for Luray, distant 25 miles. Marched hard all day and reached town at six p. m. Slept again in an old barn.

Saturday, June 7, 1862.

Learned that our brigade was six miles beyond town, accordingly started for it. When we reached the place we learned that the brigade had sent back their baggage and were at least 18 miles ahead of us, marching toward Stanton. Were at a loss to know what to do, but finally determined to stay with second brigade for the present. Went to the 139th Illinois and got some grub. Slept in an old barn again.

Sunday, June 8, 1862.

Knocked around till late in evening. Then determined to go ahead. Met

the major, who said they were 50 miles up the river. He told me to go back to Luray and stay with the sick. Did as I was ordered.

Monday, June 9, 1862.

Lieut. Jeffery, with a lot of sick boys, came back to Luray. Saw Duclap and Young. Being unfit for duty, Lieutenant gave me a furlough of thirty days. Left same day for home.

Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

Reached Winchester in evening, pretty tired.

Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Reached Martinsburg in time to take the four o'clock train for home. Stranded all night; got to Bellaire next morning.

Thursday, June 12, 1862.

Left Bellaire at five a. m., on Ohio Central R. R., got to Columbus at two p. m. Took Bellefontaine Road and reached Indianapolis at six a. m. next morning.

Friday, June 13, 1862.

Reached Franklin at eight a. m. Went to Uncle Doc's. They were much surprised to see me.

Started for home and met several old friends on the road who did not know me.

Took pa and ma by surprise while canning currants. They were very much astonished and pleased to see me.

Little Mollie failed to know me, but soon found out I was Brother Watt. Found the friends all well and everything looking perfectly right.

Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Looked around over the place some. Visited Uncle Ike and Aunt Ellen in evening with ma and Mollie.

Learned by today's paper that our boys have had a fight and are badly cut up.

Sunday, June 15, 1862.

Went to church both in morning and evening. Met many old friends. All anxious for me to visit them.

Monday, June 16, 1862.

Went to Franklin for the mail. Uncle James and Aunt Betsey came to see us in the evening.

Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Ma, Mollie and I visited Uncle Dory's. I found them very anxious about Sam. Heard that Uncle Dick had his leg broke in the late fight.

Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

Pa and I attended the Union convention at Indianapolis. Went up on cars, and met Lieut. Holmes coming home wounded. He says Uncle Dick's leg is badly broken. James Bone, Ben Trout and John H. Vanneys are missing.

Thursday, June 19, 1862.

Went to town, visited Uncle William and Allen. Uncles Will, Allen, Pete, Corneal, John, and Corneal Vanneys, met at our house and made arrangements to send John to nurse Richard.

Friday, June 20, 1862.

Wrote a letter to Newt Voris. Nothing worthy of note.

Saturday, June 21, 1862.

Found my furlough was defective, went to Indianapolis and got it remedied by Dr. Bobbs.

Sunday, June 22, 1862.

A beautiful day. Attended church in morning and evening.

Monday, June 23, 1862.

Went to Franklin for the mail. Got Dr. Donnell to vaccinate me.

Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Ma, Mollie and I visited Uncle Dan, met Minnie and Doc there. Had a very pleasant time. Called at Mr. Henderson's and took supper.

Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

At home all day. Uncle Doc and Aunt Kate made us a visit. No news from any quarter.

Thursday, June 26, 1862.

No news; no letters; nothing worthy of note.

Friday, June 27, 1862.

Visited Uncle Corneal in morning. In evening attended a school picnic: had an exceedingly pleasant time. Some of the girls went home with us. Doce & Tom Brewer spent the night.

Saturday, June 28, 1862.

Our folks commenced harvesting; assisted them some. Uncle Harve came out today on visit.

Sunday, June 29, 1862.

Attended church both in morning and evening. Went to Uncle Sam's for dinner.

Monday, June 30, 1862.

Worked in the harvest field all day; very tiresome.

Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

Still in the field. Got the news of severe fighting at Richmond. All are intensely interested in the news.

Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Went to town to get the news and take Uncle Harve to the cars. Brought Aunt Beck back on a visit. Spent the evening at Uncle Corneal's.

Thursday, July 3, 1862.

Visited Uncle Jimmie's. Read letters from John & Kate.

Friday, July 4, 1862.

Went to town. Our men reported beaten at Richmond. Visited by Mr. & Mrs. Henderson.

Saturday, July 5, 1862.

Making preparations to leave for the regiment coming Monday. Went with Aunt Beck to town to get some miniatures taken.

Sunday, July 6, 1862.

This is my last Sunday at home. Attended church in morn and eve. Bade many friends goodbye and rec'd letters for boys.

Monday, July 7, 1862.

Packed my knapsack. Bid friends farewell and left for the Regiment. Fell in with Uncle Orion at Indianapolis. Went to Bates House, where we found Col. Gavin & Dr. Wooden. Got transportation and left with Dr. Wooden and several others at 8:40 p. m. Go by way of Crestline, Pittsburg & Baltimore.

Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

Seven o'clock found us in Crestline—206 miles from Indianapolis. Took

cars for Pittsburg immediately—distance 288 miles. Reached Pittsburg at 1:30 p. m. and left for Harrisburg—distance 250 miles.

Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Got to Harrisburg at one a. m. and changed cars for Baltimore—distance 180 miles. Reached Baltimore at six a. m. Got breakfast and took cars immediately for Washington—distance 50 miles. Reached Washington at ten a. m. This I am writing from Jackson Square, where we are resting on our way to the hospital to see Uncle Dick. Found Dick in good spirits and doing well. Late in evening pushed on to Alexandria and through to camp. Found the Regiment three miles from Alexandria. Boys all well and recovering from the fatigue of their late marches.

Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Stirred around camp. Boys in good camping ground, with a prospect of staying for some time.

Friday, July 11, 1862.

Company drills in morning. Quite a warm day. Drill and dress parade in evening.

Saturday, July 12, 1862.

Drill in morning. Went "Dewberry" hunting with John Henderson. Drew new guns—Enfield rifles. Dress parade in evening. Went bathing with the boys. Helped with pay rolls.

Sunday, July 13, 1862.

Was detailed for guard. No preaching. Very warm day.

Monday, July 14, 1862.

Was relieved from guard. Train went to Washington after tents and camp equipage.

Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

Made a draw on the commissary. Got a lot of cooking utensils and clothes; got into our Sibley tents; almost feel at home again.

Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

Signed the pay rolls and drew our money. I drew four months' pay (\$52). Officers took a frolic and some of them got high and were scarcely able to perform on dress parade.

Thursday, July 17, 1862.

Went swimming with Sam and John H. The same old routine of drill and parade.

Friday, July 18, 1862.

Was detailed for guard. Rained nearly all day. No news.

Saturday, July 19, 1862.

Our brigade was reviewed both in morning and evening by Gen. Carroll. Wrote a letter home. No preaching.

Sunday, July 20, 1862.

Made a mistake in recording yesterday's events. The reviews took place today instead of yesterday.

Monday, July 21, 1862.

Our brigade (Carroll's) and Gen. Tyler's were reviewed today by Gen. Sturgis. It was very warm and boys suffered much.

Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

Nothing going on worthy of record.

Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

Sent to Alexandria with Will Davis and got a gold pen with which I am now writing. Was drilled today by Gen. Carroll in the manual of arms.

Thursday, July 24, 1862.

Got orders to march at 12 m., but orders were soon countermanded. Boys all loath to leave our present camp. Dress parade in evening. Got orders to be ready to march at four o'clock next morning.

Friday, July 25, 1862.

Orderly got us up at three a. m., expecting to move at four o'clock. Struck tents at eight and sent them to the R. R. Marched to the R. R. at 1 p. m. and took the cars south. Understand we go into camp 30 miles south. Reached Warrenton at nine p. m. Left cars and camped, sleeping on the ground. Sloan, Overstreet and Jno. H. went to the hospital—none of them much sick. Co. F. got five recruits today from Indiana.

Saturday, July 26, 1862.

Rose with the sun, having slept well. Got breakfast, fell into line and marched through town to camp.

Warrenton is a beautiful town and strongly settled. Camped two miles from town, putting up our Sibleys.

In the evening Sam and I went out blackberrying and got a fine lot. Boys all in the best of spirits. Clouds threaten rain.

Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Rained very hard during the night. Inspection of arms in morning. Preaching in evening by our Chaplain. Wrote a letter to Uncle Doc. Dress parade as usual.

Monday, July 28, 1862.

Company drill in the morning. Also battalion. Regimental drill in the evening—were drilled by Gen. Carroll. Many rumors are afloat about marching orders—some say we go back to Alexandria; others, on towards Richmond.

Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

Quite hot and sultry today. Sam List and Allison both unwell. Sergeant Smith, Adams and Brown were detailed today, to take charge of Gen. Pope's baggage. Drill in morning and evening as usual.

Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

Very hot again. Sam and Allison still unwell. Health of the regiment is getting very poor, on account of poor water and hot weather. Our regiment was drilled today by Gen. Carroll.

Thursday, July 31, 1862.

Very hot. Drill in the morning. No mail. Rumors of marching orders again. John, Overstreet and Sloan returned from the hospital.

Friday, August 1, 1862.

Col. Cheek being sick, we were drilled by Carroll. Heard that Col. Gavin was wounded in Kentucky by guerillas and Lieutenant Braden killed. The 16th Ind. Battery has been firing salutes all day—cause Van Buren's death. Still very warm. Good deal of sickness in the company. Wrote to A. J. T.

Saturday, August 2, 1862.

Got orders to march at 12 m. Turned over our tents to Government. Gen. McDowell and staff passed in morning. Marched at 12 o'clock for Sulphur Springs—distance 5 miles. Found the springs in a beautiful place. Went bathing in the river near with Jno. H. Allison, Dunlap Covert and Voris.

Sunday, August 3, 1862.

Inspection of arms in morning. Preaching in the evening, by Kiger from the text, "Lord, remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom." A man of our brigade was drowned by falling in the river. Dress parade as usual.

Monday, August 4, 1862.

Review in the morning, by Gen. McDowell. Day was very warm. Boys had to appear with knapsacks and suffered much from heat. Officers and men denounced McDowell in unmeasured terms. The greatest event of the day was the reappearance of O. S. Springer, who was taken prisoner at Port Republic. He was confined at Lynchburg and escaped after many adventures and narrow escapes. Springer reports Bone and Fishback at Lynchburg.

Tuesday, August 5, 1862.

Marched at seven o'clock for Culpepper. 'Twas intensely warm and we had our knapsacks to carry; consequently we suffered much—many of the boys falling out of ranks. Reached Hazel river at 12 m. and camped on its banks, waiting for the teams. Boys were in water all evening. Late in evening went swimming myself, with Allison, John H. Dunlap and others. Pitched our "ponchos" and slept well.

Wednesday, August 6, 1862.

Marched again at six o'clock—our regiment leading the brigade. Had our knapsacks hauled. Got along much better; camped two miles from Culpepper. Had hardly got into camp when Sergeant Fish of Co. A., who was taken prisoner at Port Republic, came into camp, having escaped like Springer. No reports. Sergeant Harden—of our Company, wounded and supposed to have been killed at Port Republic—at Lynchburg, doing well.

Thursday, August 7, 1862.

Rebels are said to be crossing the Rapidan. Some excitement consequently. Dress parade in the evening. Weather intensely hot.

Friday, August 8, 1862.

Was detailed for guard. Rumors came in all morning that seesh were advancing. At three o'clock p. m. orders came to march immediately, "Long roll" was beat and much excitement ensued. Took the Culpepper Road, stopped in town two hours; marched through town and rested an hour, then marched two miles and camped in the woods, without blankets. Davis and I gathered a lot of leaves, made a bed and were soon in the land of dreams.

Saturday, August 9, 1862.

Slept tolerably well. 'Rose, got breakfast and were ready to start by six o'clock. During the morning a large force of infantry and artillery passed under Gen. Banks. After dinner a very heavy cannonading com-

menced four miles from our camp and continued all evening. Stragglers soon commenced coming back and reported a severe fight going on. At seven o'clock p. m. we left camp for the battlefield. On the road we met the 3rd brigade (Tyler's) straggling back, badly cut up. Arriving on the field, we were immediately marched to the front. The rebels soon commenced shelling us—the shells bursting all around and over us. One shell burst immediately over our heads, severely wounding Will Young in the foot, Surface in the knee, and cutting Esher's clothes. Young was just behind me and Fisher in the file in front. Firing now ceased and we took a position along a woods; here we remained quietly for an hour or more. In the meantime the rebels brought a battery and two regiments of infantry and posted them on our left, so as to rake our whole line. Our officers saw the danger and reported it to the General, but he said he could not move us. The battery was not more than 100 yards from our regiment. We heard the rebel officer give the command, "Give them cannister—load—fire." A terrific storm of shot was poured into our regiment. They stood two or three rounds, then broke in confusion and ran over the hill, where we reformed and marched to a new position. A terrific cannonading now took place between the rebel battery and one of ours and the rebels soon retired. Sloan and Gordon were slightly wounded. Through the mercy of a kind Providence I escaped unhurt.

Sunday, August 10, 1862.

All expected another big battle today, but nothing beyond skirmishing took place. We marched back a mile or more and remained idle during the day. Will Young sent to hospital. Exceedingly warm.

Monday, August 11, 1862.

An armistice was agreed on till two o'clock, for the burial of the dead. Some of our boys visited the battlefield. They represented it as a horrible sight. Our men were undoubtedly worsted in the battle of Saturday. Gen. Milroy came along and said the fight would commence again at two p. m. I anticipate a very bloody battle. Some will fall, who will survive? Serious reflections force themselves on my mind. The Lord is all-powerful to save and has promised, "I will never leave or forsake thee." In Him do I put my trust.

Tuesday, August 12, 1862.

It is now seven o'clock a. m. Nearly everybody predicts a battle today. May the Lord have mercy on us all, and may the god of battles give us the victory.

It promises to be an exceedingly warm day. The officers say we have 100,000 men. Gen. Milroy, with a large cavalry force, had the advance. It was soon ascertained that the rebels had fallen back. Our brigade was not moved. During the day our baggage came up and we pitched our little "ponchos." Scarcely were our tents up when we were ordered out on picket. No adventures.

Wednesday, August 13, 1862.

Came off picket at daylight. Gen. Milroy still in pursuit of Jackson. Inspection of arms in evening.

Thursday, August 14, 1862.

Lieutenant Holmes returned today. Regimental drill and dress parade in evening. Rumors of marching orders.

Friday, August 15, 1862.

Got orders to march at nine a. m., at which time our division (Ricketts) moved towards Gordonsville. Marched eight miles and camped. Got a letter from Sam List and one from Dick Ditmore.

Saturday, August 16, 1862.

Remained in camp all day. Many rumors current, about Jackson being reinforced and advancing. Wrote a letter to Uncle Dick. Dress parade in evening and got orders to cook three days' rations and prepare to march. Weather cool.

Sunday, August 17, 1862.

A beautiful day. Feel quite unwell. Rumors this morning that we are to fall back; also rumors of a 30-days armistice. In evening we marched again; moved about five miles and camped on Cedar Run. Pitched our "ponchos" and went to roost. Col. Carrell badly wounded while out scouting.

Monday, August 18, 1862.

Remained in camp all day. General muster in morning, in accordance with "Sec. of War's" order. In evening got orders to load up and send our knapsacks and camp equipage to the rear. Jackson is reported advancing with a very large force. Much speculation among the boys as to our future movements—some think we will fight; others say we will retreat. At dark we crawled into our "ponchos" without blankets and went to sleep.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

Last night at ten o'clock our officers roused us and gave us orders to fall into line without noise. It now became evident we were going to retreat.

Silently we got into line and marched towards Culpepper. Moved a mile and a half and halted till daylight. Started then and marched steadily all day. Passed through Culpepper at one p. m. with drums beating and colors flying. Got into camp at ten o'clock at night, having marched 18 miles. Boys thoroughly tired and grumbling and officers cursing.

Wednesday, August 20, 1862.

Rose at sunrise. Skirmishing soon commenced on the opposite side of the river, which continued all day. Batteries were planted and forces drawn up and every preparation made for giving Jackson a warm reception. Infantry got orders to carry 100 rounds of ammunition. Mail came, but no letter for me.

Thursday, August 21, 1862.

Expected to move during the night, but morning still finds us on the banks of Rappahannock. Brisk cannonading commenced at ten a. m. and continued through remainder of the day. Infantry were not engaged. It is evident there will be severe fighting on the Rappahannock. We hear Gen. Reno has been fighting all day on our left. Sigel is on the right.

Friday, August 22, 1862.

Were awakened early by a heavy cannonading, which continued for an hour. It soon commenced again, five or six miles up the river, where Sigel is posted. Heard in evening that Sigel has captured a battery and demolished a rebel brigade; think it all bosh. In evening our brigade moved a short distance to the rear into a wood. Went with Davis and Henderson to the river to bathe. Part of our force has crossed the river and taken position. Am getting tired of this suspense. Have been living on coffee, sugar, crackers and fresh meat for two weeks and am getting tired of the fare. Also am going it without knapsack or blankets and without any mail. Such is the life of a soldier. Rained hard during evening.

Saturday, August 23, 1862.

Morning opened cloudy. Ate breakfast. Ransdall and I then went to the station to fill our canteens; while there the artillery opened and the firing soon waxed exceedingly warm. Several of the enemy's shells passed over and burst near us; firing lasted two hours and then seemed to be transferred up the river to Gen. Sigel's command. A heavy mail came in late last evening; no letters from home. Heavy firing commenced again in our front at ten a. m. and continued till 12 m., when our forces fell back towards War-

renton. We marched till nine o'clock at night, when we camped in five miles of Warrenton.

Sunday, August 24, 1862.

Felt very unwell—had fever during night. Doctor sent Covert and me to hospital at Warrenton, but all the sick were ordered back to their regiments. Consequently we returned to the regiment; some fever through the day. Slept in the ambulance.

Monday, August 25, 1862.

Still sick. Several old acquaintances from Indiana came to regiment as recruits. Got a letter from home. In evening regiment got orders to move to Waterloo. I was hauled to Warrenton and left in hospital.

Tuesday, August 26, 1862.

Laid in church till evening, when I was put on cars for Alexandria. Ran out of town a few miles and laid by till morning.

Wednesday, August 27, 1862.

Heard this morning that the rebels have burnt some of the railroad bridges, so we can't get out. Laid in cars all day without any medicine or provision.

Thursday, August 28, 1862.

Still in the cars, waiting for the railroad to be repaired. Understand our forces are falling back from Warrenton and the enemy pursuing. Cars ran up to the first bridge burnt. Late in the evening the surgeon ordered all who were able to walk to get out and go on. I was very weak but walked on to Bristol Station.

Friday, August 29, 1862.

Pushed on this morning to Manassas Junction, where I come across Leo Morgan from our company, also sick. In evening we went on to Bull Run. I was very weak. Here we slept in the bushes.

Saturday, August 30, 1862.

Staid all day at Bull Run. Felt some better. Haven't drawn any provisions for a week; had to live on green corn, apples and potatoes. Very heavy fighting took place today and yesterday in which our men were worsted. I hear our boys were engaged and Tom Fisher was wounded.

Sunday, August 31, 1862.

Remained at Bull Run till evening, when Bob Carter came along and we went on to Fairfax Station. Am improving some.

Monday, September 1, 1862.

Had a chance to go to the hospital from the station, but so many sick and wounded were going that I determined not to go. Went with Carter to Fairfax Court House. While there our wagons came along, going to Alexandria. Being too weak to join the company, I went with the wagons to Alexandria.

Tuesday, September 2, 1862.

Moved a little nearer town, where we remained during the day. Very unwell again in evening and had a severe spell of cholera morbus during the night.

Wednesday, September 3, 1862.

Felt very weak and bad this morning. Quartermaster got orders to take the train to the regiment at Falls Church. Found the boys very much worn down by exposure and fatigue.

Thursday, September 4, 1862.

Put up our little bivouacs and made ourselves comfortable as possible. Have been in service just one year today and truly it has been an eventful year. Our regiment is now in Doubleday's brigade and King's division. Am still very unwell—got medicine from the doctor.

Friday, September 5, 1862.

Still sick—got more medicine from surgeon. Our army seems to be acting on the defensive. It is rumored that the rebels are crossing the Potomac into Maryland. Mail came in—got letter from D. B. Also wrote one home.

Saturday, September 6, 1862.

Our regiment was sent into surrounding forts for garrison. Six companies, our own included, went to Perkins Hill. Feel some better today. Boys began fixing up things in expectation of staying some time, but at nine o'clock got orders to march immediately. Lieutenant Jeffery reported about a dozen from our company as unable to march. John H. Trout, Overstreet, Swan and Covert among others. New said we were going to march but a mile or two and we could follow. Regiment started in the direction of Washington. We followed awhile, then lay down till morning.

Sunday, September 7, 1862.

Followed on toward Washington. Found that our regiment had crossed the river. We crossed over into Georgetown. Had much difficulty in finding in which direction our regiment had gone. One of the boys—Sennett, got too sick to walk; had to stop and rest; while resting a citizen came along and took him home with him; he then sent us a fine lot of bread and butter, beef and peaches. Started on after the regiment. Got out a mile from town and stopped for the night in a beautiful grove.

Monday, September 8, 1862.

Heard this morning that the regiment was 12 or 15 miles ahead of us. None of us being able to march so far, we went back to Georgetown to get into hospital, but could not get in without a certificate from surgeon. Bought some eatibles, went back and stayed all night on last night's ground.

Tuesday, September 9, 1862.

Started ahead; came across our old brigade; found a number of our boys with it; hear that our regiment is ordered back to it; concluded to remain with it for present. At nine a. m. the brigade got orders to report at Ft. Ellsworth. We crossed the Long Bridge, when our squad, being much fatigued, stopped under a tree till morning.

Wednesday, September 10, 1862.

Rose early and started; found the brigade at Ft. Ellsworth. Came across Low Allison and Norton, who are here in the convalescent camp. Rained in afternoon. Slept in a barn. Am still very unwell. Face, stomach and bowels much swollen.

Thursday, September 11, 1862.

John H. and I went to surgeon of the 84th and got certificates of disability. Found the hospitals in Alexandria full. Had to sleep in an old engine house. Got no medicine.

Friday, September 12, 1862.

Ben Trout came in with a "certificate." Spent the day as we pleased. Most of the boys attended market in morning and laid in a supply of peaches, etc. Can't get any medicine, on account of great number of wounded.

Saturday, September 13, 1862.

Spent a sleepless night. In evening were all sent out to Fairfax Semin-

ary hospital—two miles from Alexandria. Got very comfortable quarters in ward "B," but got shockingly bad grub. John H. and Trout both with me.

Sunday, September 14, 1862.

Am very weak, but able to get around. About 2,000 patients in this hospital—mostly wounded. Wrote a letter home, also to Uncle Dick.

Monday, September 15, 1862.

Doctor was around to see us for first time. He marks me down as suffering "debility," but left no medicine. Felt stupid and bad all day.

Tuesday, September 16, 1862.

Doctor gave me medicine this morning.

Wrote Brother John a letter. Good news this morning from our forces in Maryland, but I allow a great deal for exaggeration.

Wednesday, September 17, 1862.

A death occurred in our ward last night. Thus another name is added to the long list of the victims of this horrid war. Another soul perhaps is ushered into eternity unprepared. Another wife perchance and loving children are left to mourn the untimely fall of a fond father. Verily some one will meet with fearful punishment for causing so much suffering, sorrow and death. Another death took place during the day.

Thursday, September 18, 1862.

Nothing worthy of note occurred. Good news from our army, if it is to be credited.

Friday, September 19, 1862.

Everybody anxious to hear from our army. Attended prayer meeting in evening. Received a letter from Uncle Dick.

Saturday, September 20, 1862.

Wrote a letter to Zack Wheat.

Sunday, September 21, 1862.

Had preaching in morning in the seminary chapel. Got a letter from Uncle Dick, stating that he had his discharge papers and expected soon to start for home. Prayer meeting in evening.

Monday, September 22, 1862.

Nothing worthy of note.

Tuesday, September 23, 1862.

Attended prayer meeting in evening. Had an interesting meeting.

Wednesday, September 24, 1862.

John H., Ben and I were discharged from the hospital and sent to the convalescent camp: Wrote a letter home.

Thursday, September 25, 1862.

Nothing new.

Friday, September 26, 1862.

General Carroll sent over an order and had all the 7th Ind. boys sent to his camp.

Found several of our boys there—Covert, Allison, Overstreet and others.

Saturday, September 27, 1862.

Our boys had a chance for the small pox, which causes some uneasiness.

Sunday, September 28, 1862.

Had inspection in the morning. John H. and I took a stroll down to the "Arlington House."

Monday, September 29, 1862.

John H. and I tried to get a "pass" over into Washington, but failed. Got the promise of one on the morrow.

Tuesday, September 30, 1862.

Got our pass and went over to Washington. Visited the patent office. Spent much of the day at Cousin Newt's and took dinner there. Intended to return to camp in evening, but they persuaded us to remain over night.

Wednesday, October 1, 1862.

Newt persuaded us to stay for dinner and Jennie would make us a peach pie. Our appetites proved powerful auxiliaries to Newt's persuasion, so we agreed to stay. Visited the Smithsonian Institute during the day and viewed wonders and curiosities gathered from the four corners of the world. At three p. m. returned to Newt's and partook of an old-fashioned dinner of cabbage, peaches, potatoes and many other good things too tedious to mention—the whole being topped off with a magnificent "peach cobbler." It was just such a dinner as mother gets up. Ah, it did my heart and stomach good. Bid friends goodbye for camp.

Thursday, October 2, 1862.

Sick today and not able to be out of my tent. Orderly Davis, command-
our squad, is also sick seriously.

Friday, October 3, 1862.

Still unable to be out my tent. Got medicine from the 1st Virginia sur-
gion.

Saturday, October 4, 1862.

Feel somewhat better today—took no medicine.

Sunday, October 5, 1862.

More medicine today. Doctor says I have the remittent fever.

Monday, October 6, 1862.

Feel some better, but still took more "doctor's stuff."

Tuesday, October 7, 1862.

Lieutenant Thompson came into camp; says we are to go to the regi-
ment. Got orders to report at the depot in Washington in the morning.

Wednesday, October 8, 1862.

Felt very weak, but am going to go with the boys. Got into line, gave
three cheers for General Carroll, then started. I got to ride to the depot.
Waited all day for transportation. Felt very unwell toward night. Lieutenant
Thompson told me to go to Cousin Newt Voris' and stay till well. Night
therefore finds me snugly ensconced in a feather bed at Newt's.

Thursday, October 9, 1862.

Read a letter from pa to Newt. I find pa and ma are very uneasy in
regard to my health. Wrote a long letter home. John H. and Allison
dropped in towards evening, having had to stay all night and day at the depot.

Friday, October 10, 1862.

Think my health is improving. Wrote a letter to friend D. B.

Saturday, October 11, 1862.

In looking over the morning paper I saw a letter advertised for me. I
walked down to the office and got it. It proved to be from home—the first for
nearly two months. The folks have nearly all been sick but are getting better.
Am still getting better.

Sunday, October 12, 1862.

Newt went to church. I did not go. It proved a gloomy, rainy day and I almost got the blues, thinking of the hardships and dangers I must still meet if my life is spared.

Monday, October 13, 1862.

Ugly, rainy day. Went to the postoffice, expecting to get letter, but was disappointed. Am somewhat "blue."

Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

Today is election day in several of the states—Indiana among others—am greatly interested in the result.

Went to postoffice, as usual, but "nary" letter.

Wednesday, October 15, 1862.

Attended market after reading the morning paper to "pass off time." Went to office for mail, but no letter. Am anxious to hear from home.

Weather cool and disagreeable.

Thursday, October 16, 1862.

Went out in town after reading the morning paper and spent a good part of the day in strolling around. Came back in evening in time to read "Abijah Beanpole," a story in Godey.

Friday, October 17, 1862.

Spent most of the day in trying to draw my pay, but failed to get it—the paymaster being out of town. Saw "Barnum's Band" with Tom Thumb parading the streets. Returned to Newt's and found Jennie's cousins from Pa. there; also his brother-in-law.

Saturday, October 18, 1862.

Today went to the postoffice and lo! a letter from home! It contained news both good and bad and something more substantial in the shape of a "bank note." Returned to Newt's and wrote a long letter home. Health is improving much.

Sunday, October 19, 1862.

Suffered considerably with toothache. Did not attend church. In the evening took a stroll down town. Expect to report in the morning for the regiment.

Monday, October 20, 1862.

With a sad heart I bid cousins Newt and Jennie farewell for the regiment. After much delay I was directed to the medical director. Being the only one reported for duty, I was sent for the present to Epiphany hospital. Reached the hospital at three p. m.—the Episcopal church.

Tuesday, October 21, 1862.

Told the doctor I was not sent for medical treatment, but still he gave me medicine.

Spent most of the day in reading "The Old Guard of Napoleon."

Had a tooth extracted.

Preaching in evening by the chaplain.

Wednesday, October 22, 1862.

Took some medicine during the day. Put in the day on the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and the "Old Guard."

Preaching in evening by chaplain.

Thursday, October 23, 1862.

Finished the "Old Guard." Nothing worthy of note occurred.

Friday, October 24, 1862.

Nothing new. In evening services by chaplain.

Saturday, October 25, 1862.

Got a pass out on the street. Called at Newt's and found Cousin Kate there. Was much surprised and pleased to see her. Returned to hospital at four o'clock p. m.

Sunday, October 26, 1862.

General Banks and Surgeon General Hammond visited the hospital. Preaching in evening. Rained all day and night.

Monday, October 27, 1862.

Weather cleared off. Nothing new. Wrote to Charlie Smith. Received a lot of letters from the regiment.

Tuesday, October 28, 1862.

Wrote to Zack Wheat. Nothing more.

Wednesday, October 28, 1862.

Wrote to John H. Services as usual by the chaplain.

Thursday, October 30, 1862.

Got a pass and visited Cousin Newt. Went with Kate to patent office. Met Biers from our company in the hospital.

Friday, October 31, 1862.

Wrote a letter home. All patients in the hospital were mustered for pay.

Saturday, November 1, 1862.

Hear we are all to be sent to our regiments. Minus news of any kind.

Sunday, November 2, 1862.

Commenced a letter to Uncle Harve. Had preaching in evening. Also a visit from Cousins Newt Voris and Kate Vannuys.

Monday, November 3, 1862.

Finished and mailed my letter to Uncle Harve. Visited by Kate.

Tuesday, November 4, 1862.

Very unwell. Ate nothing scarcely all day.

Wednesday, November 5, 1862.

Some better today, but still very unwell. Nothing new.

Thursday, November 6, 1862.

All eager to hear the result of the election. Heard in evening the Democrats had carried the day—some jubilant, some mad.

Friday, November 7, 1862.

States all gone Democratic. Nothing new. Wrote home.

Saturday, November 8, 1862.

Papers state that our regiment has been in another fight, in which Isaac Magee, of our company, was killed. He was a good and brave soldier.

Sunday, November 9, 1862.

Paper states that McClellan has been removed, which causes a good deal of speculation and indignation among the patients.

Monday, November 10, 1862.

Drew overcoat and some other clothes from hospital stores. Much excitement in consequence of McClellan's removal.

Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

No news of any importance. Was out in city on a pass.

Wednesday, November 12, 1862.

Was detailed by the steward as a clerk. Wrote in the office during the day.

Thursday, November 13, 1862.

Wrote in office. Nothing new.

Friday, November 14, 1862.

Nothing worthy of note.

Saturday, November 15, 1862.

Visited cousins in evening. Also attended market.

Sunday, November 16, 1862.

Visited John H. in Casparis hospital. Found him sick, but improving.

Monday, November 17, 1862.

Spent the day in the office.

Tuesday, November 18, 1862.

Had a visit from John H. and Kate.

Wednesday, November 19, 1862.

Gloomy, rainy day. Spent the evening at Newt's. Kate starts for home in morning.

Thursday, November 20, 1862.

Still raining. Boys here all blue.

Friday, November 21, 1862.

Wrote all day in office. Was kept very busy.

Saturday, November 22, 1862.

Nothing new. Much excitement in consequence of Burnside's advance on Fredericksburg.

Sunday, November 23, 1862.

Not much to do today. Visited John H. in Casparis.

Monday, November 24, 1862.

Got a letter from Billy Davis. Boys all well.

Tuesday, November 25, 1862.

Wrote Billy Davis a letter. Nothing worthy of note occurred.

Wednesday, November 26, 1862.

Tried to draw my pay, but failed. No news from army.

Thursday, November 27, 1862.

Thanksgiving day! Had an excellent dinner and supper, contributed by benevolent friends.

Preaching in afternoon by chaplain and fine music by lady friends. Everybody pleased.

Friday, November 28, 1862.

Received a visit from that most welcome of all government officials, the paymaster. Drew two months' wages (\$26.00). Three still due me. Wrote home.

Saturday, November 29, 1862.

Went out in evening. Attended market. Bought a lot of apples.

Sunday, November 30, 1862.

Busy in office all day. Had a call from Hon. McKee Dunn, M. C., from Indiana. Said he had often heard of the "Vannuys family," etc. Had quite a pleasant little conversation with the honorable M. C. Had a visit from Newt Voris. Got letter from Charlie Smith, also from Sam List. Wrote to C. Smith.

Monday, December 1, 1862.

Got information that our hospital is to be broken up. Nothing unusual occurred.

Tuesday, December 2, 1862.

Visited Cousin Newt's in evening.

Wednesday, December 3, 1862.

Went to Newt's again in evening. Am trying to get a situation as clerk in some hospital during the winter.

Thursday, December 4, 1862.

Got orders to send convalescents to their regiments and close the hospital soon as possible.

Friday, December 5, 1862.

Breaking up—everything in confusion. Thirty-two sent to their regiments and thirty-seven to Carver hospital. Was very busy all day. Dr. Bryan keeps me for the present. Wrote home in evening.

Saturday, December 6, 1862.

Righting things up; posting registers, etc. Steward says we will not leave before Wednesday.

Sunday, December 7, 1862.

Did not attend church, for want of suitable clothing.

Monday, December 8, 1862.

Still busy at the old church. In evening we were transferred to "13th St. Hospital," which is still under charge of Dr. Bryan.

Tuesday, December 9, 1862.

Don't like our new quarters much—too public and inconvenient—am still retained in the office as clerk.

Wednesday, December 10, 1862.

Made up a lot of discharges—busy all day.

Thursday, December 11, 1862.

Nothing worthy of note occurred—am taking things easy.

Friday, December 12, 1862.

Got a letter from Charlie Smith; also wrote one home.

Saturday, December 13, 1862.

Good deal of excitement in town. A dispatch came from Fredericksburg, announcing that the grand battle which is to determine the fate of the Confederacy was commenced.

Sunday, December 14, 1862.

Exciting news from the army. Our forces getting the worst of it. Wrote to C. Smith.

Monday, December 15, 1862.

Took a stroll on the avenue after supper. Great excitement over news from the army.

Tuesday, December 16, 1862.

Nothing new worthy of note.

Wednesday, December 17, 1862.

Burnside repulsed with great slaughter. People much disheartened.

Thursday, December 18, 1862.

Wounded coming in from Fredericksburg. Much indignation manifested against "some one" on account of the blunder.

Friday, December 19, 1862.

Very busy all day. Mr. Cummings—our steward—is ordered off—expect I will have to shove for the regiment, as this is not a friend of mine.

Saturday, December 20, 1862.

Hospital was visited by the medical inspector and a general examination had for discharges. Fifteen are to get discharges.

Sunday, December 21, 1862.

Busy all day making out discharges. About dusk was astonished beyond measurement by a call from Uncle Cornuel Vannuys and Newt. I went back with them and spent the evening at Newt's; had pleasant time; uncle comes on a pleasure tour. Got letters from Uncle Harve and Dick and from home.

Monday, December 22, 1862.

Visited the capitol and Smithsonian with Uncle Cornuel—was in Senate Chamber and Hall of the House and heard a speech from Senator Lane. Spent the evening at Newt's. Wrote Sam List a letter.

Tuesday, December 23, 1862.

Nothing worthy of special note occurred. Visited the patent office with uncle and spent the evening with him at Newt's.

Wednesday, December 24, 1862.

Went with uncle to see the navy yard. Being a soldier, I am not considered entitled to the privileges of a white man; consequently I was refused admittance. Making great preparations for Christmas. Passed the evening with uncle and cousins.

Thursday, December 25, 1862.

A glorious day. Everybody in the best of spirits. Had a splendid dinner, contributed by the ladies of Washington, and a good speech.

At this point, January 1, 1863, we take up the story of Captain Van Nuys' life from his letters to his father, John H. VanNuys. We omit all matters of a purely personal character, but if space permitted they should be printed in full to show how kindly was his interest in his comrades in arms, how respectful was his devotion to his parents, and how high minded his ambitions to serve his country. We withhold comment upon the letters given, preferring to let the reader follow unguided this interesting story of one man's sacrifice to his country's cause:

Washington, D. C., January 4, 1863.

Had another fine dinner on New Year's Eve of turkey, chicken, pies, pudding, etc. Since I came to this house I get much better grub than formerly, but at the expense, I guess, of other poor fellows. I eat now with the

family nurses and ward masters and get about as good provision as I would at home.

People are a good deal exercised over the news from Rosecrans' army. The despatches this morning are not at all favorable. If we should be defeated there we may as well say, "Wayward sisters depart in peace."

One of Helleck's clerks was in here a few days since. He says the Army of the Potomac won't do any more fighting this winter. They will go into winter quarters, make reconnoissances and demonstrations, so as to keep Lee's army on the Rappahannock, while the fighting is done in the southwest. I give it for what it's worth.

Washington, D. C., January 11, 1863.

Dr. Bryan got an order today to close this hospital. Ambulances will be on hand at ten o'clock tomorrow to remove the patients to Columbian College hospital. Don't know what is to become of me if Dr. Bryan is placed in charge of another hospital. I am pretty certain I can go with him. If not, will get a recommendation from Dr. Bryan and go to the medical directors and try to get another place. If I fail I am ready for my regiment.

Washington, D. C., January 19, 1863.

As to news, there is none worth naming. We decently whipped the rebels at Murfreesboro—I suppose, if papers are to be trusted—and we got most shockingly whipped at Vicksburg. So it goes—the scales seem evenly balanced; neither party can gain any permanent advantage. The impression seems to be general that Burnside will try his fortunes again in a few days. I anticipate another repulse. Tell Paul just to mark it down in his day book that the Army of the Potomac will never accomplish anything until Mac is at its head and he will be there in less than two months.

The hospital is vacated now and the patients are scattered to the four winds. I, with about a half dozen others, have been retained by Dr. Bryan, to turn over the property. We expected to close shop some days since, but the tape is as slow as ever.

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1863.

I am still at the 13th Street Hospital, although the patients have all been gone nearly two weeks. We have been very busy making out invoices of property. I haven't had time to look for another place. I am not sanguine of getting a place. A good many hospitals have been broken up and I expect there are a surplus of fellows like myself looking for places.

Washington, D. C., February 1, 1863.

I am writing this letter from Columbia College Hospital. We finished all business at the 13th Street Hospital and I reported here last evening "as a patient," but I am in excellent health and do not expect to take any medicine.

I had a good recommendation from Dr. Bryan and tried to get another situation in several offices in the city, but found they all had their full complement of clerks, and consequently I am "out of business" and a candidate for the regiment.

What think you of the late changes in the Army of the Potomac? You have now in command a man who will fight without doubt, but I do not know how he will take with the army. He has the reputation of taking entirely too much whiskey for his own good or the good of others. I think so many changes show a very weak and vacillating administration. Am fast losing all confidence in old Abe's ability and begin to doubt his patriotism too.

Washington, D. C., February 5, 1863.

I see by the papers that the Butternuts are getting rather bold in our state. I am sorry that our state is taking the lead in such proceedings, but it is nothing more than I expected. My only surprise is that they abstained so long. We are gaining no victories and there is no prospect of any. Our money is rapidly depreciating and the whole country is going to ruin. No wonder the people are beginning to growl and grumble, get up demonstrations and talk of peace. I notice gold is selling at 60c premium today. I would not advise you to keep too many "greenbacks" on hand. I confess I have not much confidence in them. I heard one of our foreign ministers remark lately "that we will soon have to carry a basketful of 'greenbacks' to get shamed with."

Camp Distribution, near Alexandria, Va., February 10, 1863.

I write you a few lines to apprise you of my whereabouts and how I am getting along. Last Friday my name was taken for the regiment. Saturday I shouldered my knapsack and was sent to the Soldiers Retreat. Sunday morning I marched to Convalescent Camp. Here we were drawn up into line and those who wanted to go to their regiments were told to step forward. I volunteered for my regiment and was sent to this camp, which is a branch of the Convalescent Camp, and is more familiarly known as the "Stragglers' Camp," and here I am, waiting for transportation to the regiment. From the time I left the hospital until I reached this camp we were constantly under guard. This is something new and certainly shows a want of confidence on

the part of the government in her soldiers. I do not know how long we will remain here; it is rumored we go tomorrow, but we may not go for a week—the sooner the better.

Congress, I see, is trying to get the drafting machinery into operation again. It is time they make some provision if they intend to prosecute the war any further. Three hundred thousand troops go out by the first of June—the idea of arming the niggers is played out already, and if I am not mistaken, they cannot enforce another draft. I begin to think the war will be played out in less than six months for want of men to continue it.

I hope to write my next from the company.

Pratts Point, Va., February 15, 1863.

I am once more with the company (Company F, 7th Ind. Volunteers). We left Convalescent Camp Wednesday morning and reached the regiment Thursday noon; found the boys under orders to march at three o'clock. I just had time to roll up my blanket, get my dinner and a gun before we started. We went to the landing, took a boat and steamed down the river. Object of the expedition was to scout around and gather forage. Towards morning we ran aground on a sand bar and stuck fast. Towards noon we got off. We then tried to effect a landing at Mattock's Creek, but could not, on account of the shallowness of the water. We then steamed down as far as Nemining Bay and got aground several times while trying to land. Small boats went ashore several times and found large quantities of wheat and corn, but no rebels. They captured one "contraband" and brought him off as a trophy. The officers found they could not do anything with a boat as large as ours, so we returned to camp last evening without accomplishing anything more than the capture of the nigger. However, we had a nice ride—the weather was beautiful, the boys in fine spirits and we enjoyed it very much.

We are in the first army corps under General Reynolds, the first division under General Wadsworth and the second brigade under Colonel Gavin. I have no idea when we will march again. Hooker keeps his secrets to himself. I find the boys do not approve of the proclamation generally nor of Uncle Abe's idea of arming the negroes. They are in for anything to stop the war, but haven't much faith in such measures accomplishing it.

Pratts Point, Va., February 23, 1863.

The weather has been very disagreeable for the last week. Saturday night it commenced snowing and snowed all night and part of yesterday. The snow is now seven or eight inches deep, and in some places, where it has

drifted, much deeper, but we are in comfortable quarters and are getting along finely. The snow and rain together I think will render any immediate movement impossible.

General Hooker seems to be becoming more popular daily. He is a shrewd man and understands how to get the good will of the troops. Since he took command we have been well supplied with onions, potatoes, beans and light bread four times a week. The picketing is done by regiment. Our regiment has been on picket once since I came back. We did not see any rebels, as we didn't go towards the Rappahannock.

Pratts Point, Va., February 28, 1863.

I was truly glad to hear that you were in good health; also to hear of the great reaction which is taking place in regard to the war. I think, too, that a reaction is taking place, but unless it is sustained by speedy victories, I fear it will soon turn against us again. You are wrong in thinking me discouraged, although I see no prospect of peace at present. I am in as good spirits as ever. I hope and think we will finally be successful if the Butter-nuts don't raise a fire in our rear. Our superior resources and dogged obstinacy will worry them out if we cannot whip them. I still think I was right in saying three hundred thousand men go out by next June. Thirty-eight regiments of two-year men go out in May and nearly all the boys from the Eastern states by the last call are drafted men or nine-months' volunteers, but the new militia bill will supply this deficiency.

Our boys are all in good health and spirits today; they had a fine game of ball. All the boys in the company are chess players and card playing is at a discount.

Tomorrow we go on picket again.

Pratts Landing, Va., March 6, 1863.

You ask me if I really think McClellan ought to be entrusted with command again. All I can say is that I am not satisfied that he is not the best general we have. He is undoubtedly the most popular. I never heard a soldier abuse him and nothing irritates them so much as the "contemptible denunciations" of him by the radical papers. I cannot think he is a traitor—he has had too many good chances to place our army and Washington in the hands of the rebels. I acknowledge that Northern traitors, shouting for Jeff Davis and McClellan looks suspicious, but place Mc in command again and these traitors in less than a month will be damning him as heartily as they do old Abe now.

So much in regard to McClellan, but I am not in favor of giving him command of this army again until Hooker has been thoroughly tried. I hope he is the coming man. He undoubtedly will fight, but whether he is capable of handling a large army remains to be seen.

Pratts Landing, Va., March 22, 1863.

There is no news worth noting. We have rumors of marching orders and will have them daily until we do move. I do not think there will be a general movement before the first of next month and perhaps not then. I hope Hooker will not move until the rebs are in good condition, for it will only be killing horses and men and accomplishing nothing. We cannot conquer the rebels and the elements too. The boys seem to be growing more confident daily of whipping the rebs this summer. They think the summer campaign will certainly end it one way or the other. "So mote it be," I am sorry to say that Farragut has failed to take Port Hudson. I fear our gunboats are losing their former prestige; at least the rebels do not fear them as they did a year ago.

Pratts Landing, Va., March 15, 1863.

Last Tuesday's orders were issued to brigade and regimental commanders to procure everything requisite for the campaign, so in one sense of the word we are under marching orders. Hooker promises to begin a campaign as soon as he can move a wagon. The weather has been clear and quite March-like for some days, but the mud is too deep to move yet.

When does the new conscript take place? How many are to be drafted in Indiana? There is much interest manifested by the boys in that draft. Is Mr. Smith over forty-five? I notice ministers are not exempted. John Henderson says they are needed more than any other class of people.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 5, 1863.

The "Grand Review" came off last Thursday. Our division was reviewed by General Hooker and staff. Old Joe, of course, was the center of attraction. He is a much younger and healthier-looking man than I expected to see. General Wadsworth was on hand, too. He reminds me very much of Uncle Billy Sickles.

General Cutler, commanding our brigade, is liked very well so far.

Governor Morton paid us a short visit on last Sabbath evening. We were drawn up in line and he made us a short patriotic speech and then re-

turned to Meredith's headquarters. About nine p. m. we were again formed in line, and accompanied by the band, marched over and serenaded him. He and Meredith made us very complimentary speeches and we wound up with cheers for Morton, Meredith, Hooker, Old Abe and the Union. Thus passed our Sabbath evening.

We see no more prospect of a move than there was two weeks since. I suppose they are getting things in readiness, so that when we do go there will be no waiting for pontoons, supplies, etc. They are supplying the army with mules and pack saddles in places of wagons, two to each regiment. I suppose they are for the accommodation of the officers. It is rumored that each company is to have two mules to carry camp equipage and four "contrabands" to cook.

Pratts Landing, Va., March 29, 1863.

I suppose we are on the eve of important events. Hooker has issued orders, warning officers to send their wives and extra baggage to the rear by the first of April, as no opportunity will be given after that date. The boys interpret this as a declaration that we move at that time. I suppose a few days will determine where we strike and how. Hooker keeps his plans to himself, and we haven't the slightest idea of what he intends doing. It is said the rebs are nearly all gone from Fredericksburg. We see Lowe's balloon every day or so reconnoitering.

General Cutler took command of our brigade a few days since. He was formerly colonel of the 6th Wisconsin and was made brigadier with the last batch of appointments.

Gavin has gone home. He is still suffering from his wound and since he failed to get a brigadiership will, I fear, resign.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sheeks has resigned and is also home, so Major Grover is the only field officer we have with us.

Yesterday we were to have had a review of our corps, but it rained all day and it was postponed. The boys are very well satisfied with the result, for these "grand reviews" are nothing but grand bores.

Sunday today, but no preaching.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 12, 1863.

We are still in camp. We are laying here much longer than I supposed we would. Mac moved a month earlier last spring. However, we do not complain, for we know what it is to flounder around in the mud. I think we will move in a very few days. Furloughs to general officers and regimental

commanders were stopped yesterday. Our blacksmiths are working today (Sunday) shoeing horses and mules and our pioneer corps have orders to be ready to march tomorrow. Still we know nothing definite and may not move for some days.

Last Thursday our corps was reviewed by President Lincoln and Hooker. Uncle Abe is as homely as his pictures represent him; in fact the ugliest man I ever saw, except H. S. Lane.

Last Friday we had a general muster to ascertain how many conscripts would be required to fill the regiment. Our company wants nineteen. It will take three hundred or more to fill the regiment. Cutler is becoming very strict with us. We have inspection once a day and sometimes twice. We are compelled to keep our guns in good order and wear clean clothes or do all the dirty work about camp. Some of the boys grumble, but I think it a fine thing. It keeps up discipline and keeps the boys in healthy condition.

We have kept up our prayer meetings regularly twice a week all winter. There are usually fifteen or twenty present and we have very interesting meetings. Today I intend attending preaching in the 95th New York.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 17, 1863.

Our corps is still in camp. The cavalry has gone somewhere—don't know where, and it is said some of the corps also are moving. I suppose the whole army would now be in motion had it not stormed Tuesday night and Wednesday. Camp is full of rumors of all kinds. It is said our cavalry have had a big fight, capturing five hundred prisoners. Murfreesboro has been taken; rebs all gone from Fredericksburg, etc., but you know much more about the true state of affairs than we do. We never know anything until it is all over; and then we do not know half.

Today we were paid off—drew four months' pay. Captain intends going to Aquia Creek tomorrow and express home all the boys want to send. I sent you forty-five dollars. I suppose it will be sent to Eph Jeffery or J. L. Jones. You can call and get it and make the best disposition of it you can.

We found a seine while out on picket, went to the Potomac, hauled off our clothes and hauled out a fine lot of fish. Our squad, including the Hope-well boys, took in a rebel deserter. He belonged to Jackson's army.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 22, 1863.

Contrary to my expectations, Wednesday morning finds us in our old camp. We have been expecting orders to move every hour for two or three

days. General Doubleday's division of our corps moved to King George Court House last Monday. Griffin's division was to move yesterday, but we are still here. Suppose our turn will come today or tomorrow. Yesterday our sick were sent off, Sloan among others.

I received yours of the 12th a few days since. You had not yet received that document (referring to his application for a commission) I sent you. Have you got it yet? Do you think you can do anything with it? My knapsack is getting very heavy.

We are just in from company drill. They are now detailing eight men from each company for picket; they are ordered to carry their knapsacks and eight days' rations with them. It is hard marching with such a load and will break down many before the campaign is fairly opened.

You speak of me seeking for promotion, so I will state my prospects and ask your advice. Our Adjutant "Baily" goes on General Berry's staff, as assistant adjutant-general. This leaves the adjutancy in our regiment vacant. Captain Wolfe has been courtmartialed and *cashiered* for drunkenness; this leaves a vacant captaincy. I can say that I stand high—with the field officers, and I think I can get either position; what shall I take? If I take the captaincy I will be the junior captain (111th in rank) will go to Company B—a pretty hard company—and have a N. Y. rough for 1st lieutenant (a tolerably good fellow, however). An adjutant ranks as first lieutenant, has an easy and honorable position; is not responsible for any property, and is entitled to a horse—which he provides himself. An adjutant does no duty of any kind, not connected with his own Dept.; he has much better opportunity to post himself, for he is compelled to understand all company and regimental business. I have known adjutants to refuse a captaincy. The senior captain is usually promoted to major when a vacancy occurs, but a faithful adjutant is sometimes promoted to that position over the captains. The pay of an adjutant is \$120.00 per month. Captain gets the same pay with an extra \$10 per month for care of property; which shall I take? provided I can have my choice, for such things in army are exceedingly uncertain.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 26, 1863.

We are still in our old camp. I have missed it so often of late that I won't prophesy again as to when we will march. Doubleday's division has returned to their old quarters. They made a forced march to the lower Rappahannock, pretended to throw pontoons across the river and then returned to camp. I suppose it was a feint to cover a movement somewhere else.

There has been a good deal of excitement among the boys of late on the negro question. Some of our officers propose furnishing enough volunteers from our regiment to officer a regiment of darkies. They have sent a petition to the secretary of war and the names of those willing to take commissions. Lieutenant Holmes, Sergeants Branch and Daniels and James Fisher volunteered from our company. I was urged to give my name for a second lieutenancy, but refused for several reasons. I ain't hardly enough of an abolitionist yet to go that far, but I believe I would have gone into it if I could have persuaded any of our boys to it. Two of our best captains are at the head of it and it is daily becoming very popular with the boys. What would the people of Johnson county think of a fellow who would descend so low as to command "niggers?"

You ask if we get anything from the sanitary commission. Troops in the field do not. Contributions are sent to the sanitary commission in Washington and are distributed to the hospitals, which are pretty well supplied with jellies, canned and dried fruits, and such articles, by the commission. We have fared as well for the last three months as we would with an abundance of such delicacies. It cannot be said that Hooker has not fed us well, and this is one cause of his popularity.

Camp Near Rappahannock River, Va., May 8, 1863.

Yours of the 30th inst., stating your want of success with Governor Morton, came in a few hours since. I was much disappointed. I did not suppose you would succeed unless new regiments were formed, and that does not seem to be the policy of the government. You say Morton and Noble offer to recommend me for a commission in an African regiment and ask if I would be willing to accept such a position. I would prefer a white regiment, but would take a place in an African regiment if offered.

I refused to sign the petition gotten up in our regiment, not because my principles opposed it, but because I had no faith in it succeeding, being signed by no one higher than a captain, and secondly because the public sentiment at home was such that one embarking in such an enterprise would be considered without the pale of decent society. Such I know was the case a year ago.

If you and Uncle Doc think there is any reasonable prospect of succeeding in getting me a commission in a colored regiment, have time to spare and are willing to make the effort, I will accept if you succeed.

Camp White Oak Church, Va., May 10, 1863.

We are now in camp near the river, about five miles below Fredericks-

burg. Officers are putting up quarters and things indicate that we will remain here some days, unless the rebs take the offensive. It is said they have been largely reinforced and many think they will make for Washington again and give us Bull Run No. 3, but we used them up too badly for them to make a move of that kind. Had it not been for the disaster to the 6th corps we would have had greatly the advantage of them. As it was, I think we had much the best of it. Their loss in killed and wounded is undoubtedly greater than ours. Just to our left they charged in our lines thirteen times—on Sunday—and our batteries mowed them down by regiments with double charges of cannister. Prisoners say the slaughter was truly awful. Don't think our force was near all engaged. The loss in our corps was very small. In our regiment three were wounded, one since died. The 27th Indiana—in another corps—had 165 killed, wounded and prisoners; the regiment acted very handsomely, it is said.

I suppose it will require some time to reorganize our army. The time of nine months' and two-years' men is about over and I suppose they will be mustered out. There are thirty-five regiments of two-years' men; don't know how many nine months. There are five regiments of the latter in our division. The army, as far as I am able to judge, is still in excellent condition. Confidence in Hooker is not impaired. Hopewell boys all well.

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, May 15, 1863.

We are still in camp, but uncertain how long we remain. We had orders last night to be under arms at daylight. We were ready at the appointed time, but are still here and no prospect of moving today. It is said three hundred rebels came over this morning and gave themselves up, and I suppose our alarm arose from that fact—if fact it was.

Since our late battles gambling has increased to an alarming extent. It became so common that you could not go into the woods without finding a party under nearly every tree. This morning orders were read from Wadsworth and Cutler, strictly prohibiting it. Offenders hereafter are to be severely punished.

None of our boys have been engaged in it. Hopewell hasn't a single card player in our company. Boys all seem as steady and moral as when at home. Cutler has ordered company and regimental drills be resumed. Quite a number of regiments whose time is up have gone home. Doubleday's entire division, excepting two regiments, go out in a few days. Why isn't the government drafting men to fill their place?

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, May 21, 1863.

We are in the same old camp, with no prospects of moving and nine months and two years boys are going home rapidly. It is said that there will not be more than one division left in our corps when all are gone. The recruits are put in other regiments. A recruit has to serve three years. When the time of his regiment is up he is transferred to another regiment. It causes much dissatisfaction among the recruits, as they expected to go out with the others.

Since I last wrote we have been out on picket. Had a fine time with the rebel pickets. They stood on one bank and we on the other of the Rappahannock, only fifty to a hundred yards between us. We were forbidden to hold any communication with them, but 'twas no use, the boys would talk and trade. The rebs (Georgians) would fill a board with tobacco, trinkets of various kinds, then swim over, pushing the board with them. Coffee, knives, gold pens, anything we had they wanted. Our boys always got double prices. Common knives they said were worth five or six dollars, pens worth \$2.50 with us they paid five dollars for. Quite a number of the boys got silver finger rings. Jim Bone exchanged his testament with one of them.

The Seventh Louisiana Tigers also were opposite us. It was one of the three regiments pitted against ours at Port Republic. They were not so friendly as the Georgians, but a talkative old Irishman said we "gave them the devil" at that place—killed their lieutenant-colonel and 150 men—said that every man in the regiment shot at the man on the gray horse (meaning Colonel Gavin).

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, May 27, 1863.

As to news, I haven't much worth writing. Officers have been dashing about and wagon trains coming and going all day. I suppose, from what I see, a general move is on the tapis. The 8th corps from Baltimore is said to have arrived yesterday. It is reported that the rebels are falling back on Richmond, and, if true, I suppose their movement is the cause of our present orders. We have the news that Vicksburg is ours, but none of the details after the battle at Baker's Creek. Grant has done some smashing business there. Hope he has captured their entire army; perhaps it would force them to take the offensive here.

Yesterday I had a visit from Arch Voris. He came very unexpectedly, but nevertheless was very welcome. Same old Arch yet in spite of shoulder straps.

This morning our regiment was out on picket. Not being well, I was excused.

Wadsworth is now in Washington; General Meredith is in command of the division; Cutler is off somewhere, and Colonel Biddle of the 95th N. Y. commands the brigade.

How I wish I was home to take care of things this summer, but this must be done, and trusting in God, I will try and do my duty faithfully.

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, May 31, 1863.

Contrary to my expectation, we are still in camp. Our marching orders turned out a "flash in the pan." Commissary stores and everything else almost were laid up and remained so for several days. I see no signs of moving now, but we are liable to leave at any moment. A rebel movement of some kind is undoubtedly going on, but whether they intend attacking us or are preparing for another raid on Washington and into Maryland, or are falling back on Richmond, no one seems to know. If Grant has Vicksburg, I guess the latter surmise is correct. I hope they are going to take the offensive. Would like to see them try Washington again and get them over into Maryland. If we can get them on our own soil again they will not fare as well as they did before.

Cutler and Wadsworth are both back again. Yesterday we had corps review; marched out of camp at six a. m.; got up at four, cleaned our guns and got things in order.

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, June 5, 1863.

We are hourly expecting to march. Several times during the last few days we have had orders to move; but each time they were countermanded. The pontoon trains are now at the river—some say are across it. Troops have been moving toward the river all day; it is even said our men are over the river and the rebels are all gone; how true these reports are I cannot say, but it seems to me it is madness to attempt to cross if the rebels are still there; they are so strongly fortified that I fear they can never be whipped by an attack from the front; the only way to get at them is in their flank or rear. The news from Vicksburg seems not very encouraging. Grant has a heavy job on hand, and before he cuts through those fortifications I fear Johnson will cut through and demolish him.

Centerville, Va., June 16, 1863.

We left camp 12th and reached here yesterday. Came by way of Warrenton Junction. It was an exceedingly hard march, but I made it as well as

the best of them. We are now in the Centerville fortifications. They say we leave tonight—guess for Maryland. Another Pop. affair.

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, Frying Pan, Va., June 22, 1863.

We have had some very tough marching. The weather, until within the last two or three days, has been very warm. A great many cases of sunstroke occurred—several of them proving fatal. Sam narrowly escaped it. Yesterday our regiment left our brigade within eight miles of Leesburg. We were sent back to this place to act as guards and hunt guerillas. This vicinity is much infested by them; several of our wagons have been captured. After getting here yesterday we sent out scouting parties, who succeeded in capturing fifteen old citizens; last night they were sent to General Reynolds' headquarters. Of course they protest their innocence, but I have no doubt they are guilty. We have not been in any fight or skirmish yet. There was a heavy battle yesterday, I think in the direction of Snicker's Gap. We heard the cannonading very distinctly. We know nothing about the whereabouts of the rebels. Three corps of our army are in this region of country; don't know whether there are any more or not. Can't think the rebs are pushing into Pennsylvania very fast or we would be pushing after them. Guess their object is to get supplies and scare old Joe out of his reckoning. Yesterday I received a permit from adjutant-general to appear before the board in Washington for examination. This morning the permit and application for a pass to Washington were enclosed by the colonel to General Reynolds. I fear in the confusion of moving the "permit" may be lost, but there was no other chance. I can't get to Washington without a pass and can't get a pass without the "permit" goes with the application. Should I get to Washington I will be examined vigorously by a board, of which Major General Casey is president. Casey is a strict disciplinarian, so you can see my prospects are not particularly bright.

Jeffersontown, Md., June 27, 1863.

While "Will Resting" I write a line. We are now in the Cumberland Valley, moving towards South Mountain. Left Frying Pan day before yesterday. Came by Edwards Ferry, Poolsville, Barnstow, Greenfield and Adamstown. Hopewell boys all well and with us except Henderson. He is riding in the ambulance and is quite sick. Complains of giddiness and weakness. Liver is out of order. Davis, Holmes and Jeffrey with us. Sam well. All expect a big fight in here some place.

Emmettsburg, Md., June 30, 1863.

While halting for dinner I write you a line. We are moving north into Penn. Reached this place about an hour ago. Our regiment is Corp Main guard and I suppose we are several miles in the rear of our corps. There are a thousand rumors flying as to the whereabouts, strength and intentions of the rebels. It is said they have Harrisburg, but don't believe it, but one thing is certain, Lee is in downright earnest and may do a great deal of mischief. But still I am glad the war is transferred from Va. to Penn. We now have every advantage, and if we can't whip them on our own ground let us give in at once. I am confident our own men will fight much more willingly here than in Virginia—there is something worth fighting for here.

It is rumored that Hooker has been relieved—some say only temporarily. Meade appears to be commanding now; if it proves true and Meade is to be our commander, I fear there will be much dissatisfaction.

Haven't had mail or papers for some days. Think we will get mail this evening. Therefore we are destitute of news. I hear just now that "George B. McClellan is commander-in-chief of the land forces of the U. S." If true it will cause great enthusiasm in the army of the Potomac. Strange how the army admires that man. I am not as much for little Mac as I was before I read "McClellan—who he is and what he has done," by George Wilkes.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1863. (9:00 a. m.)

Have had another great battle and are victorious. Our regiment was not engaged on first day, our division being left behind by General Reynolds for Train guard. Were engaged Thursday night and Friday morning. John Shutters of our company was wounded through thigh—not badly. None others in our company hurt. Two killed and five wounded in the regiment. We are now in line, expecting to advance on the enemy. I have, through a merciful Providence, escaped unhurt. All our boys are present and well—Covert, Good, Dunlap, Trout, Sam List, Bone. Jim Dunlap is behind.

Emmettsburg, Md., July 6, 1863.

I wrote you a line yesterday, stating we were in line of battle, expecting to renew the engagement. We soon found out that Lee had "evacuated," leaving us in possession of the battlefield, all their dead, many wounded, and an immense number of small arms. It is the most decisive repulse they have received from the army of the Potomac since the war commenced. Our men acted entirely on the defensive after the first day's fighting, we being

behind breastworks and the rebs charging us. Their loss was very heavy, as they had to advance over an open field, nearly half mile in width. More artillery was engaged than was ever before used in one battle on this continent. Yesterday we buried the dead, gathered up arms, etc. This morning we left Gettysburg. We are now near Emmettsburg—have lain here two hours. No idea what comes next. None in our company hurt except Shutters—wounded in leg, not badly. Two killed and five wounded in regiment. Sam Covert, Good, Bone, Herriott, Ransdall, Allison, Trout, Davis, Holmes and Jeffery all present and well.

Camp 7th Ind. Vols., Near Funkstown, Md., July 11, 1863.

I last wrote you from Emmettsburg. We left that place the 7th in pursuit of "Johnny Rebs," crossed the Catoctin Mountains and Cumberland Valley reaching South Mountain pass the evening of the 8th. Our forces were there drawn up in battle order, expecting an attack from the enemy. The rebs failing to pitch into us, our forces advanced yesterday morning. The rebs fell back slowly until they reached Funkstown, where they seemed disposed to make a stand. Our forces were drawn up in line of battle and things remain in *statu quo* still. In the afternoon considerable artillery firing and skirmishing took place. No firing yet this morning. Our brigade is in the rear. Troops in front have thrown up breastworks. Only a portion of our army is here—perhaps three corps. It is said four corps have gone up the river towards Sharpsburg. Some of the boys expect a heavy battle today or tomorrow; it may take place but I doubt it; think Lee is over the river on his way to Richmond rejoicing. Correspondents state that Lee's pontoons are destroyed, communications cut off and his capture very probable, &c., but any one with a grain of common sense knows Lee is too shrewd to be without the means of retreat—if it should be necessary. Stories about the killing, wounding and capturing of half of Lee's army are nothing but senseless cards. We whipped them handsomely at Gettysburg and our cavalry have harrassed and damaged them a great deal on their retreat, cutting out trains and stragglers, but Lee has an army yet and one too good to be despised.

It is reported this morning that our regiment is to be transferred to the 14th corps and the 1st goes to Baltimore to recruit. The boys are much exercised over the report, swear they wor't have anything to do with "D—d cowardly Dutch." If it prove true, it will be very unjust. Other regiments are rewarded for their men "playing off" straggling and deserting, with rest, while ours, because we have more pluck and keep our ranks full, is kept

constantly in the field. This was the case when we left Carroll's brigade a year ago.

Washington, D. C., July 21, 1863.

Last Saturday morning I received my papers ordering me to Washington for examination. The boys were just starting across the river (at Berlin). I watched them till they touched the sacred soil, then jumped aboard the cars and reached here same evening. Yesterday I reported to the board, but there are so many applicants that I can't get an examination until tomorrow. Examinations are conducted privately, and are exceedingly rigid, extending to grammar, geography, mathematics, ethics, history, &c. The examination on tactics is very close. One of the clerks said about one out of a hundred applicants succeeded—but I think he is certainly mistaken. I saw a dozen or fifteen applicants this morning, most of them very civil, intelligent fellows—in fact was very agreeably surprised in them.

I am not at all confident of succeeding. I am laboring under disadvantages. Have had no drilling for six weeks or more and we have been marching so constantly that I have not had time to even look at tactics—consequently I am quite rusty. If I don't succeed it will be no disgrace and I won't regret my trip here; but I intend to do my best. I go back to the regiment after examination and if the board report favorably I will be notified of it by mail in eight or ten days.

Jennie starts for Indiana in morning; her health is poor, hence her visit. She doesn't know whether she will visit Johnson or not. Newt still in Treasury Department. They are preparing to draft here soon.

Distribution Camp, Va., July 28, 1863.

Expect to leave for regiment at eight o'clock in morning. Rations are drawn for us and I guess there is no doubt but we will go. On last Sunday our corps and the 11th and 12th were in camp near Warrenton Junction. I suppose we will take the cars to that place and find them somewhere on the Rappahannock. Will Greene and Jim Brown of our company are both here and are going with me—so I won't want for company.

I got my examination on Thursday, was examined closely in tactics, mathematics, geography, history and business correspondence—don't know what the result is—will not be surprised if it is unfavorable, though I think I acquitted myself with honor.

Warrenton Junction, Va., July 30, 1863.

I left Convalescent Camp yesterday morning, took the cars at Alexandria and reached the regiment without accident before night. I found the boys

a camp and all well: they reached this place on Saturday. Several corps are camped in this vicinity and two or three between us and the Rappahannock. The railroad is repaired and the cars run now beyond this place. The boys had some tough marching, the weather has been very hot; last night we had a fine rain and today it is cool and pleasant. All the regiments, except those from the West, are sending details after conscripts. Don't know why western regiments get none. Suppose they think we can run down another set of eastern dandies without help. I pity the poor conscripts—they will see hard times. The boys will give them no peace.

Baltimore, Md., September 12, 1863.

The colonel has commenced the organization of another regiment here, we have two companies full. The major went out to Frederick City last week and enlisted a brass band—full member—the picnic furnished means to get them instruments. They play very well and form quite an attraction to our dress parade. At first our parade and drills were witnessed only by colored people, but we now have a good number of respectable white visitors. Since I last wrote several new officers have reported for duty—nearly all from the West—one a 1st Lieutenant from Nebraska. Of five captains present, four are from the West and one from Buenos Ayres, S. A. Lieutenants are nearly all from New York. I have not learned the result of Amzi examination—guess it will fail.

Sam wrote me that John Miller, Dr. Donnell's nephew, was also at Washington, undergoing an examination. Miller is a sharp boy and unless rejected on the score of health, will undoubtedly go through.

Briney Barracks, Baltimore, Md., September 20, 1863.

We are still in Baltimore—drilling—receiving more recruits in the way of officers—and getting things in readiness for field service. As yet we do not know our destination, but of course we go somewhere on the southern coast—perhaps not farther south than Portsmouth. I understand the 1st regiment is at that place, erecting fortifications. Since I last wrote we have been reviewed by Major-General Schenck and staff. Reviews almost invariably bring marching orders—but it failed this time. I think the General was well pleased with our appearances. We were also marched through the principal streets of Baltimore by Col. Briney to show the citizens what we could make out of the darkies. The "Clipper" gave us credit for making a very soldierly display and adds that "a few such displays will do much towards disarming prejudice existing against colored troops." Col. Briney is organ-

izing a second regiment here: he has already between 300 and 400 men. It makes the 7th regiment for this department. We have received a number of new officers during the last week. Field officers are all here. Our Colonel hails from New Hampshire—his name is Duncan—he was formerly Major of the 14th New Hampshire Volunteers. I think from the little acquaintance I have with him that he is a fine man. My Captain reported about two hours since. He come from Illinois, making the third captain from that state; believe he was in the “three months service.” I take him to be a very intelligent, nice man, but I fear he is deficient in military knowledge. His name is “A. G. Crawford”—he is a teacher by occupation. The two captains have not yet reported. We have a chaplain, a colored man. He is a pastor of the most wealthy and aristocratic church in Baltimore. He preached as fine a sermon last Sabbath as I ever heard from any chaplain.

Yorktown, Va., November 20, 1863.

I see Meade is beginning to move again and there is a prospect of some thing being done—either a battle or another skedaddle. If Meade intends fight, now is the time to strike. Lee is playing his old game again, keeping up the appearance of a large force, while the main part of his army has gone to assist Bragg and use up Burnside. I hope Meade will make him pay dearly for his temerity, but don't suppose he will, as by so doing, he would assist Grant—which is not the policy of our generals. Butler has assumed command of this department and corps (18th). I am well pleased with the change, and he is very popular with all. He is expected to review the troops here in a few days. Last Sunday we were reviewed by General Wistar; our regiment and the 6th did exceedingly well, for the opportunities we have had (so outsiders say). Our two companies at Williamsburg were in a brush a few days since, in which it is said they did splendidly. A foraging party was sent out by Col. West, consisting of 60 men from our companies and 60 from the 139th New York, with 10 wagons. The men were all put in the wagons when out about three miles from Williamsburg, eight shots were fired at them from a thicket, the 139th doys crouched down like whipped puppies and didn't fire a shot, while our fellows jumped out of the wagon, put a volley into the thicket, and without any orders whatever, charged right in after them; the Bushwhackers beat a hasty retreat, so that none of them were caught; but one of them had to leave his overcoat and hat. Our fellows, thinking it a man, gave it a volley, putting 15 holes through the coat. This tale comes from the 139th boys, who say the “darkies ran in like they were hunting rabbits.”

Yorktown, Va., January 3, 1864.

Holidays, like Sundays, are unknown in the army. Ma's box hasn't made its appearance yet, which has proved a great disappointment to me. I suppose we can recover the worth of it if it is lost, but I would much rather have the box than the money.

Yorktown, Va., January 10, 1864.

Everything remains in "statu quo." The 11th Connecticut Volunteers have re-enlisted in the veteran corps and go home in a day or so. It is the way at headquarters that we take their place. They are now garrisoning Fort Gloucester on Gloucester Point.

One of our pickets a few nights since shot a Bushwhacker. The fellow came out of the bushes and fired at the darkey, who immediately returned the compliment—next morning they found the Bushwhacker dead with gun in hand. This took place at Williamsburg. We don't furnish any pickets here.

The work on the fortifications progresses slowly; bad weather prevents us working more than two or three hours a week.

Last week five or six of our officers met and organized a little prayer meeting, to meet weekly (Thursday nights). Their names are: Chaplain Hunter, Surgeon Mitchell, Captains Crawford, Maltby and Parrington and Lieutenant Barner and myself—all church members—the Chaplain and Surgeon are Methodists, Captain Maltby a Congregationalist, Captain Crawford a United Presbyterian, Lieutenant Barner I think is an Episcopalian—a fine fellow anyway—left a \$1,400 clerkship in Washington to accept his present position.

I see in the "Times" (N. Y.) that Indiana's quota is full, so I suppose the draft did not take place. This speaks well for Hoosier patriotism. And Senator Howe proposes calling out 1,000,000 men for ninety days—to liberate prisoners, &c. All I have to say is that he is making himself appear extremely ridiculous. It is a most laudable object, but men can't be drilled so as to be prepared to take the field in three months—much less take Richmond—better call out half a million for three years.

Gloucester, Point, Va., January 17, 1864.

In my last I spoke of the probability of our regiment going to Gloucester. The 11th Connecticut left for home last week and on Wednesday our regiment moved over and took their place. Our company was left behind for a few days to guard some property. Companies are all over now and we are stationed inside the fort. We are in every way much better situated than

we were over the river—excepting the officers—we don't find tents quite so convenient or comfortable as our houses were but still we are getting along finely. Lieutenant Appleton and I have a very good wall tent.

Duty will be somewhat heavier here, as we have some picketing to do and also some fatigue. To give you some idea of an officer's expenses, I will say that boarding costs us five dollars a week and clothing is proportionately high. Don't know how long we will remain here.

Yorktown, Va., January 24, 1864.

When I last wrote, our regiment was over at Gloucester Point. Last Tuesday we were relieved by the 16th New York Artillery and ordered back to our old camp; the next day the 5th Colored Troops arrived from Portsmouth and a brigade was organized under command of Col. Duncan. The brigade consists of our regiment and the 5th and 6th. Adjutant Bailey goes on the Colonel's staff as Acting Adjutant-General and Quartermaster Wilber as brigade quartermaster. I have been detailed as acting adjutant and Lieut. Barnes as acting quartermaster. The whole arrangement is temporary and should a brigadier come we will all gracefully subside to our former positions. The new kind of business comes a little awkward, but I think I will like it very well. An officer on staff duty temporarily is entitled to a horse, so I made out my requisition for one, which came back this evening approved. Tomorrow, if the post quartermaster has any, I will get one.

Lieut. Col. Rogers returned this evening. He has been home on 20 days leave of absence. It is rumored that we are to have another raid, and from the preparation they are making, I think it very probable. Several regiments have come up from Fortress Monroe and Newport News last week. You will probably soon hear of us about Bottoms Bridge and the Chickahominy.

Yorktown, Va., January 31, 1864.

I got my horse from the quartermaster, but failed to get my equipment. Will supply myself the first raid we make. We had quite an exciting little affair in camp today, in the shape of a fight between our regiment and the 6th—ill feeling has existed between the men of the regiments for some time, so today the 6th pitched in to our boys, half a dozen of them, and took some wood from them which they were carrying to camp. Our regiment, seeing the game, broke over the guard line and went to the rescue; the 6th followed suit, and the consequence was a free fight, in which a good portion of both regiments was engaged; sticks, rocks and bricks flew around in the most lively manner. Our boys soon drove them back over their guard line and we

been managed to stop it. Fortunately nobody was seriously hurt, though a good many were badly bruised.

Camp Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, Yorkton, Va., February 21, 1864.

I forget whether I wrote about the 22d Colored Troops joining our brigade. They came in about ten days since from Philadelphia. Their colonel was formerly colonel of the 137th Penn. nine months Vols. I saw him at the battle of Chancellorsville. We have four regiments now in the brigade. The 4th has temporarily been detached and sent to Williamsburg. Colonel Duncan and Colonel Ames (of the 6th) are now on board of examination for incompetent officers; the board is sitting in Yorktown. Colonel Draper of the 2d North Carolina Colored Volunteers, has had the name of his regiment changed to the U. S. C. T.; and has had his officers ordered before this board for examination. The result is two-thirds of them will be recommended for discharge for incompetency. Colonel Rogers has made application to have three or four of our officers cited to appear for examination by them. Two more of our captains have gotten themselves into hot water. Captain Maltby has been recommended by Colonel Rogers. Colonel Duncan and General Wistar, to General Butler for dismissal, for giving the countersign to his sister while here on a visit. He asked to be allowed to resign and his resignation was approved by all the commanders at this post. It is now in Butler's hands; don't know what disposal he will make of him.

Charges have been preferred against Captain Dillenback for making a false return of clothing. These charges are also in Butler's hands, and it remains to be seen what action he will take. No recommendations have been made yet to fill the vacancy in "B" Co.; think under the circumstances I will take the captaincy, providing always I can get it.

I have nothing new or very interesting to write. We follow the same monotonous routine day after day—Company drill in forenoon, battalion drill in afternoon, with fatigue every third day—since I have been Acting Adjutant I escape all but battalion drill.

Today we had our Sunday inspection in forenoon and this afternoon Lieut. Barnes and I went out riding—went half way to Williamsburg and then back again, and got into camp just in time for dress parade.

Last week we finished our church and tonight the men are holding a prayer meeting in it. They are very excitable and demonstrative in their worship; they are now singing, and I think with a favorable wind, they would

be heard five miles. Officers have been busy with their pay rolls for several days; tomorrow we are to be mustered for pay, for January and February. Captain Maltby's resignation has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged from the service. This makes two vacant captaincies in the regiment. As yet no measures have been taken to fill them. Col. Rogers promises to forward recommendations in a few days. Wolfe, after being cashiered, went to Washington and has been trying to get reinstated. He writes home to Monmouth, where Crawford comes from, that he has succeeded, but I don't believe it. I see Grant has all his columns in motion again except Schofield. I fear Sherman will meet with disaster before he reaches supplies; his movement is the boldest of the war so far—not excepting Wistar's late Richmond raid. It would be a grand thing if Grant should demolish Polk's and Johnston's armies, and then cap the climax by taking Richmond and Lee in rear, while the army of the Potomac lies snug in winter quarters.

Getty Station, Va., March 7, 1864.

Since I last wrote you we have been constantly on the move. Last Tuesday we marched with four days' rations up the peninsula to meet Kilpatrick. We left camp at four o'clock and marched all night, through a cold, drenching rain most of the time and over heavy roads. We reached New Kent Court House next day at three o'clock—marching forty-three miles in twenty-three hours. We met Kilpatrick's forces near Baltimore Crossroad, and we returned to Yorktown Saturday.

Our brigade was the first colored troops they had seen and of course they regarded us with much curiosity, but they manifested a very friendly spirit, cheered lustily as they passed, and assured us if we had been with them they would have gone into Richmond "like a D—n."

Shortly after getting into camp on Saturday we were ordered to march again; this time we went in a new direction. Saturday night we took transports and next morning found ourselves at Portsmouth. We disembarked and came out here yesterday on the cars—we are now three miles from Portsmouth. Kilpatrick's cavalry came down with us. It seems Old Ben got scared—thought the rebs were coming down on Norfolk and Portsmouth, so we were ordered down. Kilpatrick has been out to Suffolk and reports no rebs to be found, so we are expecting and hoping for orders to return. Gen. Berry and the 7th are here. They leave this a. m. for Hollow Head.

Yorktown, Va., March 27, 1864.

You remember I wrote you about the Col. applying to have three officers re-examined; the application was refused, but Lieuts. Worrall & Brown, on learning of the Col's action, immediately resigned. Gen. Butler, instead of accepting their resignations, dismissed them from the service—subject to the approval of the President. We have had an accession of two 2nd Lieutenants during last week. One of them, a bigoted Regular Army Hospital Steward, was examined when I was. I remember him well. The other was appointed by Gen. Butler. My recommendation for a captaincy went in about ten days before Col. Rogers gave me choice of the Adjutancy or Captaincy and I chose the latter; fear I will miss my horse muchly if I get it. Wistar seems to expect active operations shortly. He forbids officers or soldiers bringing their families into the district.

Yorktown, Va., February 10, 1863.

We are just in from another "on to Richmond"—came in late last evening. I hoped when we started to be able in my next to tell you how gloriously we charged rebel fortifications, laid the rebel capitol in ashes, captured Jeff Davis, released our 15,000 prisoners, &c., &c. You may smile at the absurdity of such an undertaking, but nevertheless this was the real purpose of our expedition. And we confidently expected to accomplish it, but alas, we are doomed to many bitter disappointments. As it is, I can only say we "marched up the hill and then—marched down again" and instead of chronicling desperate charges, I can only boast of bully marching. On Friday morning we received orders to march at one o'clock p. m. with six days rations. That night we camped at Williamsburg; next morning our brigade was joined by Col. West's brigade and Gen. Wistar issued a congratulatory address, rather bombastic, telling us we were to accomplish the most daring thing of the war, &c. We left Williamsburg at 10 o'clock, taking the direct Richmond road. About noon Col. Spears cavalry brigade, 1,500 in number, passed us, and during the day I learned the object of the expedition. The cavalry, by forced marching, were to make a dash on Richmond, take the place by surprise, capture Jeff Davis, liberate the prisoners, burn the city, and then retire with the liberated prisoners; while the two brigades of infantry were to meet them at Bottom bridge and escort them back in case of pursuit; it was decidedly the most daring and original thing of the war, everything depended on the secrecy and celerity of our movements and I believe it would have succeeded if we had not been betrayed. The cavalry pushed ahead; the infantry reached New Kent Court House at midnight and halted during the night; the rebels had

signal lights and rockets going up on all sides; early Sunday morning we pushed on for Bottom bridge, distant 16 miles—our colored troops taking the advance; but when six miles from the bridge, we met the cavalry returning. When they reached the bridge, they found the whole plan had been exposed by a deserter and two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry with 10 pieces of artillery mounted in the fortifications to meet them. In attempting to cross they lost 16 horses and one man killed and ten wounded; they then tried to ford the river in several places, but found it so swampy and obstructed, as to be impassable and so had to beat a retreat. After meeting us a consultation was held and the result was we were “about faced” and returned to Yorktown, and thus another “on to Richmond” ended in a fizzle. The result of the expedition may be summed up briefly thus—we marched 100 miles in less than four and one-half days, created an awful panic in Jeff’s Capital, and then after showing ourselves impudently within 14 miles of Richmond, returned to camp with the loss of but one man.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., Yorktown, Va., April 4, 1864.

Gen. Grant was at Fortress Monroe a few days since. I suppose he was giving Butler instructions as to the part we play in the capture of Richmond. It is the general impression that Gen. Burnside’s expedition, now at Annapolis, will land somewhere on the peninsula and cooperate with Meade this spring. I received a letter from Sam a day or so since; says they don’t fancy the way their Corps was demolished to fill up the others; they now form the 4th Div. of the 5th Corps.

We are putting in our time when the weather permits in drilling. Last Saturday we had Brigade drill. Yesterday we had preaching for the 1st time for several weeks—our time being taken up in raiding inspections and reviews, &c.

Camp 4th, U. S. C. T., Yorktown, Va., April 9, 1864.

We are ordered to Point Lookout, Md.—for what purpose remains to be seen, but I guess to guard rebel prisoners. Our regiment is the only one of the brigade under orders, but the others may receive them before morning. The 2nd New Hamp. Vols. landed here yesterday from Point Lookout and I suppose we will fill their place there. They were sent here, it is said, to prevent the regt. from deserting; about 150 deserted within the last four or five weeks.

Point Lookout, Md., April 17, 1864.

In my last letter I told you we were ordered for Point Lookout and such

proved to be the case. We left Yorktown Sabbath morning and reached this place same night. It was raining when we arrived, so we remained on the boat all night—next morning we landed and the 12th N. H. Vols. immediately took same boat for Yorktown; we took possession of the camp vacated by the 12th; they had been here about 8 months and had their quarters fixed up in good style; most of our officers bought the houses of the New Hamp. officers; mine is 10 ft. by 20, and with bucket, basin, stove, desk, table, four nice chairs and feather tick, cost me \$7.00; it cost the Adjutant of the 12th over \$60. I am much more comfortably situated now than any other time since I left home. I hope Gen. Butler will let us remain here, this summer anyhow, and I can't help but think he will, for they will need some troops here and why not keep us?

Point Lookout is a low, sandy point, formed by the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay; it is nearly an island and I suppose that is the reason it was selected as a depot for prisoners. I understand there are about 7,000 of the "Johnnies" here to take care of them. We have three regiments—the 5th N. H. Vols. and 4th & 36th Col. Troops; the 36th was formerly the 2nd North Carolina and isn't of much force. Our turn for a guard comes every third day; it requires 300 men and two officers. The rebs are confined in two large camps, surrounded by a strong board fence 20 feet high; they have good barracks and plenty to eat and don't seem to care whether they get back to the army or not. I haven't been inside of their camp yet, but I am going to see them this week. The officers of the 5th seem disposed to be quite friendly.

Among the conveniences we have is a dancing hall. Our officers had a big dance Friday night and the 8th officers turned out enmasse with their wives. Guess they had a big time—kept it up till two o'clock next morning. Dancing not being my forte, I wasn't present.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., Point Lookout, Md., April 24, 1864.

We are again under marching orders—we are ordered to report at Camp Hamilton—near Fortress Monroe; a division of colored troops is being formed there—and I suppose we go to join it. We were flattering ourselves that we would have an easy time this summer, but unfortunately for us, Col. Duncan is a great favorite with Butler and he is now in command of a brigade there, and wants us with him—it can't be helped, I suppose, so it's no use to fret. We expected to embark this afternoon, but it is now 9 p. m., so I guess we won't go before tomorrow—it is now raining most

lustily and is as black as Egypt and quite a number of the officers have their wives here—they would be in a nice predicament if we were ordered out tonight.

I suppose you remember Rev. D. D. McKee, one of the Directors of Hanover College. I accidentally made his acquaintance a few days since—he remembers you well—says he corresponded with you—he was appointed Chaplain a short time since and ordered here—said I might tell you “he” would keep an eye on “me.”

The “Galvanized Regiment”—as it is called here, left for Fort Monroe yesterday—the regiment is composed entirely of rebel prisoners, who have taken the oath and enlisted. It is called the “1st U. S. Vols.”—the officers come from our side; they haven’t been armed yet and I think had better not be; they will probably be used for fatigue purposes—unloading vessels, &c.—at Norfolk and Ft. Monroe. Guarding the prisoners pleases the dorkies greatly—they get off some amusing expressions—“Well, Sam, you guarding Massa over dah, eh? Got him penned up like a drove o’ pigs—dat’s a h—l of a note ain’t it?” &c, and they make the Johnnies toe the mark, too. Several of them have been shot lately for being too saucy—they think the dorkies are some. Gen. Hinks was relieved a few days since and ordered to Ft. Monroe—I understand quite a heavy force is gathering there—and at Yorktown—I suppose it is to co-operate with the army of the Potomac. Troops are arriving from Gilmore’s Department. Seven barges, loaded with artillery, passed down from Washington a day or so since. Grant is making a step in the right direction. We have 100,000 men scattered along the coast who are just so many deadheads—let them be brought here where they will be of some service.

Camp Hamilton, Near Fortress Monroe, Va., April 30, 1864.

We left Point Lookout last Monday and reached this place next day; found a division of colored troops here under Hinks. Gen. Hinks was in command at Point Lookout and was ordered here two or three days before we were; he comes from Mass. and I guess is a good officer—at least I hear of no dissatisfaction. On landing here we were immediately put into our old brigade with the 5th & 6th. Col. Duncan commands our brigade; there are three brigades of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and two batteries of artillery in the division. Gen. Wild commands the 1st I think, and Col. Hohnan of the 1st U. S. C. T. the 2nd. I met Lieuts. Beaman and Thompson in the 1st; they helped organize the 4th at Baltimore and are fine fellows. We have had orders to turn over all surplus camp equipage and reduce our

personal baggage to the minimum allowance. We are undoubtedly going into active service and I suppose will form part of Baldy Smith's peninsular force. One of our cavalry regiments left for Williamsburg last night. It is said Smith has a force of 50,000 at Yorktown, but it is probably nearer half that number.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., City Point, Va., May 7, 1864.

We landed last Thursday, taking a Lieut. & 40 men prisoners. We commenced fortifying immediately, and have quite formidable works now. Our brigade (three regiments) is here alone. Yesterday my regt. made a reconnoissance within 6 miles of Petersburg—saw some scattering rebel cavalry, nothing more. Beauregard is at Petersburg, with 10,000 men. Smith and Butler are farther up the river—heard cannonading yesterday; think we will remain here for the present if things work right.

Camp Hamilton, Va., May 3rd, 1864.

I write you just on the eve of our departure—we are ordered to be in line by 9 o'clock in the morning. Where we are going is a mystery to all, except the few "knowing ones." The general supposition is that our Fort Darling is our destination. We are going on transports somewhere and I think it must be up the James river; perhaps we will land at City Point and make for Petersburg to cut the railroads south of Richmond. Of course this can't be done nor can Fort Darling be captured without hard fighting; blood must be shed, and perhaps my life may be required; my earnest hope is that I may be prepared and may be enabled to say cheerfully, "Thy will be done." I feel that I have the earnest prayers of my parents and friends, which is a very consoling thought.

Camp 4th U. S. C. Troops, City Point, Va., May 8, 1864.

We are still at City Point; heard quite heavy firing up the river today, towards Ft. Darling; also between the Appomatox and James. Smith is operating in there between the two rivers and it is said has cut the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. Had quite a fight over there yesterday. I understand we held our position—nothing more.

Marching orders agin. An aid-de-camp just here brings us orders to move at three o'clock in the morning. He says Smith and Gilmore are to have a big fight tomorrow and it is the supposition that we make a diversion toward Petersburg; I think it highly probable we will have a fight. Must get ready to move immediately. I almost forgot to state that I rec'd "Spe-

cial Order No. 123" from Dept. H'dq'r's, appointing me Captain. I am still Actg. Adjutant.

Spring Hill, Near Petersburg, Va., May 13, 1864.

I last wrote you from City Point and just on the eve of a reconnoissance; we marched up the Appomatox, accompanied by three or four gunboats, to this place. Near Fort Clifton, a rebel work on the other side of the river, opened on the gunboats and prevented us going any farther; from a bluff on this side I had a magnificent view of the fight. The "Johnnies" blew one boat up and disabled another, by putting a hole through her boiler; the boats hauled off and we returned to City Point; the "Johnnies" tossed a couple of shells at us, but they fell wide of the mark. Yesterday our regiment and the 6th with four pieces of artillery, occupied this place again, and we are now fortifying—worked all last night like beavers and are getting up quite formidable works. We are on the bank of the river, four miles from Petersburg, and can see the city very plainly; gunboats are laying in the river to assist us in case of an attack, and Baldy Smith is just across the river; a wharf is being built and I understand a depot for supplies is to be established here. Smith's forces are still between the Appomatox and James rivers; he has succeeded in cutting the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and it is reported he has cut the Danville road also; our cavalry under Kautz cut the road between Welden and Petersburg, leaving most of Beauregard's army south. I do not know what Butler and Smith are doing or intend doing. Don't think any serious fighting has taken place for several days. This evening I hear one very heavy gun up the James occasionally; perhaps our monitors are waking them up. I saw a paper today of the 11th. Grant has had terrible fighting, and although Lee seems to be falling back, I can't think the news favorable. Grant, I fear, is crippled so badly that he can't pursue. Gen. Wadsworth, I see, was killed. I fear our boys have suffered severely; please write me the first intelligence received from them. As yet we have had no fighting, but our time will probably soon come. I hope to go through honorably and unscathed, but Providence rules and directs and my life may be required as others have; if so, I hope to meet you all in Heaven above. Nothing but a last desperate resort will, I think, induce the officers of this regiment to surrender—we will not, if possible to prevent it, give the rebels an opportunity to repeat Fort Pillow.

Spring Hill, Near City Point, Va., May 22, 1864.

We are still at Spring Hill and engaged in making ourselves more se-

Our position is naturally strong and our fatigue parties working from four o'clock in morning till eight in the evening are daily making it more secure. Our force comprises two regiments of infantry, four pieces of artillery and one company of cavalry; besides four gunboats are laying in the river near by, to assist us if necessary. On last Wednesday, just in the midst of a big rain storm, our pickets were attacked and driven in; the long roll was sounded and the men in line in remarkably short time ready to give the Johnnies the best we had, but the attack did not prove serious; it was a force of cavalry and artillery sent out, I suppose, to ascertain who we were and what we were doing. After driving our pickets back, they ran up two pieces of artillery and gave us a few shells; our artillery and a gunboat up the river opened on them an enfilading fire, which soon caused them to skedaddle; since then we have not been disturbed. We had one man wounded, our pickets emptied three rebel saddles, and our artillery must have done some damage; citizens just outside the lines say the rebels had eight killed and wounded. Our position is an important one and I can't understand why we have not been attacked—unless they have all they can attend to in front of Butler; we are intrenched on a high bluff in a bend of the river, just the left flank of Smith's Corps—a rebel battery planted on this bluff would compel Smith to vacate his present lines and form new ones. Don't know much about how things progress over the river, only that there is more or less fighting daily and nightly. Gilmore has fallen back from Fort Darling and our forces are now entrenched from the James to the Appomatox rivers; I am satisfied we will wait for the result of Grant's operations before attempting to advance unless the rebel force in front is withdrawn or much diminished—Kautz and his cavalry are in again—you will see the results of his raid ere you get this—he is a daring officer.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., Point of Rocks, Va., May 30, 1864.

I suppose you have seen an account of the fight at Wilson's wharf; the 1st & 10th colored troops whipped Fitzhugh Lee handsomely—the rebels made three charges on the works—after making the second charge, Lee sent in a flag of truce, saying if they would surrender they should be treated as prisoners of war—Wild refused and the rebels charged the third time; this time the repulse was more bloody than previously and they decamped, leaving twenty-five dead bodies on the field and some wounded and six prisoners in our hands. Major Breckenridge—a Captain and Lieut. were left by them on the field. Last Thursday my regiment marched back to City Point; we remained there until yesterday, when we moved across the Ap-

potomac to take the place of troops sent from here to reinforce Gen. Grant—I think about 20,000 have gone to join the army of the Potomac—embarked yesterday and will probably land at West Point or White House. I suppose Grant thought Butler had played out and his troops could be used to advantage in the A. P. against Lee—the first part of my supposition I know is correct—Butler's campaign is the biggest failure of the war—he is a good executive, can write famous orders, &c., but he is not a Grant. I have not heard an officer or man speak of him lately but in derision—General Gilmore remains here in command of our lines. Ferry's Division of the 10th Corps holds the right and Kautz' cavalry (dismounted) the left. Our brigade forms Kautz' reserve—the invalid officers and soldiers of the 18th Corps are also under Kautz. I judge we will remain on the defensive and the rebels I suppose have sent most of their force to join Lee—so we probably won't have much fighting at present.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., Near Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 4, 1864.

Our forces occupy the same lines and everything remains as quiet now as when I last wrote; we have been attacked in small force several times, but bear the Johnnies back easily; in one of these attacks my regiment took quite a prominent part. On last Tuesday the Johnnies attacked Spring Hill. The 4th and 5th were sent over to reinforce the 6th, which was garrisoning the place; the 4th was sent out to "feel their force"; we marched out of the fort, deployed two companies as skirmishers and made at them; we soon ran against a heavy skirmishing line of cavalry, supported by a section of artillery, and a lively little fight took place. Our skirmishers advanced steadily and rapidly and we drove them nearly half a mile, and were preparing to charge their artillery, when we received orders to retire; we forced the rebels back so rapidly that they lost a carbine and half a dozen sabers, which we brought off with us. The Major had his horse shot and was himself struck by a spent piece of shell, and three men were severely wounded—none killed; it was a small affair and I write so much about it because it was our first fair trial. Officers from old regiments (white) who were watching us say they never saw a skirmish line do better than ours. We are still the reserve for Kautz' line; heavy details, both white and black, are daily strengthening our lines; we have the most formidable line of works I ever saw. If we defend them with proper spirit we can beat back ten times our force. I don't think there is any danger of a serious attack here as long as Grant pushes them on the other side. We have heard Grant's guns for

the last three days—gradually growing nearer; last evening about dusk there was terrific cannonading somewhere near Richmond.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, Hinks Div., June 10, 1864.

Nothing new transpiring here; we occupy the same camp as when I last wrote; they occasionally get up a brisk artillery duel along the line and sometimes picket skirmishing is quite spirited. Our pickets and the rebel pickets in some places are not more than 50 yards apart. Colored troops of course are not put on picket in such places. We have not been on picket since we came to this side the Appomatox. A brigade of Ferry's Div. and the 6th Colored Troops, on the right of the 4th, went over the Appomatox in the direction of Petersburg. I understand the object was to destroy the railroad south of Petersburg—don't know what success they are having. Grant has been very quiet for the last week—hear his guns occasionally. Our monitors on the James have been firing some this p. m.—suppose old Lee thought he saw something. Lee's reputation is about on a par with Butler's.

It is now 10 p. m., so please excuse my brevity and scrawling writing—I am now on Col. Duncan's Staff—have been detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General. I have not yet been mustered in as Captain. I have the appointment, but not the commission—owing to the Active Service—I went to see Maj. Davis (Butler's A. A. G.) and he promised to send it in a very few days.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, Hinks Div., June 17, 1864.

The Colored Div. has had a brisk fight and a kind and merciful Providence has preserved me and permits me to write you once more.

On the 15th Brooks and Hinks Div. advanced on Petersburg. Of course we met the "Johnnies." My brigade (four regiments) made two charges; in the first we took a line of rifle pits and one piece of artillery; in the second we captured a strong Chain of Redans commanding each other and six pieces of artillery. My brigade took seven pieces altogether. The darkies behaved well. Baldy Smith witnessed the last charge and said to Col. Duncan, "This will make the old Army of the Potomac open their eyes—no nobler effort has been made and no greater success achieved than that gained by the Colored Troops today." The killed and wounded in my brigade will number about 600. We are still two and a half miles from Petersburg; the whole army of the Potomac with Grant is here and I doubt not we are confronted by most of Lee's army. I rode over to the 5th Corps this p. m. and saw

what was left of our boys; saw Capt. Jeffery, Sam, Jno. H., John Henderson, Uncle Orion and John Miller. They look a little rough but tough.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, Hinks Div., June 20, 1864, 9:00 p. m.

I wrote you a day or so ago, giving you a slight account of our operations around Petersburg. The next day we were again near the front as a support to our first line. In this position we lost about 40 men, killed and wounded; our whole loss in the brigade is about 600. Our success has made quite a stir in the army here; it was providential I think; the works we carried were exceedingly strong and had the rebels held them with their usual obstinacy we might not have succeeded so well. I merely mention this that your expectations may not be raised too high. Yesterday we came front; we are now between the Appomatox and James near the former; we came here that we might assemble and reorganize the Division. The rebels held Petersburg at noon yesterday, but the town is completely commanded by our guns and can be destroyed at any time we choose to open on it; there has been but little firing since; I think it likely we have possession; I haven't had an opportunity of seeing our boys but once; don't know whether they have been engaged here or not, but judge they have. The entire Army of the Potomac is here with Grant. The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad is being repaired; this looks as though Grant expected Lee to blockade the James. I received my commission as Captain today from Butler.

Headquarters, 2nd Brigade, Hinks Div., Near Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864.

We are again on the south side of the Appomatox and near Petersburg. Our troops seem to occupy about the same lines as when I last wrote you; the Johnnies still hold the town, but it is completely commanded by our guns and can be destroyed any time we choose to open on it. Grant is trying his favorite flanking process and the rebels must evacuate soon or run the risk of being gobbled. I understand Burnside's Corps and the others are crossing the Appomatox three miles above the city. If true, and I think it is, we will have something decisive in a day or so. We have not been on the front lines since returning to this side of the river—have been in reserve—consequently have not lost any.

Lincoln was on a visit to the army day before yesterday.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 3rd Div., 18th A. C., July 3, 1864.

Affairs have been very quiet for some days. On Thursday night an assault was ordered to be made by a Div. of the 10th Corps, which is attached to our Corps temporarily; the rebels soon discovered what was up

and the attack was postponed. They are now busy mining and I judge expect to dig the Johnnies out. Picket firing and artillery duels continue. From our headquarters we have a splendid view of the rebel batteries on the heights over the river; our guns usually get the best of these duels; in one yesterday a rebel caisson was blown up. A large number of heavy guns and mortars are being brought up and mounted. It is the general impression that we will celebrate tomorrow (the 4th) with one of the biggest artillery fights on record; the country is very open and gives us a splendid chance for its use. Our artillery men have discovered the rebel magazine and are trying to blow it up. The R. R. bridge has been injured by our guns, so as to prevent trains crossing.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 3rd Div., 18th Army Corps, July 8, 1864.

Along most of the lines the troops have ceased skirmishing and our men and the rebs quietly watch each other; in other places skirmishing is lively, and particularly so in front of the position we now occupy. My brigade now forms part of the 2nd line of Turner's Div. of the 10th Corps. This Div. (temporarily attached to 18th Corps) lies in front of Reservoir's Hill, which is said to be the key to Petersburg. The rebs realize this fact as well as we do; consequently there is an incessant popping to prevent either party from strengthening their works. We are so well protected by bomb-proofs that we have but few casualties; this is our third day here. I presume we will be relieved in a day or so. Our Division it is thought will be broken up. Gen. Hinks had to relinquish the command on account of his old wounds and now commands at Point Lookout, Md. Col. Hohnan of the 1st is temporarily in command of the Div.; 4 regiments of the 1st Brigade have been sent over the Appomatox to a camp of instruction. Don't know what disposition will be made of our Brigade, which is the only one fit for active service, but I think it probable that we will be transferred to Ferry's Div. (colored) of the 9th Corps—all surmise as yet however. 5 p. m. — since writing the above we have had a big alarm all along the line. It originated on our front and in this wise: About 75 Johnnies crept up unperceived near our skirmishers, and gave them a volley. The rebs then broke for cover, and our front line rose up and gave them a full volley. Everybody supposed the rebs were charging, and artillery and musketry raged along the whole line. Shell and shot whistled merrily for a half hour — not many hurt—all quiet now. Cap't Jeffery and Lieut. Adams from the 7th were to see me last night, they bringing the sad intelligence of Samuel's death. He saw the announcement of his death in the Chronicle. I pray it

may not be so, but fear it is too true. Sam was one of our bravest soldiers, and a good Christian, and while we bitterly mourn his loss, let us remember our loss is his gain.

Headquarters 2nd Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps, July 14, 1864.

"All quiet in the Army of the Potomac" can as truly be said of the army now, as when it rested on the banks of the Potomac in '61. Pickett's Div. of the 6th Corps has gone to Washington to look after the "raiders"—suppose they reached there as the papers speak of "the fighting 6th deploying." The 2d Corps were under orders to go, but the Rebs made a demonstration toward our left, and the order was countermanded. The raiders, I see, are within 5 miles of Washington, slashing around Baltimore, etc. Last evening we were relieved in the trenches, and ordered to the rear to "prepare for inspection." Had been in the trenches eight days. Some interpret the orders to prepare for inspection, as an indication that we go to Washington—bosh of course.

What think you of the situation now. I have no opinion to express, no surmises to make. I have made up my mind to take what comes with as good grace as possible.

Headquarters 2nd Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps, July 14, 1864.

It has been very quiet along the lines for a few days—scarcely any firing at all. The line of rebel works captured by us (a portion of it) has been leveled within the last two or three days. Some interpret it as a sign of évacuation. Others say it means another change of base—that Grant is going to come the flanking process on them again by moving around south, etc., but no one seems to know anything. The 6th Corps is the only Corps, I am aware of, that has been sent to Washington. Why Grant is lying here idle, when nearly all of Lee's army is in Maryland, is more than I can say. I confess I don't understand his tactics. Our Brig. went to the front again last night—they occupy their old position, form part of Turner's second line. Col. Duncan was unwell and did not go out. I remained in camp with him. Expect to go out in the morning. I haven't seen any of the 7th boys lately. They are three miles to the left of us.

Headquarters 2nd Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps, July 26, 1864.

You ask why we haven't taken Petersburg—simply because we couldn't. It is too well fortified and too stoutly defended to be taken from this side. The 19th and 6th Corps are arriving at Bermuda Hundred and are assigned

to Butler's command. This force, I suspect, will be thrown between Richmond and this city and thus compel the evacuation of this place, but this is all conjecture, but if the movement over the river is to be entrusted to Butler, I have no faith whatever in it succeeding. He is the grandest humbug (I would say it were I a civilian) the war has thus far produced. Burnside is mining—we may attempt another assault. The mine is but a short distance to the left of our brigade; it runs out a distance of 450 feet, then branches to the right and left under their works like the letter "T." They intend to use 16,000 pounds of powder in blowing it up.

How are the elections going this fall. I fear Grant's want of success, Greeley's intrigues at Niagara, and the coming draft will make a deal of thunder for Copperhead orators. How do the people receive the proclamation for 500,000 more men? I suppose the "hundred day" men will be home in time for a chance with the rest—it would be too bad to *slight* them. My health continues good, in fact provokingly good, but I am thankful that such is the case. I have known some officers, by a little expert management, to get a leave of 20 days, during this campaign, whose health was probably as good as mine.

Headquarters 3d Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps.

Near Point of Rocks, Va., August 4, 1864.

Am well, but really haven't time to write. Division has been reorganized under Paine. We are in 3d Brigade, so direct accordingly.

Headquarters 3d Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps.

Near Point of Rocks, Va., August 5, 1864.

Grant's promised "startling combinations" have proved another startling failure. Our brigade occupied the front line on 30th during Burnside's fight. We were just to the right of the mine, but did not form part of the assaulting column. Had a good view of the day's operations. I was asleep when the mine went up, but saw it before it went down. The affair was a most humiliating failure; everything worked splendidly at first and with proper management we would not only have taken Petersburg but the most of the rebel force this side of the river. The blame I presume will be shuffled on to the colored troops, because their color happens to attract notoriety, but I know that they behaved as well, if not better, than the white troops. Their panic was caused by Bell's Brigade of Turner's Division 20th Corps giving away in utter confusion. This brigade was advancing to support the colored troops and broke 10 minutes before the colored troops did. I understand on

good authority that Gen. Turner admits this. I am confident that the more the matter is investigated the less the blame will be attached to the C. T. It is reported that the 2d and 3d Divs. 9th Corps refused to advance. I fear that there is some foundation for the report. The colored troops advanced into an exceedingly hot and scary place, and as they had never been under fire previously, it was unwise to say the least to put them in such a place.

About dusk this evening, there was heavy firing over the river (we are now on Butler's front) it lasted about half an hour; don't know the cause of it—all quiet now. Our Division is now commanded by Gen. Paine. Gen. Carr had command about a week; the Division has been reorganized, and we are now in the 3rd Brigade; the 4th, 6th & 10th regiments from the Brigade under Col. Duncan. I am still A. A. A. G.

Col. Thomas of the 19th U. S. Col. Troops on the 31st during flag of truce, got rather near the rebel lines, and was taken in. He was taken to Bushrod Johnson; when asked who he was by Johnson, he replied: "I am a Captain in 11th U. S. Infantry, Colonel of 19th United States Colored Troops, Commanding 2nd Brigade, 4th Div. 9th Army Corps, Army of Potomac." "Eh, we hang such fellows down here." Thomas demanded his release, said that they had violated flag of truce, etc. Johnson said he must keep him, and sent him to jail. Thomas demanded paper, and wrote a remonstrance of 14 pages to Gen. Beauregard. While awaiting Beauregard's reply, he made friends with the provost marshal, and traveled all over Petersburg. Beauregard ordered his release, which he owes to his audacity and impudence.

Headquarters 3d Brig., 3d Div. 18th Army Corps,
Near Point of Rocks, Va., August 21, 1864.

The 2d and 10th Corps recrossed the River James yesterday and today and passed to the left. They could not accomplish anything—in fact I judge it was only a feint to cover more important movements on our left. The 5th Corps moved out and seized the Weldon Road; this morning there was a furious cannonading in that direction. I suspect they have had a big fight. how it resulted, I can't say.

Our Head Qrs. are still near Point of Rocks, but only one regiment of the brigade is with us. This one regiment has been holding a half mile of Butler's line for the last four days. This P. M. we were re-enforced by two regiments so that we now feel tolerably secure again. During the operations of the 2d and 10th Corps over the river, Butler's line was almost entirely stripped of troops; it was an exceedingly fortunate thing for us that the

Johnies didn't know our defenceless condition. Two regiments of our brigade are at Dutch Gap, covering Butler's digging operations. These two regiments and the 16th N. Y. H. Art. had a little fight near that place with the rebs a day or so since. The 16th (white) broke and scattered like sheep. The darkies stood up to the work manfully. Our two regiments are the only troops now at that point. The Howlett Battery is on one side of them, a battery in front, and one opposite the Howlett Battery. The consequence is they make Dutch Gap an exceedingly hot place. At the present rate of progress it will require two months to complete the canal—the distance from bank to bank is about 130 yards, and the bank is about 40 feet in height—the distance around is from 5 to 7 miles. Just now I hear the cars whistling on the Petersburg & Richmond R. R. Judge the rebels are running reinforcements down from Richmond to look after Warren. This is the first train I have heard on this road for some time.

Headquarters 3d Brigade 3d Division 18th Army Corps,
Camp at Deep Bottom, Va., August 26, 1864.

We are having stirring times here now. Grant seems to be at work in earnest again. Yesterday and day before, heavy firing took place on the Weldon Road and report says it resulted very favorably to us. The 2d, 5th and 9th Corps are in that vicinity; the 10th and 18th Corps now hold the line from Deep Bottom to beyond the Norfolk R. R. Yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock, the rebs made an attack on Butler's line. We were awakened by a yell and volley of musketry. They made a charge on our picket line, but finding us prepared for them soon fell back to their old position. One division had been sent over the Appomattox the previous evening, which the Rebs had observed, and supposed Butler's line was being evacuated, and I suppose the attack was made to satisfy themselves on this point.

Gen. Wm. Birney arrived from Florida a few days since, with the 7th, 8th, & 9th U. S. C. T., and the 29th Com. Vo. (Colored). You may remember that he organized our regiment at Baltimore. He was at our Head Qrs. a few evenings since—took occasion to say that he "believed he used to have to compliment me on the good trim in which I had my company." He has been assigned to the 10th Corps—had command of a division of four brigades, three white, in the operations of the 18th Corps at this place a few days since. He is to have command of a Division of Colored Troops, and is very anxious to have our brigade in his division. But as Gen. Paine is one of Butler's pets, I have no hope of his succeeding. I should like very much to have the trans-

fer effected, for there are six regiments in the Div. at present raised in this Dept. under Butler's regime that reflect no credit on the Division, or colored troops in general, and I should like to cut loose from them.

Headquarters 3d Brigade, 3d Division 18th Army Corps,
Camp at Deep Bottom, Va., September 1, 1864.

We are still at Deep Bottom and without a command. The 4th and 6th regiments are still at Dutch Gap, and the 10th regiment at last accounts at City Point doing guard duty. So Col. Duncan is left with no command except that Head Qrs. Guard. Consequently we are making matters easy as possible. We had two little alarms since coming here, but neither of them amounted to anything. We are on the extreme right of Grant's line, consequently know nothing of what is transpiring on the left. There has been hard fighting on the left, in which the 2d Corps was somewhat worsted. I see the 7th Indiana was engaged, but saw no list of casualties.

Headquarters 3d Brigade, 3d Division 18th Army Corps,
Camp at Deep Bottom, Va., September 15, 1864.

Affairs remain quiet here. The work on "Butler's canal" progresses slowly; the rebels keep tossing mortar shells regularly during the day at the working parties—of late their practice has been much better than usual. Yesterday three men were killed and two wounded. Butler has lately erected an enormous "signal tower" about 140 feet high near us, at which the "Howlett Battery" sends her iron compliments. So far they have missed their mark and the shells whistle over us a half mile to the rear. I will add for ma's information that our Head Qrs. are sheltered from this battery, or at least so concealed that they can't discover us.

Last evening a sad accident occurred by which one of the members of our staff lost his life. About 7 P. M., Lieutenant Kingsbury went over to the Head Qrs. of the 6th Reg. While there, a shell which had been thrown during the day exploded accidentally, a piece struck Lieut. Kingsbury on the forehead. He lingered unconscious until 2 o'clock this morning, then died. Today we had his body embalmed, and sent home. No news from the left—guess Grant is waiting for something to turn up. Recruits are said to be arriving rapidly at City Point.

Look out for something important from this quarter soon.

Headquarters 3d Brigade 3d Division 18th Army Corps,

Camp at Deep Bottom, Va., September 27, 1864.

We are still idle here. I am confident a move will be made very soon, but just how soon I can not tell. In the 2d Corps, the Quartermasters have had orders to have clothing etc. issued by the 28th inst., and are now in the rear ready for orders. Probably Grant will aim to strike a blow here about the time Sheridan reaches Lynchburg. We have had a splendid success in the Valley, haven't we. The Shenandoah is no longer the Valley of Humiliation. The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday acknowledges a defeat at Fisher's Hill—says they lost 12 pieces of artillery, but predicts that we will get whipped back again, when we reach Lynchburg, as Hunter was. Sheridan is not Hunter.

Our brigade is still at work on the canal—think it is about two thirds completed. The rebs shell us furiously as ever—they disabled the dredging machine we had to work, so we must now depend on pick and shovel. If any other man than Butler had charge of it, I think it would have been abandoned long since. Presume Butler wishes to leave it as a monument to perpetuate his name and fame—it will require something of this kind. I think McClellan has few friends in the army here. Among the officers of our Brigade, I have not heard of a single McClellan man. Little Mc was very popular with the soldiers when he was relieved, but his affiliations with Copperheads since has ruined him. If we meet with no reverses before the elections, I have no fears but what Old Abe will succeed.

The final chapter in the life story of Captain VanNuys is found in a letter to his father, John H. VanNuys, from Lieut. Z. F. Wilber, Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the Third Brigade, written from Dutch Gap, Virginia, October 2, 1864. It is as follows:

"Mr. John H. VanNuys, Esq.

"My Dear Sir: It is an extremely painful duty for me to write you. You have undoubtedly ere this received by dispatch announcing the death of your son. What can a stranger say to comfort those nearest and dearest to him. But of one thing I can assure you, that you and your lady have the heartfelt sympathies of every officer left in our Brigade, for Van as we called him was universally esteemed as a man and a soldier. He has no enemies, but many friends, warm friends. It could not be otherwise with one of his fixed principles, strict integrity and kindly heart. The death of no

officer in the 4th regiment, or of this brigade, has created such a sensation, and we who were his daily companions will miss him sadly at our mess table and at our little circle around the camp fire.

"Col. Duncan was wounded at the same time, and has been sent to the hospital, he will probably lose his foot, but before he went, he desired me to write you and what I have written I know to be his own as well as my feelings.

"As to his death, you have learned from the papers that the forward movement commenced on the 29th ult. As Quartermaster I was and still am at our old camp, with our baggage, teams, etc., but have the facts from officers of the staff who were eye-witnesses. Col. Duncan's Brigade was ordered to charge a line of rifle pits about two miles from Deep Bottom. It was about 6 A. M. He had but 600 men of his brigade with him at the time, but at it they went. They got within ten yards of the rebel works. Van's horse had been killed under him a few moments before, but he kept up with the column on foot, not with the column but at the head of it. We were driven back, the slaughter was terrific.

"On the retreat, Van was behind the column, nearest the enemy, and while in the act of looking back, a ball struck him in the throat, severing the artery, and on that beautiful morning he yielded up his life, another on the long list of Martyred Patriots.

"The affair did not take but fifteen minutes, but in that brief space of time, out of 600 who had started, 390 were dead and wounded. Col. Duncan took with him three staff officers; of these your son fell, Lt. Pratt lost a leg, and Col. D. was wounded, and four staff officers lost their horses, 14 officers out of 20 of the 6th U. S. C. T. and 6 out of 9 of the 14th were killed or wounded.

"Within twenty minutes our forces rallied and took the ground, but while the rebels held the ground, they had stripped your son of everything except shirt and drawers. He had on his person a watch and \$175 belonging to Lieut. Kingsbury, who was killed 3 weeks ago, these the hounds got. Your son was ordered by Col. D. to take charge of Lt. K's effects.

"After the fight, hearing that your son was killed, I took an ambulance and got his body and took it to the embalmers who have embalmed it and it will start tomorrow. I have waited a day in hopes that Mr. Ditmars would arrive.

"This coffin is only a plain gov't one as I did not feel that you would warrant me in going to the expense of a fine one here as their prices are enormous. I should not have put you to the expense of the steps I have taken, but he said

When we talked of sending Lt. K. home that if he fell, he wished to be sent home.

"In conclusion, sir, let me say that I deeply sympathize with you. I have passed through severe afflictions, and know what they are. Only a month ago, I received word that my only child, a bright, beautiful babe of 11 months had passed to a brighter clime, and even as Dear Van sympathized with me then, do I with you. If he died young, he fell a patriot, and may the blood of his young heart poured forth so lavishly at his country's altar help to bind together again our Union stronger than ever."

In a little envelope postmarked "Old Point Comfort, Oct. 10" came a few days later the last message from the son, with a postscript in another's handwriting. It reads:

"Headquarters 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 18th Army Corps, Camp at Beach Gap, Va., September 27, 1864.

"This testament belongs to Captain S. W. VanNuys, Acting Ass't. Adj't. General 3d Brigade, 3d Div., 18th Army Corps. Should I die upon the field of battle, for the sake of a loving mother and sister, inform my father, John H. VanNuys, Franklin, Indiana, of the fact."

The postscript reads: "Mr. John H. Vanings: It is my painful duty to inform you that your son was killed on the 29th of the last month near Chaffins farm, Va. I have his testament. I will send if you wish it. From your enemy, one of the worst rebels you ever seen.

"L. B. F."

CHAPTER XV.

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL PRACTICE.

BY R. W. TERHUNE, M. D.

The first comers to Indiana were mainly drawn either directly from Pennsylvania, the Carolinas or Virginia, or were of the fascinating band of hunters and frontiersmen of similar origin who had only a few years earlier begun the redemption of Tennessee and Kentucky from savagery.

There were descendants of the old English colonists, Scotch and Scotch-Irish in abundance, Germans from Pennsylvania, sturdy Hollanders, Swiss, and last, but not least in quality of excellence, French Huguenots, inspired by traditions of noble blood and of heroic struggles for liberty and conscience's sake. No finer race ever lived than those that builded the Northwest. "Fifty years after the defeat of General St. Clair the skeletons of the Kentucky soldiers killed in that battle were exhumed and out of more than seventy taken from one grave two only were of men that had been less than six feet in height."

The pioneers that came to stay and to build homes and cities were not less robust and sturdy than the soldiers that had preceded them. They were the flower of the communities from which they came, and had both the will and power to subdue the wilderness. Woods nor wild beasts, nor swamps, nor storms, nor cold winters had any terrors for them, nor had any toil or peril that could be grappled with or subdued by brawn or physical bravery or effort.

In fact, when in health they usually enjoyed, with a sort of rough good nature, their hard and barren life. Coming to the new region, and building their homes on the high places near the streams, leading active lives, dwelling in houses that were of necessity well ventilated, and eating a nutritious food, they were immune to many of the ills that affected older communities.

Tuberculosis, which now slays its thousands, had not yet followed the pioneer to the frontier. Diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis were then unknown and influenza and typhoid fever were scourges of the yet distant future. But all the country save the southwest part was a great marsh over which the dark shadow of a forest, dense and gigantic, had hung for ages.

And in the insidious miasmata and noxious exhalations from the swamps and stagnant pools the brave pioneers had a powerful and invisible foe that stole upon them unaware and was more to be dreaded than all the tangible and physical dangers with which they could have been surrounded, for strength and bravery could not prevail against it. Intermittent fevers in all their stubborn forms seized upon the people and endured. Whole communities fell victims to the universal malarial infection. "So alarming did the mortality become that by an act of the General Assembly passed December 31, 1821, Friday, the second day of the following April, was set apart as a day of public prayer to 'God Almighty, that He may avert the just judgments impending our land and that in His manifold mercies He will bless the country with fruitful seasons and our citizens with health and peace.'"

"That same year, 1821, an epidemic of intermittent and remittent fevers set in the latter part of July in the new town of Indianapolis, and continued until some time in October, during which nearly every person was more or less indisposed, and seventy-two, or about one-eighth of the population, died."

"The fall succeeding the first settlement in the spring the scourge broke out on Blue river in Johnson county and prevailed to such an extent that there were hardly enough well people to attend to the wants of the sick ones."

For more than fifteen years after the first settlement of the country there was no abatement in the severity of the prevailing fevers. It is impossible to describe the sickness of those times in colors sufficiently dark to give a correct idea of the universal distress. From the first of August till the first of October all work and business were given over to the care of the sick. Chills and fever were universal. Many persons recovered promptly, and some there were that remained in bed only while the paroxysm lasted. Parents sometimes had malarial "chills" or paroxysms every second or third day for weeks, with no appreciable increase in the severity of the seizures. But at times the mildest cases seemed suddenly to become malignant and dangerous. Two or three very light paroxysms were sometimes followed by the sudden and alarming development of a congestive and pernicious type that ended in a "sinking chill" and death. Whenever such a grave condition manifested itself the patient was at once sustained by the most heroic treatment known at that time. External applications of mustard were freely used, and capsicum and brandy given without stint. Sometimes a quart of brandy was required to brace the failing heart and restore mobility to the stagnant blood.

It was some years after the first settlement of the country before physicians came, and when they did at last arrive there was so much illness, such

widespread prevalence of disease, that many patients in distant and inaccessible parts of the country were unable to procure their services. So the sick were largely treated by domestic remedies, a belief in the efficacy of which was not based on scientific knowledge or research, but was the result of the crudest fancies.

The secret recesses of the forest, where ferns and maiden-hair grew on the mossy banks of streamlets, where the dog-woods and wild roses bloomed in beauty, and the breath of modest violets and crabapple blossoms filled the air with fragrance, those recesses of the forest so exquisitely adorned for man's pleasure with the beauties of form, of color and of fragrance, were also the repositories of a botanical wealth of rare therapeutic virtue and power. However deficient the venerable and aged men and women of that day might be in all the learning of the schools, they were all deeply versed in the occult materia medica of the woods, for in the leaves and roots and flowering plants that had been scattered by the hand of Providence in such generous profusion over all the earth, they found a balm for every human ill.

Boneset and burvine and quaking aspen and wahoo were used in chills and fever with the greatest faith and efficacy. In the languid springtime, prickly ash, burdock, sarsaparilla, poplar, dogwood and wild cherry barks, made up in whiskey and taken in the form of "bitters," lent invaluable aid to the lancet in cleansing and quickening the foul and sluggish current of the blood. In order to be effective, these barks had to be gathered from the north sides of the trees. Tansy bitters were a favorite morning dram and were held in high repute for their power in warding off the malarial miasmata of the times and strengthening one for a day's labor in the swampy woods.

Bleeding was universally practiced by the people in the beginning of febrile attacks, followed by a severe emetic and cathartic. As an emetic, lobelia, a plant that grew in the woods and fields, was considered quite the most effective agent to be had. There was a shrub called prickly sumach that, in the opinion of the pioneers, was effective either as an emetic or a cathartic, according to the manner of its preparation. If an emetic effect was desired the roots were uncovered as they grew and the bark thus gathered was prepared and given to the patient, and the results were said to be most prompt and thorough.

Despite the widespread skill in the preparation of these botanic remedies, the malignancy of the malarial fevers showed no abatement. During the sickly season people died by scores, and the land was filled with mourning. "The sick therefore readily fell in with any promised relief. Sappington's pills and

others with big names, heralded by a long host of curative virtues, found a ready sale. Against the walls of every cabin, suspended from nails, hung two or three dozen small bottles already emptied of their contents, but with little if any realization to the sick of the promised relief." Charms and amulets and remedies the most absurd were sometimes resorted to as means of arresting the progress of the terrible disease. But the mystic power of charms and amulets, the empiric mixtures of experimenting pioneers, the loudly vaunted nostrums of designing quacks, and the time-tried remedies of the best medical practitioners were alike of no avail. Changeless and hopeless, the pestilence held sway through all the long and weary days of summer. Only when the storms of autumn had swept away, with breezes of delicious freshness, the pestilent air of summer; only when the beneficent genius of the frost had touched the woods with flame, and sealed the pools with ice, could the afflicted people hope for health and life. At last, when the kindly frost had come, bringing the benediction of health; when the sad, despairing season of sickness, like a gloomy nightmare, had passed away, the stricken ones came forth again, bearing the aspect of sorrow for the dead, or with pale faces and forms wasted in their long struggle with disease.

The sick in those days lacked many of the comforts that assuage the suffering of their descendants in affliction. There was then no quiet, restful spare room where the weary sufferer could stretch his aching limbs in peace. Often there was but one room to the house, and the sick were kept where the rest of the family lived and slept, in the room where the meals were cooked before the fire and where the babies played in noisy glee. There were no soft air cushions for the tired back, no ice-caps for the aching head, no cooling drinks nor ice to quench the burning thirst, and no chloral hydrate to woo the sweet forgetfulness of sleep. Chicken broth was a favorite invalid food. Water, when tolerated at all, was carried from some nearby spring and was drunk from a gourd. Some of the remedies used to combat malaria have been given. The remedies used in other diseases were fully as various and interesting. Mullein was one of the favorite remedies of our forefathers. An infusion made of the seeds and leaves was used as an expectorant in coughs and bronchial affections and as a demulcent and astringent in the summer diarrhoeas of children, and in the epidemics of dysentery that were so fatal in those times.

A salve was made of poplar blossoms for the healing of wounds. The blossoms as they fell were gathered and put into an earthen jar. Over them hot lard was poured and the resulting salve was used to dress cuts and

wounds that were sometimes inflicted by the woodman's ax. Hemorrhage from such wounds was a serious matter and the pioneers attempted its control in various ways. Sometimes spider's web, gathered from grimy rafters and ceilings, and filled with the accumulated dust of months, was bound over the gaping wound, or it was filled with soot gathered from the black throat of the big chimneys of the time, or sugar or strong soft soap was used for a like purpose. If a "harmless necessary cat" of sable hue chanced to wander near some sufferer from freshly inflicted wounds he was promptly sacrificed to Aesculapius, for the pioneers believed that a libation of black cat's blood poured upon a recent wound was an offering of greatest efficacy, insuring it thenceforth the watchful care of all the powers that heal, and guarding it from all danger of erysipelas or any kindred ill. The ax or edged tool with which the wound had been inflicted was at once anointed with hog's lard and carefully guarded in the chimney corner, for if a bit of rust perchance through carelessness should gather on the blade, dire consequences to the patient's life were almost sure to follow.

Puff balls, a kind of fungus growth found in the woods, were used to staunch bleeding wounds and their contents were sometimes snuffed up the nostrils in cases of obstinate nose-bleed. A metallic door key suspended down the back from a string around the neck was reputed to have stopped cases of nose-bleed when all else had failed.

Buckeyes were carried in the pockets as a safe-guard against rheumatism. If a case of rheumatism assumed a chronic form, an Irish potato was also carried in the pocket in addition to the buckeye. If faithfully carried until it shriveled and turned black in the pocket, it was said that no case of rheumatism was ever known to have such idiotic obstinacy as to resist the double charm.

In the good old times babies were in every household in the land. Though sired by lusty manhood and though nourished at maternal bosoms that were blessed with perfect health, yet these tender buds, despite their rich heritage of health, suffered then, even as babies suffer now, with all the trying ills of teething. Young mothers that felt for the first time the divine joy of motherhood, who felt not only its raptures, but its tremulous anxieties and ceaseless cares as well, were at a loss how best to guide the tender feet along the perilous pathway of the first few months of life. But experienced matrons, with their broods of eight or ten, were all aware that if a mole's foot were dried and suspended from a string about the cherub's neck, the teething age was at once bereft of all its terrors, and in the homes where such

potent charms were used the darlings' lives were henceforth happy with the smiles and sleep of perfect health and peace.

Frogs have always suffered at the hands of vivisectors and experimenters for the good of man. Nor did they escape in grandfather's time, for he believed there was no remedy so efficacious to relieve a painful case of quinsy as a bull-frog bound upon the sufferer's throat until the frog was dead. People believed these things with implicit, childish faith. They could not much be blamed in days when there were no books nor schools, and when papers never found their way into the woods.

Letters rarely written traveled slowly by stage or pony, across bridgeless rivers and over roads of bottomless mud. Sometimes a month elapsed before people in the wilds of Indiana heard of the death of relatives only a hundred miles away.

There were but two feeble medical colleges then in existence west of the Alleghany mountains, one at Lexington, Kentucky, and one at Cincinnati, Ohio. They were but sparks of light, whose feeble rays did not far penetrate the boundless gloom. Thus deprived of skilled medical help, the people were compelled to depend upon their own meager skill for relief in sickness. Every neighborhood had its own herb doctor and its lancet. Bleeding was a universal practice. The people believed that their blood grew foul and sluggish in the dull and sedentary days of winter and that it must needs be shed like a garment when winter was gone, that in its place new blood might course with the life and joy of springtime in its current. People were bled for every ill. If a man had a chill he was bled; if a fever occurred or headache, a spell of biliousness or indigestion, an attack of dizziness, a fainting fit, or even a tooth-ache, the every-ready lancet was applied. Not only people of full and plethoric habit, with plenty of blood and a tendency to congestive troubles were bled, but those that were pale and emaciated with long continued and wasting diseases were subjected to the same ordeal. Finally, if there was nothing whatever the matter, it was still a sacred duty to be bled, that the many ailments of those days might thus be warded off.

In the year 1824, Arthur Bass came from the Carolinas and found a home in Johnson county. With memories fresh in mind of boyhood rambles among the mountains and pine woods of his native state, he shunned the swampy regions and sought a home among the bold hills bearded with trees, that rose southward of the rapid current of Indian creek. There he lived, far from even the slender thoroughfares of travel of that day, and far from the towns where doctors later came, in a region that was often inaccessible

from swollen streams that were treacherous with quicksand and filled in winter with floating ice. He early realized the needs of his community and provided himself with a lancet for bleeding and a turnkey for extracting teeth. Every spring, when pilgrims, pale with the ravages of malaria, wended their way over the hills to his home that they might become rid of the thick and stagnant blood that had festered in their veins since the feverish days of autumn. The well also came for their yearly bleeding and the blood that flowed at the touch of his lancet was enough to dye the Indian Creek hills as red as the slippery heights of Cemetery ridge.

Dentists were then unknown, so those that suffered the agonies of toothache sought relief of Arthur Bass and his turnkey. Hervey Vories vividly remembers a visit for relief from toothache over sixty years ago. He says, "Arthur set me in a chair by the side of the house, pushed my head down against the wall and fastened on his turnkey. Then he began to wrench. I saw stars and forked lightning and heard thunder, but he never relaxed until with a great snap the roots gave way and Bass reeled back with the turnkey in his hand. He examined the results carefully and said, 'By gosh, I brung two that time.'"

In the first years of the new country, the practice of obstetrics was invariably entrusted to the hands of midwives. Physicians at first could not be had and midwives were of necessity employed in such cases. When physicians did come they found the pioneer women possessing such unreasoning timidity and prejudice, and objecting so strenuously to their presence at such times, that more than twenty-five years elapsed before they succeeded in winning much of the obstetrical practice from the hands of midwives. In those days the woman sanctified to motherhood was an object of solicitude to all the neighborhood. When "the days were accomplished that she should be delivered" there was a gathering of the women, from far and near, regardless of time of day or night, inclemency of weather, condition of roads, age or number of children, sickness at home, or any other thing whatever. All were asked to come and all most freely came. No social slight of the present day is half so keenly felt by women as was then failure to receive an invitation to the cases of this kind.

It was not an idle nor a morbid curiosity that prompted all this hurrying in haste from far and near to the bedside of a suffering woman. The pioneer women were never nervous nor morbidly curious, so their presence at such times was due to the genuine, effusive heartiness and robustness of their sympathetic natures that prompted them to come and freely give the rich

empathy of their cheerful, healthful presence. Accidents rarely occurred. The women of those times, sturdiest daughters of the Kentucky and Virginia hills, were the very flower of physical perfection. Like the black-eyed daughters of Israel, they were lively in labor and scarce needed even the ministrations of the midwife.

Of many midwives that flourished in the country, two were especially eminent in the Indian Creek neighborhood, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Titsworth. Mrs. Roberts came to the county in the earliest days. She was a woman of great energy and force of character and of most commanding presence. Like a great Amazon, she towered six feet high, and she had a face and form of masculine strength and singularity. Neither storm nor darkness, nor wild animals had any power to daunt her courage. She was always ready for service and went gladly, in rain or snow, night or day, through the bottomless mud and of forest roads or over the frozen hills of winter. When she sallied forth on her errands of mercy, mounted astride like a Rough Rider, she dashed so furiously through the woods on starless nights that all the witches of Allowaykirk could not have kept pace with her.

When physicians finally began to receive calls of necessity in such cases as baffled the meagre skill of the midwife, they encountered an air of distrust that unnerved all but the boldest spirits. They had not yet gained the respect and confidence of the people, had not yet learned the open sesame to all homes and were not accorded the cheerful welcome and co-operation that now awaits them everywhere. Instead of that, their every word and act were closely watched, and if their practices in unimportant matters failed to meet the approval of the venerated midwives and old women of the communities into which they happened to be called, their reputations suffered a permanent and hopeless eclipse. Consequently they were called only in the most desperate cases.

Dr. William H. Wishard graphically describes a case that occurred in his practice as follows: "I was summoned (in the year 1843) to the bedside of a woman who had been in labor eighteen hours. The midwife had kept the grave nature of the case concealed from the friends, hoping that something would come about that she might be able to deliver the woman without the help of a physician. At last she was compelled to report the alarming symptoms of the case, and it soon became known that professional aid was sent for, although the night was cold and a terrific snow storm was prevailing. When I arrived, I found the family living in a log cabin, fourteen by sixteen feet, and there were present to render help and sympathy twelve women, and

four or five children, with the sick woman and her husband. We had standing room only. It was custom and was considered a conscientious duty to an afflicted neighbor. To have but a half dozen present on such occasions was considered a small and select company." Dr. Wishard further says: "Should the case be one that baffled the skill of the midwife and a physician had to be sent for, the news spread with the rapidity of a prairie fire, and when he arrived the congregation was large enough for a funeral or a quarterly meeting. The gathering was not made up of one sex only; the men were around on the border doing picket duty and ready for emergencies."

In the same year of 1843, Mrs. Titsworth attended the young wife of a farmer in the Indian Creek neighborhood. Mrs. Titsworth was a German woman, very fat and short of stature, with a broad, flat face. She had come to the new country in 1830, and had successfully practiced her calling until the incident we now relate. She had been called to the farmer's home early in the day, but her presence had not been attended with results. The case lingered through the day with no prospect of relief. When night came on, with lowering clouds and portents of a gathering storm, the watchers lost their courage and faith in the fat, old midwife's skill and they requested that a doctor should be summoned without more delay. Hervey Vories, a nearby neighbor, then in the strength and vigor of his first youth and a bold horseman, was called up and sent through the wild night at break-neck speed for Dr. Ward, a young physician who some three years previously had located in the little town of Williamsburg. The town was reached, the doctor found and soon they both were on their way, riding a wild race through the wild night. They could not see each other as they galloped through the gloom. The road, the woods, the hills, the whole world and sky were swallowed up and lost in blackest night. Momentarily the trees and hills leaped from out the gloom in the dazzling brilliancy of the lightning, only to be lost again the next instant in the utter blackness of the awful night. Soon the storm came on in all its fury. The rain descended in drenching torrents, the thunder rolled, the winds howled in their wrath, and the lightning blazed in a dazzling electrical splendor. It seemed that angry Jove was once again abroad with thunderbolts, seeking to destroy this modern son of medicine, as in the olden times on just such night as this he struck down old Aesculapius because of his skill in bringing the dead to life again. But at last the house was reached in safety, when it was learned that midwife Titsworth and old midwife Nature had prevailed and the child lay wrapped in swaddling clothes sleeping in its cradle.

Though success attended her efforts in this case, the midwife had seen

er day. The magnificent women of the first generation had grown old. In their stead were their daughters of gentler blood and slenderer frame who lingered in the travail of birth. Fear of physicians and confidence in midwives alike had passed away. Women of timorous natures, when undergoing the greatest ordeal of their lives, and friends of lively sympathies grew to prefer the presence of the sturdy masculine obstetrician.

During the reign of the midwife no attention was paid to antiseptics or even to ordinary cleanliness. The clothing was changed the third day and the young mother was adjured to remain in bed nine days, but sometimes in three or four days she was up milking the cows.

One of the most extraordinary therapeutic agents of that day was to be found in the poultice that was sometimes applied to inflamed breasts after childbirth. In case of threatened abscess of the breast Mrs. Titsworth ordered a poultice applied, made of earth dug up at the kitchen door where the kitchen peps and dish water were thrown. This was made into a paste with warm water and applied to the breast in the same way that antiphlogistine is now applied. The bare mention of such a poultice made of foul smelling earth, swarming with bacteria, is enough to make Holmes and Semmelweiss and Pasteur turn in their graves.

The time at last had come when the "herb doctors" and midwives should no longer live in peace, for physicians had begun to come. The very first of all was Dr. Robert McCaulay, a native of Edinburg, Scotland. He came from Scotland in the year 1811, found his way westward to Kentucky, where he married. In October, 1826, he came to Johnson county, Indiana, and located in the great woods five miles west of the little village of Franklin. Being a man of ability, his efforts to get practice were soon attended with success.

In July, 1827, Dr. Pierson Murphy, of Ohio, after one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, rode horseback through the woods to Johnson county, and located in Franklin, which was then a little village of six or eight log houses. Later in the same year Dr. James Ritchey came from Greensburg, Indiana, to Johnson county, and found an abiding place in the modest county seat. In the year 1828 Dr. William Woods located ten miles north of Franklin, on the Madison road, where Greenwood afterwards was built. In the year 1830, Dr. Davis located in Franklin, and Dr. Smith located in the little town of Edinburg, on the sickly banks of Blue river. In the year 1832 Dr. Aylesberry located in the wilds of Clark township near the present site of Rocklane, and in the year 1834 the professional ranks in the county were ably strengthened by the arrival of Dr. Christian

Kegley, an accomplished German scholar and successful young physician who came from Wytheville, Virginia, and located in the swampy bottoms of White River township. In the year 1835 Dr. Benjamin Noble, a brother of Governor Noah Noble, located in Greenwood, and successfully practiced his art for several years. In the year 1838 the ranks of the medical profession in Franklin were increased by the arrival of Dr. A. D. Sweet and Dr. Mack Smiley.

The year 1840 is important in the medical annals of Johnson county. On the 22nd day of April in that year, Dr. William H. Wishard, then a young man of twenty-four years, began his long and honorable career in the ministry of the healing art at the little town of Greenwood. He remained there until in the autumn of the same year, when he moved to the now extinct town of Port Royal, or Far West, in White River township, where he remained for two years. In the year 1840, also, Dr. Daniel Webb sought a home in Franklin for the practice of his profession, and Dr. Ward located in the Williamsburg neighborhood for the same purpose.

During the next ten years a large number joined the ranks of the profession, prominent among who were Dr. J. H. Donnell, who came from Greensburg to Franklin January 27, 1841. Dr. J. H. Woodburn, Dr. Samuel Thompson, Dr. Winslow, Dr. John McCorkle, Dr. Gill, Dr. Schoufeld, Dr. Johnson and others of lesser note. It is difficult to conceive of an undertaking more full of terrible obstacles than the practice of the healing art in the early days of Johnson county. The country has been described until we know its dreary and forbidding aspect.

The opportunities for education and equipment for the successful practice of medicine were of the most meagre kind. As we have said, the Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, were the only feeble glimmering stars in all the vast night of the Mississippi valley. Far off and inaccessible as they were in those days without roads or bridges, it is to be expected that many of the physicians of this time would practice medicine without ever having seen a medical college. The paths of knowledge were all rough and dimly lighted in those early days.

Nor was the lack of preparation the only obstacle in our elder brother's pathway. Every neighborhood had its midwife, who monopolized the obstetrical work of those early times, who looked with supercilious contempt upon the interloping medical man and tried with all the force of her influence and prestige to cover him with ridicule and bring him into disrepute. Even

in the purely medical realms of his calling he was given scant regard and courtesy, for the pioneers were bold and self-reliant in all things and even tried, unaided, to combat the mysterious forces of disease. When a pioneer, either young or old, succumbed to some prevailing or even unknown illness, the lancet was the first resort. Then some strong emetic, like lobelia, was given, to rid the stomach of its contents, followed by some drastic cathartic. Some nauseating infusion was next administered for several days, and only in the event of most serious symptoms was a physician finally called. Thus it happened that a physician's patients were all in desperate straits when first he saw them. If they recovered under his kindly care the friends thanked God, the bestower of life and all its blessings. If they succumbed and death relieved them of their pain, the physician was blamed for the result and judged of meagre skill.

In the face of such obstacles only the sturdiest spirits could succeed. The pioneers were practical, thorough-going men and women. Relying upon their own therapeutic resources until the sick were in the last extreme, they called a doctor in with little faith and yet demanded miracles of him. Consequently, to be successful among them, the physician had to be of forceful and an imposing personality.

No people in the world's history were ever half so kind and neighborly and sympathetic as were those pioneers. It seemed that the world was people with great and loving souls. It was well that such people lived in times when sorrow and suffering and the brooding gloom of sickness were in every cabin in the land. In those good old times the people were unselfish and had never felt man's greed for gold and power of place, and all the ills that dwarf the heart and blight the soul had not darkened in the land. Every man was neighbor to his fellowman and neighbor vied with neighbor in deeds of kindness to the stricken and the weak. The sick were nursed by all alike and no sacrifice was great enough to make for those that were afflicted and cast down. The abodes of suffering were filled with tender nurses, watching through the darkest hours of night, not for hope of gain, but responsive to the generous impulses of loving hearts. They lacked the accurate scientific knowledge of our day, with its manifold helpfulness and power to heal, but they had the great, warm human heart that never errs nor tires and is worth more than all the schools and laboratories, and learning of the world. Lacking our knowledge of precision, they sought to make amends and satisfy the ceaseless longing of their hearts to serve, by hovering over beds of pain with

ceaseless ministry and loving words and soothing touch of the beloved lord, and patient vigils that outwatched the stars.

Thus lavishing so profusely upon their sick the riches of their sympathy, they exacted much of their physicians and bestowed their respect and confidence only upon those that they deemed to have the most striking and admirable qualities as practitioners of the healing art. So all physicians were subjected to a searching test, and in the ordeal of gaining popular favor men that lacked moral and intellectual force lost that ease of temperament that is the finest attribute of medical men. They became rough, uncouth and irritable, cultivated various eccentricities, assumed an unwonted harshness of demeanor, indulged in alcoholic intoxication and emphasized their conversation with broad profanity. Both laity and profession half believed that disease was a physical entity, possessing the patient like an evil spirit or a demon which must needs be scourged out with maledictions and lancets and acupuncture. So the man that could be the most rough and terrible, the most strenuous and bizarre, the most arrogant and self assertive, soonest gained the popular faith in his magic power to exorcise the demon of disease. But not all doctors of that day were made of such fantastic stuff. "There were giants in the earth in those days" that loomed above their fellow men and still shine amid that dreary waste of half-forgotten times like mountain peaks that hold the light of fading day when all beneath is buried in the shadow. Of such glorious company were Drs. McCaulay, Murphy, Kegley, Dunning and William H. Wishard. The story of their trials and sacrifices and their life of devotion to suffering humanity forms one of the most inspiring chapters in the whole history of our profession.

The books to which they were compelled to refer were not the repositories of medical knowledge that the modern text-books are. The medical works that were published before the appearance of Eberle's Practice in 1845 were so crude that one may well believe their authors had not yet outgrown the dark traditions of the middle ages. All the medicines in use at the time were administered in a crude and bulky form. There was not only a lack of capsules, of pills and tablets, with their coatings of sugar and chocolate, of palatable liquids, medicinal elixirs, alkaloids, dosimetric granules and all the convenient forms for the administration of medicines then in use, but the entire absence from the materia medica of many of the most potent agents now known to medicine. There were then no antipyrine, acetanilid, phenacetine, nor any of those preparations known as coal-tar derivatives, chloral hydrate, veratrum viride, cocaine, chloroform, ether, chlorotone.

zinc, strychnia, antitoxic serums, nor a thousand other remedies since obtained from vegetable and animal sources, or synthetically elaborated from the deep hidden elements of the inorganic world. There were no hypodermic syringes nor clinical thermometers, and an almost entire absence of the myriad forms of surgical instruments of almost perfect construction that now are such a boon to the practicing surgeon. Anaesthesia and antiseptic, two priceless gifts to suffering humanity, by which the surgeon yearly saves thousands of precious lives, were then but unrealized hopes of visionary dreamers.

Meagre was the pioneer's knowledge of disease and meagre his therapeutic weapons of attack, but such weapons as he had were potent and he used them with the skill and courage of a master. Calomel was given in enormous quantities, sometimes as much as sixty grains at a dose. A favorite prescription for use in remittent fevers was "ten and ten," i. e., ten grains of calomel and ten grains of jalap, repeated every six hours till free purgation resulted. Then the dose was lessened, but its administration was continued until mild salivation was induced. If there was a high grade of inflammation, nauseating doses of tartar emetic were given to reduce the fever. If it produced watery stools, the bowels were restrained with laudanum or opium. Sometimes sweet spirits of nitre or nitrate of potash were given to reduce fever. The use of cold water was absolutely forbidden at all times. When the fever was finally broken, but never before, such tonics as Peruvian bark, Huxham's tincture of bark, or an infusion of quassia were administered. When quinine was first used, it was considered an unsafe and uncertain remedy. Dr. William H. Wishard says: "I remember well the first time that it was used in my father's family. We were suffering with malarial fever and had used about half a pound of Peruvian bark and bitters of every kind and quality known, yet the chills would return every seventh or fourteenth day. My father sent me to Indianapolis to a physician to get medicine to prevent the relapse of the chills. The prescription consisted of thirty grains of quinine, ten drops of sulphuric acid, and six ounces of water; dose, one teaspoonful three or four times a day, to be taken with great care." But if there was caution in the use of quinine, such cannot be said of many other things, for the old physician, meagrely equipped as he was, often displayed a boldness and courage of which we can scarcely conceive. He used calomel in unconceivable massive doses; he abstracted blood until the patient was at the point of fainting from weakness, and he amputated thighs and performed other formidable surgical operations without the use of chloroform or anaesthetics.

In the year 1830 Dr. Murphy had a patient suffering with abdominal dropsy. He called Dr. Smith of Edinburg in consultation. They had neither local nor general anaesthetics, no antiseptics and no trocar. But they took a small joint of an elder, cleared out the pith, scraped off the bark and thus fashioned it into a hollow tube. Then with a thumb lancet they made an incision through the abdominal wall, inserted the elder tube into the peritoneal cavity, and drew off the dropsical fluid, greatly to the patient's satisfaction and relief.

It is related of Dr. Fitch that he once visited a lonely cabin far in the inaccessible wilds of the forest of that day. The people were very poor, the room was ill-furnished and but dimly lighted by the fitful firelight and a glimmering candle's feeble ray. He found three small children delirious with fever and with heads drawn back and rigid limbs. They were in the right stage of cerebro-spinal meningitis, a disease that was then very rarely seen. He lost no time, but, with rare self-confidence, quickly applied heroic measures of relief. He administered as best he could an enormous dose of calomel to each. Then, with his ever-ready lancet, he abstracted blood from each until they were all relaxed and on the verge of fainting. An iron poker by the spacious fire place he first plunged into the glowing coals and then drew its dull red tip along their naked backs from neck to hips. Unfortunately the result of this procedure is not known, but the incident is given here to show the lofty self-reliance of physicians of that time.

Grave conditions and emergencies arose, and sudden and frightful peril to life and limb occurred oftentimes at night in the fierce cold of winter, far in the dim woods beyond the swamps. There were no telephones in those days—outrunning the winds with the sick man's message of distress; no broad, firm highways, bearing to any place within an hour the kindly welcome help of professional brother, so grateful in the time of peril. It mattered not how grave the danger nor how great the need of haste, there were only the blaze trails through the forest and the lone messenger on horseback, slow laboring through swamps and mire.

Thus the doctor, when he reached his suffering patient, was alone in the forest, far from other help, and he must needs be bold and heroic, relying wholly upon his own resources to alleviate his patient's ills. So he tried at all times to be prepared as best he could and in his practice he dispensed the most potent remedial agents at his command with high and conscious courage. When with saddle bags of jalap, rhubarb and opium, and pockets full of castor oil, epsom salts and senna leaves, he sallied forth on horseback like

a knight of old, armed with lancet sharp, to help his friend and battle with his dreaded foe, the dragon of disease, like a mighty giant, wielding a two-edged sword, he sometimes killed both friend and foe.

The remuneration of physicians for their services in those days was most meagre and precarious. There was the greatest scarcity of money and the people all were poor. The meagre charges that were made for services are full of interest to us now. On one page of Dr. Kegley's ledger, dated January 1, 1837, are found the following items:

John Surface, Jr., dr. to 1 vial oil spike.....	\$0.12½
John Moore, dr. to 1 vial Batem drops.....	.12½
Stephen Kink, dr. to 1 vial opodeldoc.....	.18¾
Joseph Keesling, dr. to Quinine drops.....	.62½
William Woodford, dr. to Epsom Salts and Olive Oil.....	.43¾
Daniel Etter, dr. to Physic and Ointment.....	.75
Nathaniel Tracey, dr. to Puke for child.....	.06¾
Nathaniel Doty, dr. to Salve and Br. oil.....	.37¼
Jas. Stewart, Jr., dr. to Puke for wife.....	.12½

Physicians rode five or ten miles and attended cases of labor for three dollars and waited for the money. Pay was taken in work, in wood, corn, live stock, poultry, linsey woolsey and other products of the loom, pumpkins, ginseng, raccoon skins, and every conceivable object that could be palmed off on the patient medical man in lieu of money. People were so utterly poverty stricken in those times that much of the doctor's work was done for charity and the love of suffering humanity.

To illustrate the barren poverty of that time, I shall describe the home of a family that felt the grinding indigence not uncommon in a new and undeveloped land. Nearly sixty-five years ago a man by the name of Hyatt, with his wife and children, lived in the remote southwestern part of the county in an isolated region among the hills of Indian creek. He lived in a little round log house, fourteen by sixteen feet in size, with a stick-and-clay chimney and a dirt floor. When he finished his house he took forked sticks and drove into the ground in the corner of the house; two poles were cut, one end of which was laid in the forks of the upright sticks and the other end was stuck into a crack between the round logs of the house. Oak boards were split and laid upon these poles. When this was finished it served the man and wife for bed. Large wooden troughs were hollowed out and filled with leaves. In each of these a child was cradled. At night these rude

troughs were propped up at one end, so that the fire on the hearth could shed its light and warmth upon the sleeping children.

How sad and gloomy and how inexpressibly hopeless the struggle for existence must have seemed to this man, with but the strength of his brawn, arm between his wife, with her sweet little ones, and all the outer darkness of that savage world. Malevolent wolves in the lonely solitudes of night howled about his cabin or sniffed at his frail doorway. Sickness and hunger, with threatening visage, like gaunt specters, were ever standing near robbing of its happiness his simple life. But when sickness came this man was not forgotten. Then the neighbors, the ministering angels of the land, came in and all that human hands could do was done.

Once upon a time Dr. McCauley was called ten miles from home to see a woman sick with child-bed fever. She had been attended by a midwife and was much exhausted. Dr. McCauley examined the poor woman carefully and calling the husband said: "Your wife is very sick; she needs a stimulant. You must get a quart of whiskey." In those days whiskey was only twelve and one-half cents a quart, but the man sorrowfully informed the doctor that he had not so much as a penny. The doctor pondered over the situation for awhile and then said, "As I was coming down here through the woods my dog followed me. About two miles up the road yonder he found a 'coon' (raccoon) and killed it. You will find it up there by the side of the path. Go find it, skin it, and take the pelt to town and with it you can get your whiskey." The man started joyfully on his errand and in due time returned with the much-needed stimulant. Such cases of suffering want were found every day, but the charity of ministers of the healing art "suffereth long and is kind."

Sad and full of pathos is the story of those early days, when the land was buried in the swamps and woods primeval. Nature frowned with dark and threatening face upon the white man in his efforts to disturb the silence of her long repose. She stopped his footsteps with a dreary waste of wild and savage forests, where tangled foliage and fallen limbs and prostrate trunks of mighty girth cumbered the swampy earth; with broad streams of muddy water spreading far over the level woods, dragging their foul and sluggish currents lazily over beds of slimy ooze. She deluged the soft, spongy earth with floods of rain and rent the summer foliage with storms of rattling hail; she clothed the wintry woods in coats of icy mail and heaped high the drifted snow in every sheltered nook. And when, with long toil, the pioneer had drained those swamps and carved a narrow clearing in the

woods, black clouds of cawing crows descended, and troops of chattering squirrels from the tree tops came, devouring the slender products of his husbandry; ravenous wolves ranged the woods, ravaging his meagre flocks, while vapors and noxious exhalations came up like evil spirits from the forest dells where gray fogs hung in the lazy air, poisoning his life-blood with burning fevers.

But in the southwestern part of the county the face of nature wore a smile. There the crystal waters of Indian creek sparkled over golden gravel, as it danced between grassy banks, all fringed with ivy and rushes, babbling merrily beneath the sycamores. On all sides rose great hills, crowned with leafy trees. On their slopes and crests the hand of providence had lingered with a caressing touch, shaping them into forms of picturesque beauty. While yet the winter woods were sad and dim, and scarce the sap had stirred within the trees, delicate wild flowers bloomed on all the hill-sides, and, responsive to the spring's first promise, slender dog-woods, sweetly decked and garlanded in white, stood forth in modest beauty, like brides, awaiting the first caresses of that ardent lover, the sun. In summer great oaks and lordly poplars cast afar their cooling shade; in autumn the sumach and the maple clothed the hillsides with the glows and splendors of the rainbow's hues. Undimmed by any stifling smoke of cities, the bright skies smiled in pristine clearness over all the hills. Summer breezes played beneath the trees, and from those hills and forest dells all the bird-songs of spring went up to heaven in the sweet sunshine of every golden dawn. It was a beautiful region this, among the Hensley township hills where Indian creek flowed on its jocund way, babbling merrily beneath the sycamores.

Soon after the advent of the white men, a fine type of pioneers, nearly all of whom were primarily of Scotch-Irish stock, came into the county and claimed this lovely region as their own. Little clearings were carved in the primal woods and log houses sprang up on the hill tops or on the slopes hard by some bubbling spring. Neighborly paths were beaten through the woods and pleasant home lights twinkled at night between the trees across the snowy hills of winter.

The neighbors visited each other to while away the lonely hours of winter evenings, helped each other in their work, nursed each other in their trials of sickness, and stood by each other in their misfortunes; in every form of mutual helpfulness and neighborly kindness the great Celtic heart sent forth its sunshine.

Soon a younger generation grew up; the youths, strong limbed, broad

shouldered and full of lusty life; the maidens, perfect types of lovely womanhood, in their eyes the sunshine, on their lips the red wine that said, "Come, drink me."

The pioneers had ever been stimulated to the greatest efforts by the heartfelt wish that their children should have a better bringing up than they had been; so that even in the earliest years of the new community, when yet the land but inhospitably yielded the bare necessities of food and raiment and the struggle for existence was acute, the intellectual and spiritual welfare of those that were to be its future citizens was given thoughtful care. Log school houses, with greased paper windows, were built in the barren woods. Here the children came yearly for a few brief weeks, learning to read from the pages of the Testament and copying proverbs with goose-quill pens, dipped in blood-red pokeberry juice. Little log churches, too, were built within the forest shades like Druidic sanctuaries of old among the oaks. Here, on sunny Sabbath morn'gs the rosy maidens came, walking barefoot down the shady forest paths, dressed in their gayest homespun frocks.

The irrespressible social instincts of the young found expression in the singing schools, the husking bees, the spelling bees, the quiltings and the many country dances held of winter evenings in every neighborhood. Miles and miles the lads and lasses went on horseback over the hills, across the creeks, through woods and mire, to dance all night with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks in jolly measure to the music of the Hoosier fiddle, on whose strings wild airs were played that had been piped a hundred years before by kilted pipers on the mountain heights of Scotland.

But such happy thoughts, recalling an idyllic life of Arcadian simplicity and rustic joy, can no longer be indulged. These threads of gold were woven in the story of those times, that in its gloomy shadows there might be one ray of light.

We must now resume the burden of our theme, must quit the sunshine and those mirthful scenes where lovers, arm in arm, danced through the midnight hours till the stars were dim and rosy dawn appeared. Henceforth we must keep in the sad light of the sick room where anxious friends and kindly neighbors and grizzled doctors, worn with toil, watch through the nights in grim contests with the insidious forces of disease.

The physicians of that day dressed ordinarily in the homespun garments of the time, that were sometimes "cold-dyed." Physicians of some means often dressed in "Kentucky jeans," and when thus arrayed were considered quite well dressed. The invariable mode of travel was on horseback

and on account of the swamps and mud physicians always wore leggings buttoned up the side of the legs and tied above the knee. They wore long great-coats, reaching almost to their feet. Their saddles, in which they spent most of their time, were often cushioned with sheep skins. Sometimes the saddle was covered with a buffalo robe, which was taken as a certain indication that the owner enjoyed financial ease and more than usual professional ability.

Physicians had no end of trouble with the ignorance and superstition of their patients, the sad depths of which is almost past believing now. One ineradicable fallacy in regard to bleeding was to the effect that a person should always be bled in the arm of whichever side his pain or ailment chanced to be in. If bled in the right arm, when his pain was in the left side, or vice versa, it was believed that the pain would cross the body through the heart and death would almost surely follow. The physician that risked his patient's life by such a rash and unnecessary procedure, immediately forfeited all right to consideration as a wise and prudent man.

An amusing instance of the ignorance of the time in the use of domestic remedies was experienced by Dr. W. H. Wishard when a young man. One day he chanced to be in a distant part of the country calling upon a patient when a neighbor woman came in with a small child that was comely and interesting with the exception that its head was a mass of festering ulcers, covered with the horrible incrustations of scald-head. Its hair was matted and disheveled and was still further befouled by a liberal application of some oily substance that had been applied for curative purposes, but that was evidently utterly powerless to effect a cure. Dr. Wishard became interested in the poor afflicted creature and asked the mother what was the matter with her child. She informed him and he asked her what remedy she was using. She told him that she was using goose grease. She said that she had used it for quite a while, as it was the best remedy to be had for such diseases, but that it seemed to be of no avail in this case. The doctor looked very grave and said that perhaps the goose had not been killed in the right time of the moon. The woman said, with some little hesitation, that she thought it had been killed at the proper time. The doctor then said, "Are you sure it was a goose, perhaps you killed a gander by mistake." The woman, with a worried look upon her face, said she didn't know that made any difference. The doctor suggested that it might, at any rate that something had been lacking in the art of preparation of this oil, so that it was entirely inert, that this case was very severe and other remedies would be required. To this the woman readily assented, and from that time the poor child had the best of treatment. A

doctor, who while yet young, had the rare ease of temperament that can thus humor the whim of an ignorant woman and yet treat the case with scientific exactness is blessed by the gods indeed, and is predestined to high success.

In these days of comfortable and rapid transit, we can scarcely form even a feeble idea of the vast effort necessary in those days to get from one part of the country to another. The roads were mere blazed trails, or were rudely built of corduroy cut from the neighboring woods, or were wholly lost in bottomless mud and stagnant ponds. All travel was most laborious and slow. A man that once obtained a practice in those days, of necessity bade adieu to the genial glow of his own fireside, to the nuptial smiles of wife and the sweet companionship of children. Often in the sickly season he found it necessary to station horses in different neighborhoods and sometimes thirty-six and even forty-eight hours were required to make the rounds and reach again his own home. Once in the town of Franklin, of five physicians, all but two were disabled. Doctors Donnell and Ritchey stood the strain of constant work and cared for all they could, riding in a gallop from place to place and traveling every day a distance of more than fifty miles.

In those long solitary journeys along bridal paths in the trackless wilderness, the howling wolves often kept the doctor company, but his nerves were steady and his courage high and he did not mind their threats half so much as being dragged from his horse at night by the over-hanging branches of some tree. His life was one of constant self-denial for the good of man. There was never any peace nor quietude for him. In his long journeys through the night, his drowsy senses sometimes failed and, dozing in his saddle, he had dreams of home and rest. But such bright dreams vanished like a mirage in the boundless gloom, and rousing up, he found again the chilling winds, the trackless woods, and suffering ones yet calling for his help.

In springtime, when the dogwoods blossomed and the maples were a blur of green; in summer, when the roses bloomed and bare-foot maidens tripped to church; in autumn, when the fiery sun blazed into the putrid swamps, and pestilence, with scorching breath, stalked boldly through the land; in winter, when the frozen world lay dead in shrouds of snow and watching stars turned pale with cold and shivered in the icy air, he was abroad on deeds of mercy bent, thinking not of self nor gain nor praise of men, nor faltered blessings of the poor; but only of the duty and his work and praying, Ajax-like, for light and strength to bear his portion of the weight of care,

"That crushes into dumb despair
One-half the human race."

The pathos and the tragedy of life beat into his soul. Humanity all around him was crying piteously for help, for light, for life. In heroic strength he stood upon the shore lines of a troubled sea of sickness and despair, and, like a great light-house, he sent afar a beam of courage to those that beat against the winds.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The pioneers had no historians and the swift flight of time has swept into oblivion the life work of many physicians who came to the county in an early day. Their names and locations and the approximate dates of their coming, dimly revealed by oral tradition, are all that is left of their life stories of stress and toil.

The following list includes the names of physicians who located in Franklin prior to 1855: Dr. Handy Davis, 1830-1832; Dr. Samuel Ritchey, 1835-1836; Dr. Mack Smiley, 1838-1839; Dr. A. D. Sweet, 1838-1842; Dr. Daniel Webb, 1840-1848; Dr. Moses W. Thomas, 1840-1853; Dr. J. H. Donnell, 1841-1891; Dr. J. H. Woodburn, 1845-1847; Dr. Samuel Thompson, 1847-1854; Dr. Raymond, 1847-1848; Dr. Winslow, 1848-1850; Dr. John McCorkle, 1849-1856; Dr. John Ritchie, 1832-1857; Dr. J. P. Gill, 1849-1866; Dr. Lewis McLaughlin, 1850-1851; Dr. George Cook, 1851-1852; Dr. J. T. Jones, 1851-1898; Dr. James McMurray, 1852-1853; Dr. Benj. Leavett, 1852-1860; Dr. John W. Scott, 1854-1860; Dr. H. D. Fisk, 1855-1861.

Dr. Samuel Ritchey was a brother of Dr. James Ritchey, but was a man of less ability. He died in Jasper county, Indiana, in 1892.

Dr. Mack Smiley was a pupil of Dr. Pierson Murphy. After practicing medicine in Franklin one year, he went to Edinburg in 1839, where he practiced until 1853. He then abandoned the practice of medicine and engaged in farming. He died in 1876.

Dr. A. D. Sweet was the first eclectic physician to practice medicine in Franklin.

Dr. Raymond came to Franklin with great picturesqueness of appearance, in June, 1847. He was dressed in a United States army surgeon's uni-

forn and a Mexican sombrero. He brought with him a Mexican mustang and Mexican saddle, a parrot, a gun and a galvanic battery. With this bizarre equipment he impressed the credulous pioneers and reaped a rich harvest for a season. But his success was so short-lived that in nine months he found it expedient to take his departure in the night. Nothing was ever heard of him, save that he was not a physician at all, nor even a medical student, but that his vocation before coming to Franklin had been that of bartender on an Ohio river steamboat.

In pleasing contrast to this bubble reputation was that of Dr. J. H. Donnell.

Dr. J. T. Jones was one of the physicians of that period, who continued to practice till a recent date. He was born in Johnson county, Indiana, January 23, 1825. He was educated in the county schools of the day and in Franklin College. He read medicine in the office of Drs. Webb and Thomas at Franklin and began practicing at Westfield, Indiana, in 1846. He returned to Franklin for the practice of medicine in 1851. He went to Providence in 1858 and to Bargersville in 1861. In 1862 he returned to Franklin and remained until 1870, when he went to Urneyville. In 1874 he came to Franklin for the third time and remained in practice until his death on September 30, 1898.

In outlying parts of the county physicians early located in little neighborhoods that gave promise of work sufficient for a livelihood. Dr. William Woods located in the Smock neighborhood, on the present site of Greenwood, in the year 1828. To the same neighborhood came Dr. Benj. S. Noble, in the year 1835. He was a brother of ex-Governor Noah Noble and was a man of more than ordinary natural ability. Though having never heard a medical lecture, yet by studious habits and great self-confidence, he established a large and successful practice. He served one term in the Indiana State Legislature. He left Greenwood in 1853, locating in Iowa, where he died in 1869.

Dr. Isaac N. Elberry, the first man to practice medicine in Clark township, located near the present site of Clarksburg in 1832. He was appointed postmaster of Yellow Springs, as the place was then called, July 24, 1837. In addition to being the village doctor and postmaster, he was also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was evidently a useful man to the pioneers, though not brilliant in any sense, for he failed to impress himself upon the memories of the people living in that neighborhood. His successor in the postoffice of Yellow Springs was appointed June 2, 1838. Dr.

Berry left Yellow Springs at that time and tradition remembers not whence he came nor whither he went.

The postoffice of Yellow Springs was discontinued September 19, 1854. It was re-established under the name of Rock Lane in the year 1867.

In the year 1832 the people in the opposite corner of Johnson county were also needing medical help and Dr. Trower located in Hensley township, about one mile west of the present site of Samaria. He was the first physician to locate in Hensley township.

Six years before Dr. Trower's advent, Arthur Bass, from North Carolina, had located among the "bold hills, bearded with trees" just south of Indian creek, and not far from the present site of Bethlehem church. He had brought with him to the wilderness a turnkey and a thumb lancet, with which he had rid the pioneers of their aching molars and their sluggish malaria-poisoned blood. Dr. Trower, before many years, moved to Morgantown, which then consisted of only a few log cabins, so hopelessly bemired in the primitive mud of Morgan county that it was known only by the very appropriate appellation of "Mudtown."

Thus the people of Hensley township, being without a resident physician, either called Dr. Trower or Dr. McCauley until 1840, in which year Dr. Ward came from Bloomington and located in the little village of Williamsburg. Dr. Ward was not a graduate, but people then were not exacting in that respect and his services were soon in great demand. In order to increase his medical knowledge, he induced Dr. John McCorkle, an older physician, to come to the village as his partner and preceptor. Thus, while doing a busy practice, he pursued his medical studies under the tutelage of his older and more experienced partner.

In 1842 Dr. Nathan Schofield came to Williamsburg. He took a deep interest in his professional work and assisted in the organization of the first Johnson County Medical Society. Unfortunately, the records of this society are lost and it is impossible to give any data in regard to it.

DR. ROBERT M'CAULEY.

One of the earliest in the county was Robert McCauley, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, August 22, 1793. His mother died when he was six years old. After this he attended boarding school in Edinburgh for several years. He worked to pay his board and learned the cooper's trade. He even attended boxing school and became quite proficient in that science.

At the age of eighteen he came to America. He liked to travel and was seldom long in one place. When out of money he stopped and replenished his purse by teaching school. The boundless expanse of the great new world lured him on and on until in 1822 we find him in Henry county, Kentucky. Here he met Margaret Banta, a young lady some five years his junior, and in 1824 the two were married. McCauley worked in his father-in-law's distillery for a couple of years. In October, 1826, he and his family came to Johnson county, Indiana, and moved into a little cabin in a hollow, just north of where Joseph Vandiver lived. The woods were dense and boundless and Franklin, over five miles away, was a little village of only five or six houses and contained no doctors. In fact as yet I have not been able to locate any doctor in the county. So McCauley began at once the practice of medicine. His services were in demand so soon that he had not time to build a door to his cabin, but stretched a blanket over the opening and then rode forth night and day to see his patients. The wolves came and sniffed and howled around the house, while his wife and babies on the other side of the blanket sat and shivered with terror till morning came. Soon he rode miles in every direction. He passed through Franklin, crossed Sugar creek and practiced in Shelby county; through Edinburg into Bartholomew county, along Indian creek, and into the rough hills and wild woods which skirted Brown county and westward far towards White river. He sometimes made trips which consumed two or three days. He charged very little in those days and collected less. His neighbors for a mile or two around always paid their bills in work. He died August 14, 1842. At the time of his death he owned nearly five hundred acres of land, but very little of his wealth had been made by the practice of medicine. He was a typical pioneer physician, living and practicing in the woods, exposed to wild animals and inclement weather, and encountering all the imaginable hardships incident to his profession in that early day.

DR. PIERSON MURPHY.

Pierson Murphy was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1800. His childhood and youth were spent on his father's farm. Finally he concluded to study medicine, and began reading with the village doctor. In November, 1825, he entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he attended two terms and graduated in the spring of 1827. He returned home, bought a horse, and immediately set out for Franklin, Indiana, which place he reached in the summer of 1827, with no earthly possessions but his horse, bridle and saddle, gun and fifty cents in money.

Franklin then consisted of some half dozen families, living in log houses. The surrounding country was very sparsely settled and no physician had as yet seen fit to favor the village with his presence. In fact, the only doctor in all the country round was Dr. McCauley, then living and practicing in the great woods some five miles west. The young doctor secured lodging in the family of Mr. Taylor, the only family in the village able to extend such accommodations. He then entered bravely into the practice of his profession; but though he worked early and late, he could not obtain money nor any sort of income. He boarded at the Taylor house a year and a half and in that time had not made one-tenth enough to pay his board. But despite his lack of pecuniary success, he had done something of infinitely greater moment in his life history; for in the midst of his struggles he had won the affections of Mary Catharine Taylor, the sweet and amiable daughter of his host, and in the spring of 1829 the two were married. He won a faithful wife, and, incidentally, as he afterwards jocularly said, cancelled his board bill.

But his troubles were not yet over. His horse died and he was compelled to visit his patients on foot, and at last the sting of poverty became so sharp that, in addition to his practice, he was constrained to teach the village school, that he and his wife might not suffer for the bare necessities of life. But he was ambitious, well informed and a successful practitioner, and after a few years of undaunted effort, the clouds cleared away and his pathway henceforth was bright and prosperous.

In 1828 Dr. Murphy, assisted by Dr. Smith of Edinburg, Indiana, performed paracentesis abdominalis by making an incision into the abdominal cavity with a thumb lancet; then, having first removed the bark and pith from a small elder limb, they introduced this into the incision and drew off the fluid.

Dr. Murphy's practice became very extensive and he rode over a territory almost as large as that of Dr. McCauley, and, although his charges were merely nominal, he was finally able to buy a farm of three hundred and sixty acres one-half mile south of Whiteland. To this farm he retired in 1842, with his wife and son Guilford, then eleven years of age. But this move did not stop his practice or even seriously interrupt it. For awhile he lived in a small cabin, but in the year 1845 he built a large brick residence, which is still standing and, though unpretentious now, at that time it was the talk and wonder of all the neighborhood.

In this house, in April, 1852, Mary, the mother of his child and the wife of his youth, was taken from him. But he still lived in the old home with

his son, who married May 20, 1852. His practice for the next two and a half years was considerably interrupted.

In October, 1854, while in Ohio, he was married to Mrs. Chloe Kinn Smith. He came back to the farm and lived for about a year. In October, 1855, he returned to Franklin, and again entered into the practice of his profession, where he had begun under such inauspicious circumstances over twenty-eight years before. Many changes had occurred during his absence. His young protegee of thirteen years ago, Dr. Donnell, then so discouraged and gloomy, was now full-fledged and ripe in years and experience.

Others of his craft had also come in; the country had developed, the town had grown into a prosperous county-seat. Moreover his old-time vigor was beginning to yield to the inroads of age, so, while highly respected for his experience, he did not enter so energetically into actual practice as had been his wont in former years. He died in 1864 in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

DR. HIRAM SMITH.

By Dr. George T. MacCoy, Columbus, Indiana, all traditions concur in giving to Hiram Smith the post of honor of having been the first doctor to locate in Columbus, his arrival occurring in April, 1821; at least he was there as early as May 1, 1821, for on the return made by the assessor for that year (May 14, 1821) Dr. Smith is charged with a "poll tax and no other property."

Dr. Smith came from Mercer county, Kentucky. What his medical education was, or where and how it was obtained, I am unable to learn; but this much I have learned, by the perusal of some old records—that he was well read in his profession, better than the average of those times, and that his fine address made him a favorite at once in the primitive settlement. That Dr. Smith was a man above the average may be readily believed from the records of St. John's Lodge No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, of Columbus. At a meeting to organize a society, it was found that Dr. Hiram Smith was the unanimous choice for master, and when the grand lodge met in session at Corydon, October, 1822, a charter was granted to St. John's Lodge, and Dr. Hiram Smith, although he was not present at the session, was named as the first worshipful master. This office he held for several years.

As to Dr. Smith's methods in practice, I can say very little. He was a firm believer in the lancet and heroic doses of calomel and Peruvian bark. Tablespoonful doses of the powdered bark, in molasses, given every two

hours, during a remission or intermission of fever, were one of his stand-bys in the treatment of malarial fevers.

Dr. Smith continued in active practice here for many years, until the death of his wife, which occurred during confinement. To suppress a uterine hemorrhage, the Doctor used large quantities of cold water. She died. His enemies claimed that the cold water killed her. This so worried and embittered him that he left Columbus and located in Mooresville, but shortly after moved to Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, where his death occurred October 1, 1869, from gastric ulcer.

The date of his birth can not be determined, but it is known that he was seventy-nine years old when he died.

This is the Dr. Smith who, working conjointly with Dr. Murphy of Franklin, performed paracentesis abdominalis with a thumb lancet and a canula made of elder, and which has already been mentioned in the sketch of Dr. Murphy.

DR. JOHN RITCHIE.

Dr. John Ritchie was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1782. He had a common school education, which he added to by study after his marriage. He studied medicine with Dr. Warwick, near Brycelands Cross Roads, twenty miles west of Pittsburgh. He practiced a few years in Ohio and then located in Columbus, Indiana, in 1827, where he remained five years. In 1832 he located in Franklin, Indiana. He was sociable and affable, a fair public speaker, and a safe practitioner of medicine.

His wife was an educated woman and was the first of her sex to teach the higher branches in Columbus. Not only in Columbus, but in Franklin as well, Dr. Ritchie enjoyed a lucrative practice, and was held in high esteem for many years. He was once a candidate for the office of probate judge, but was defeated by a few votes. He died in Franklin October 10, 1857.

DR. JAMES RITCHIE.

Dr. James Ritchie, a son of Dr. John Ritchie, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1804. He studied medicine with his father and attended one course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio in 1828-9. After leaving school he came to Columbus and practiced medicine with his father for awhile and then moved to Edinburg. He soon left there and spent one

year in Greenwood, as the partner of Dr. William Woods. He then returned to Columbus and from there came to Franklin in 1832.

He, like his father, was a man of pleasing address and of ability in other lines than medicine. He was twice sent to the Indiana State Legislature and in 1850 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, which gave to Indiana her present Constitution.

It is a matter of tradition that he took a special interest in the care and treatment of the insane. He left Franklin in 1865 for Rensselaer, where he died in 1888.

DR. SAMUEL RITCHIE.

Dr. Samuel Ritchie, a brother of Dr. James Ritchie, began the practice of medicine in Franklin in 1835. He left Franklin in 1836 for Fountain county, where he practiced until 1850, when he moved to a farm near Indianapolis, where he lived and practiced until 1865. He then moved to Jasper county, where he died in 1892.

DR. CHRISTIAN KEGLEY.

Among the pioneers in the healing art, the name of Christian Kegley deserves mention. He was born on a farm near Wytheville, Wythe county, Virginia, March 29, 1803. He was of German descent, his father being an accomplished German scholar and the boy was taught to speak his mother tongue even before he learned English. When old enough he attended the village school at Wytheville and obtained a good education, extending into the higher mathematics to such a degree that he attained a practical knowledge of surveying.

The Ribble family, to whom his mother belonged, had for three generations displayed a talent and predilection for the healing art. The boy's grandfather was a physician, two of his uncles were physicians and his mind seemed cast in the same mold. As a result of this early inclination he went to live and study medicine with his uncle, Dr. John Ribble, of Blacksburg, Montgomery county, Virginia. Here he studied and practiced under the guidance of his uncle for a few years and finally, when ready for a location, he determined to seek it in the West—in the wilds of the great Mississippi valley. In pursuance of this determination, he located in White River township, Johnson county, Indiana, about one and three-fourth miles southwest of the present site of Stone's Crossing, in the spring of the year 1834.

that there was then no town at Stone's Crossing nor Smith's Valley, nor Whiteland, nor Bargersville. The nearest town was the now extinct town of Far West, situated on the bluffs of White river some four miles west.

Dr. Kegley began practicing almost as soon as he was located. He married Miss Jane Doty October 26, 1837. Year by year his practice grew until he had patients upon whom he called as far east as Sugar creek, around Charlsburg, in the Glade neighborhood, and in the territories now occupied by the Whiteland and Bargersville physicians.

On the west his territory was practically bounded by White river, but he was often called beyond that natural boundary. The malaria-stricken pioneers were everywhere crying for help, and Dr. Kegley's whole time was taken up in riding far and near over this great territory, along the bridle paths and through the mire of the primeval forests. This work was too great for Dr. Kegley's strength. He had the lofty spirit of the pioneer, but lacked his sturdy sinews. Though he wore leggings to the knees, and wrapped himself in a great coat, reaching to his feet, yet he often came in drenched to the skin or covered with sleet or mire, the result of labored riding through the swamps of White river bottoms. Such exposures brought on recurrent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, which grew more severe with time. Finally in 1850 he became entirely helpless and during the remainder of his life he required the care and nursing of a child. He died January 19, 1861.

DR. JOHN HOPKINS DONNELL.

J. H. Donnell was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 8, 1818. He came to Indiana with his parents in 1823. He attended medical college at the University of Louisville about 1839 and 1840. He came to Franklin January 27, 1841, and was married to Elizabeth Herriot September 1, 1842. At one time early in his career he was much discouraged and thought of leaving Franklin, but was fortunate in securing a partnership with Dr. Pier-son Murphy, after which his success was assured.

In 1860 he left Franklin and located at Hopewell on the "Donnell Hill." In April, 1865, he located in Greensburg, Indiana, his former home, but in November, 1865, he returned to Franklin, which place was thenceforth his home. In the year 1875, after a busy practice of about thirty-five years, he retired. His death occurred June 6, 1891.

DR. J. A. MARSHALL.

Dr. J. A. Marshall was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October 24, 1841. He began to study medicine at the age of fourteen, was a student at Delaware College and of Western Reserve Medical College. He began the practice of medicine at Mapleton, Ohio, where he remained two years, when he came to Londenville. Meeting financial reverses there, he came to Indiana and located at Nineveh in this county on the 10th day of January, 1863. He practiced medicine without interruption until his last illness.

CHAPTER XVI.

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION.

One of the first problems confronting the pioneer settlers was the establishment of ferries across the rivers and streams. While there were no large streams in Johnson county, Sugar creek and Blue river were serious hindrances to travel during most of the year. As early as 1831 James Thompson was granted a "license to keep a ferry on his land below his mill on the south side of Blue river," and he was required "to keep one good, substantial ferry boat and one good skiff," and he was authorized to charge "for setting over a footman, six and one-fourth cents; for a man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; for a two-horse wagon, twenty-five cents, and for a wagon with four horses and upwards, thirty-seven and one-half cents." A year later John Campbell was allowed to keep a ferry on Sugar creek west of Edinburg, and it is also remembered that a ferry was established at the crossing of the Madison and Indianapolis state road and Sugar creek.

Just how early bridges began to be built across the streams of the county is not known, most of them having been erected by the various neighborhoods without county aid. The first record of the expenditure of county funds for the building of bridges is found at the August term, 1851, when one hundred dollars was appropriated for a bridge across Indian creek on the state road north of Franklin, and two hundred dollars was appropriated for another bridge over "Shugar Creek near Garrison's Mill." The first iron bridges erected in the county were erected at the public charge in 1869-70. In the first named year a bridge was ordered at Thompson's mill and in the next year bridges were built at Needham's ford and at Bradley's ford on Sugar creek and on South Main street in the town of Franklin. In 1873 bridges were built across Sugar creek at Sniley's mill and on the Nineveh road and one at Hamner's ford across Young's creek.

The only stage coach route ever maintained in the county was established along the line of the Madison and Indianapolis state road about the time that railroads began to be built in the state. Taverns were built along the line of this road about five miles apart for the accommodation of travelers and to enable the drivers to change horses when necessary. In addition to the

taverns in the towns of Edinburg and Franklin, there were country taverns, one located about a mile north of Sugar creek near the present residence of Robert Shelton, and another was located about one mile north of the Worthsville road in Pleasant township; the frame work of the latter is still standing on a part of what is now known as the "old Law farm." Another of these taverns was kept in the town of Greenwood and still another just north of the county line near where the interurban railroad now crosses the state road. This stage coach route was abandoned about the time that the Madison & Indianapolis railroad was completed to the city of Indianapolis.

The first serious effort to improve the highways of Johnson county was by the construction of "plank roads." Levering, in her "Historic Indiana," says: "About the time that railroads were first penetrating the west, there arose a great craze for the building of 'plank roads.' This was in response to the urgent demand for better wagon roads whereon to reach the markets. Timber was plentiful and cheap and this material seemed to offer a solution of the good roads question. By the year 1850 four hundred miles of 'planked roads,' at a cost of twelve hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per mile, had been completed in the state, but by that time the first roads so constructed had begun to show the weak points of the method of paving. When new, these roads carried the passenger along swimmingly; but when the planks began to wear thin and the sills to rot out, and the grading or foundation to sink away, they became justly called 'corduroy roads,' and were certainly a weariness to the flesh. In some low places the construction sank entirely out of sight; many miles of roads became so execrable that the farmers drove alongside in the mud rather than jostle their bones over the logs and ruts of the artificial roads."

The first of these new planked roads to be built in Johnson county was one connecting Edinburg and Williamsburg in the year 1850. Another was built along the line of the Hopewell road, leading from Franklin to Bargarville. These were built without the use of gravel or other material for the foundation. Longitudinal trenches were dug and in these were laid the green logs, hewed square, and on these "stringers" were laid spiked oak boards two and one-half to three inches in thickness. These boards were not to exceed eight feet in length, so that the road when constructed was too narrow to admit of the passage of vehicles on the improved portion; the loaded wagon was given the right of way, the other vehicle taking to the mud. These two efforts at improved highways met with little favor and the experiment was not repeated elsewhere. The mistake was soon realized and they began to

improve the highways with gravel, an abundance of which was found along all the streams of the county.

Toll roads were authorized by section 13 of the act of May 12, 1852, and again under the act of February 3, 1865. It was not until after the passage of the latter act that gravel road companies were organized in Johnson county to construct and improve the highways under the law authorizing the charging of tolls. In the year 1866 the Mocksferry Gravel Road Company was organized "to run from William Ditmars, near Franklin, to Drake's School-house," about three miles west from Edinburg. In the same year the Franklin and Sugar Creek Gravel Road Company was organized to construct a toll road from the northeast corner of the city of Franklin, on the line of the Franklin and Greenfield state road, to the Needham farm, and thence by Clark's mill to the Shelby county line.

In the next year similar organizations were formed to construct toll roads along the line of the Bluff road to Hopewell; along the line of the Graham road for a distance of five and one-half miles; along the line of the State road to Whiteland; along the line of the Hopewell and Union Village road, and along the line of the Shelbyville road to the county line. These organizations were soon followed by similar organizations, so that by 1870 practically all of the main highways of the county were under control of corporations authorized by law to charge tolls. This system of improvement worked well for many years, resulting in the construction of many miles of good highways, but in the year 1885, when the people had begun to tire of this system of road maintenance, and had come to believe that the highways ought to be maintained by the county, and when the stockholders of the various corporations began to suffer loss from the lack of sufficient revenues to keep the roads in good repair, the toll roads were on petition made a part of the free gravel road system of the county, and in the year 1887 the last of the toll roads had been abandoned.

About the time that toll roads were abandoned much interest was taken by the farmers of the county in the matter of improving the highways. Many miles of highway in the next score of years were improved upon petition of the land owners interested, generally under the statute authorizing an assessment of all lands lying within two miles of the proposed improvement. Since the passage of the "Three Mile" road law, several of the townships, notably Union, Hensley, Blue River, Pleasant and Needham, have constructed many miles of gravel roads, bonds of the township having been issued to meet the cost of such construction. The county now has two hundred and

seventy-six miles of improved gravel roads under the free gravel road system of maintenance.

According to Levering's Historic Indiana, page 234, the "railroad from Madison to Indianapolis was the first one to be built in Indiana. It was constructed part of the way by the state at a very gradual pace, and the remainder of the distance by private persons enjoying a subsidy of land from the state. In 1839 this road had been completed twenty miles to Vernon and so deliberate was the work of extension that it did not reach Indianapolis until 1847. With the exception of the Madison road, all of the first railroads in Indiana, as in other states, were all laid with strap iron or wooden rails." According to Judge Banta, the Madison & Indianapolis railroad was constructed to Edinburg in 1845, and it was two years thereafter before the line was completed to Franklin. Others, however, insist that the road had been completed only to Columbus in the year 1845. John H. Woolley is authority for the statement that construction work on the line between Edinburg and Franklin was in progress during the years 1846 and 1847. He thus describes the manner of its construction: "Trenches were dug along the lines of the track and filled with gravel to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches. Upon the gravel, wood sills, four by twelve, were placed and upon these the ties were laid transversely, spaced about four feet apart. To these ties 'stringers,' six by six, were bolted, and upon the inner edge of these 'stringers' were placed iron plates about five-eighths by three, upon which the wheels ran." It is fairly certain, therefore, that while the road from Madison to Vernon was laid with rails imported from abroad, the extension thereof, at least through the county of Johnson, was laid with rails of strap iron. Wood-burning engines were used for many years on this railroad, and the furnishing of four-foot cordwood to the railroad was a source of large income to many of the farmers and workmen along the line of the road. Shortly after the Madison road was completed, a road was constructed from Jeffersonville toward the capital city, and between Edinburg and Columbus the Jeffersonville line was built paralleling the Madison tracks. On April 30, 1866, the Jeffersonville Railway Company and the Indianapolis & Madison Railroad Company consolidated the new corporation taking the name of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. Upon this consolidation, that part of the Madison line between Edinburg and Columbus was abandoned and the construction work removed. On the 26th day of September, 1871, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company leased its system for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis

the Pennsylvania Railway Company and since that time the road has been under the control of the Pennsylvania system.

"In the spring of 1846," says Judge Banta, "the project of building a lateral branch railroad from Franklin to Martinsville was actively discussed, but two or three years were consumed before anything definite was accomplished, and the Martinsville and Franklin railroad was not completed until some time in 1853. In the fall of 1857 the old flat-bar iron and the wooden rails gave out and trains ceased to run. In the spring of 1866, however, the franchise of the old company passed to a new owner and the line was built through to Fairland in Shelby county, thus making a connection with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Company." In 1876 this road passed under the control of a new corporation known as the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railway Company, and since that time the road has been under the control of the Big Four system.

In 1848 the Shelbyville Lateral Branch Railroad, connecting Edinburg and Shelbyville, was built, but the venture proved unprofitable and it was soon abandoned, and about 1860 all the iron was removed from the track.

The Indianapolis Southern Railroad Company was granted its first franchise in the county February 6, 1905, and work of construction was completed through the county in the following year. On May 22, 1911, the road passed under the control of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The interurban railroad, according to Mr. Fred B. Hiatt, in the *Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History*, Volume V, page 122, "had its beginning in a line between Alexandria and Anderson, over which the first car was run January 1, 1898." But it is not at all certain that Charles L. Henry, the promoter of that line, was the first to realize the importance of this new means of transportation. James T. Polk, Grafton Johnson and other prominent citizens of Greenwood, as early as 1891, formed a corporation for the construction of an electric railway to connect Greenwood and Indianapolis, and on April 14th of that year were granted a right of way along the state road for the use of that company. On November 13, 1894, these rights were transferred to the Indianapolis, Greenwood & Franklin Railway Company, and the original incorporators being unable or unwilling to finance the road, asked for an election to vote a donation of a subsidy from Pleasant township. A subsidy of two per cent. on the taxable property of that township was voted at a special election held on December 21, 1894. At that election four hundred and thirty-four voted for the subsidy and three hundred and eighty-one against, and upon this favorable vote a tax of seventeen thousand dollars was ordered levied on the duplicate for 1895 and an equal amount for the following year.

The law requiring the company to expend an amount of money equal to the subsidy levied, and the company not having met this requirement, the board of commissioners of the county ordered the collection of the tax suspended in March, 1896. After extended litigation, the auditor of the county was, in 1902, and again in 1904, directed to proceed with the collection of the subsidy. Another legal action, however, prevented the collection of the subsidy and only a small fraction of the tax was ever paid. In the meantime the line was constructed to Greenwood and cars began to run between that town and Indianapolis in January, 1900. On the 10th day of May, 1900, the franchise was extended from Greenwood to Franklin and work begun between these points. The first car left Franklin for Indianapolis on June 6, 1901. On July 7, 1902, the franchise was extended from Franklin to Edinburg. Joseph I. Irwin and William G. Irwin, of Columbus, successors to the rights of the gentlemen first named, built all that part of the road situated in Johnson county and remained in control of the same until 1913, when it passed under the control of the Inter-State Public Service Company. Many other interurban roads have been projected through the county, but none of them were built. In 1902 a franchise was granted to Frank A. Farham for a line along the Bluff road, and to J. T. Polk and E. A. Robinson for a line connecting Greenwood and Shelbyville. In the same year a line was projected to connect Franklin and Martinsville, and in 1905 a franchise was granted to the Indianapolis & Ohio Valley Traction Company along the line of the Three Notch road.

The first franchise for a telegraph line granted by the board of commissioners of Johnson county was given to the Mutual Union Telegraph Company on the 17th of February, 1882, for the construction of the telegraph line along the Madison and Indianapolis state road. On June 22d of the same year, the Central Telephone Company was granted the use of the highways connecting Franklin and other parts of the county. This franchise was renewed on September 14, 1896. A franchise was given to Ferd R. Strickler on the 15th day of December, 1897, to extend his telephone system then in use in the city of Franklin to other parts of the county. The New Long Distance Telephone Company received its first franchise in the county on November 26, 1898. The first use of the telephone in the public offices of the county was on November 24, 1897, when a telephone was contracted for to be placed in the auditor's office of the county. The remarkable growth of this method of communication is evidenced by the fact that there are now in use in Johnson county more than twenty-nine hundred telephones.

The several common carriers of the county now are assessed for the

following mileage: Pennsylvania, main track, 21.71 miles, side track, 7.79 miles; Big Four, main track, 19.97 miles, side track, 2.44 miles; Illinois Central, main track, 20.37 miles, side track, 1.77 miles; Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company, main track, 22.12 miles, side track, .99 miles; Postal Telegraph Company, 164.99 miles; Western Union Telegraph Company, 385 miles; American Telegraph and Telephone Company, 164.96 miles; Central Union Telephone Company, 984.50 miles; New Long Distance Telephone Company, 305 miles; Citizens' Telephone Company of Edinburg, 100 miles; Franklin Telephone Company, 239.50 miles; Morgantown Telephone Company, 36 miles; Providence Telephone Company, 146 miles; Stott's Creek Telephone Company, 13 miles; Whiteland Telephone Company, 316.50 miles.

CHAPTER XVII.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

By the organic act creating the county of Johnson a commission was named to select a county seat and the commissioners were required to meet at the house of John Smiley on the first Monday in May, 1823, to fix the permanent seat of justice for said county. Of the five commissioners named, three met at the time and place set apart: Col. James Gregory, of Shelby county, Major McEwan, of Bartholomew county, and a third whose name is not known. The commission considered two locations, one on the lands of Amos Durbin and near the mouth of Sugar creek, and the other on the lands of George King at the mouth of Hurricane creek. These places were inspected by the commissioners and King also agreed to show them over the southeast quarter of section 18, in Franklin township, which cornered with the center of the county and which tract had been purchased by King as a possible location for the new county seat, but a storm coming on, without inspecting the other site, the commissioners decided to locate the town on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 13, in township 12 north, of range 4 east, which forty-acre tract King donated to the county, together with eleven acres lying between it and Young's creek.

It was not, however, until January 2, 1827, that George King delivered his deed for the lands donated to the county as a seat of government. In the early history of the town of Franklin, George King was a leading actor. When he came to the county in 1820 he was then about forty years of age and, while not a man trained in the schools, was a leader in all business affairs. He was born in Wythe county, Virginia, and had moved with his widowed mother to Kentucky while quite a lad. He had been apprenticed to a wheelwright, of whom he learned his trade. The story of King's first visit to Franklin for permanent settlement is thus told by Judge Banta: "It was in the latter part of February or first of March, 1823, that, accompanied by his two unmarried daughters and his married daughter and her husband, Daniel McCaslin, and Simon Covert, whose wife stayed behind until the ensuing fall, and Isaac Voorhies, a young and unmarried man, King left his Kentucky home and came to Johnson county. The movers found a road cut out to

Adams' place and thence on, assisted by Robert Gilchrist, they made their own road up the east bank of Young's creek to the mouth of Camp creek (Hurricane).

"It was late in the day when the axmen, followed by the teams and cattle, reached the creek, where they found a dark and turbulent stream running between them and their destination. Not knowing the fords, the teams were driven back to a high, dry knoll where a camp fire was started and a camp made. Little did the campers on that knoll, as they watched by the light and warmth of their camp fire that night, dream that they would live to see the day when that knoll would become the site of a college devoted to christianity and culture.

"Hardly were teams unhitched that evening when it was discovered that meal and sieve had been left at Adams'; whereupon King, Gilchrist and McCaslin returned, leaving Covert and Voorhies to occupy the camp alone. Other things, it seems, had been left behind also, for the campers milked into and drank milk out of the bells which had been brought for use in the range. The next morning, on the return of King and McCaslin, the pilgrims sought for and found a place to safely cross the swollen stream. A beautiful tract of high and dry land on the north bank of Young's creek, which was afterward graded down and occupied by the residence of Judge Woollen and others, was their objective point, but such a network of down logs, overgrown with spice-wood and other bushes, all woven together with wild-grape vines, not to mention a forest of beeches, maples, hackberries, sycamores and buckeyes, did they encounter, that the whole day was consumed in reaching their destination.

"In the evening, wearied and hungry, the emigrants reached the high ground King had selected for his cabin site. A tent was erected and a hasty camp made. The meal bag and the sieve having been brought up from Adams' a supper of corn-cake and bacon was enjoyed. Tin cups took the place of cow bells for drinking vessels. At an early hour the men lay down on a browse bed by a glowing camp fire, under cover of a tent, to sleep. During the night, however, a tempest of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning and wind, arose and such commotion ensued in the forest around them that they felt their lives were imperilled. The next morning work was begun on King's cabin, a two-roomed structure with an entry between, which served as a house for all until the little fields were cleared and the crops all laid by."

In the following fall the town of Franklin was surveyed and the first sale of lots took place on the 2d day of September, 1823. It was conducted by John Campbell, of Sugar creek, the first county agent, and, to encourage bidding, he laid in a plentiful supply of whiskey for the thirsty crowd. One of

the earliest records of the county is an allowance to John Campbell, agent, for two dollars and sixty-one and three-fourths cents for whiskey and stationery furnished and evidently used on just such occasions as these.

Of the first settlers in the town of Franklin was a man by the name of Kelly, who built a cabin on the west side of the square and kept a bakery, where he sold beer and cakes. The log court house was built in the year 1824, and about the same time the sheriff, John Smiley, built a log house where the Franklin National Bank now stands and where for many years a tavern was kept. Just west of the tavern Daniel Taylor built a log store house, the first store in the new town. On the west side of the square William Shaffer, the county recorder, erected a dwelling house near where the jail now stands, and in 1825 Samuel Herriott and Joseph Young built a store room on the northeast corner of that block. The new settlement grew slowly, and it was not until May, 1827, that the brush was cut out of the public square.

It is not known definitely when the new town was incorporated. An election was ordered held upon the question of its incorporation on the 5th of May, 1834, but no record of the vote at that election is recorded, and there is no evidence that a town government was formed at that time. The only mention of a town government prior to the year 1855 is found in a record in the commissioners' court, under date of August, 1850, authorizing "the proper authorities of the town of Franklin to maintain a market house at the northwest corner of the public square." The first record of a meeting of the board of trustees of the town of Franklin now preserved was dated April 10, 1854. At that time Trustee Benjamin Davis, Ephraim Jeffrey, Barney W. Clark, Henry Kneaster, M. M. Tresslar and Andrew B. Hunter met at the office of Overstreet & Hunter and proceeded to organize a town government. William P. Douthitt served as the first clerk of the town. The first town election recorded in the clerk's office was held on the 7th of May, 1855.

In 1859 an enumeration of the citizens of Franklin was taken and the following figures showing the population of the town are recorded: "In the corporate limits, 1,134; in the suburbs and Hog Chute, 115; in West Franklin, 204, and in East Franklin, 280." This enumeration was taken as a step toward incorporation, but after such census disclosed the fact that the population was under two thousand, further steps toward incorporation as a city were abandoned. Among the early officers of the town corporation were Samuel P. Oyler, assessor; Duane Hicks, J. Hillman Waters and J. O. Martin, clerks; and P. Birchard, W. A. Owens, W. H. Henderson, Leon Richey, Duane Hicks, Byron Finch and Amos Birchard, marshals.

An enumeration of the children and youths of the town was taken in

October, 1858, showing a total enumeration between the years of five and twenty-one of two hundred and eighty-five. A year later this number had increased to three hundred and seventy-six.

The first fire department of the new town was organized on the 12th of December, 1859, and its equipment consisted of four ladders, two hooks and a wagon, purchased at an outlay of one hundred dollars and forty cents. James Wilson and Henry Kneaster were appointed foremen of fire apparatus.

On August 15, 1861, it was resolved by the town board that inasmuch as the recent census showed a population of over two thousand, and as one-third of the votes of the town asked for an election upon the question of incorporation as a city, a vote was ordered taken on August 27th at the following houses: Henry Surface's shoe store; the district school house; the court house; the residence of G. M. Payne; at Duane Hicks' furniture store; at J. Holmes' store, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and at the residence of Samuel Lambertson. The vote at that election was canvassed on the day succeeding the election, showing an affirmative of one hundred and sixty-one, and a negative of five. The roster of the city officers will be found in the appendix.

The city authorities took no steps toward public improvement until after the year 1866, and even then the common council were inclined to move slowly in the matter of public improvement. For example, to encourage property owners to lay sidewalks of brick fronting their residences, it was ordered on January 5, 1867, "that any owner of a lot or part of a lot in the corporate limits of said town should be entitled to a receipt for all corporation taxes thereon for the year 1867, by paving or graveling the sidewalk in front thereof to the acceptance of any of the trustees of said town." During the years 1866 to 1870 all the sidewalks of the town were improved under the order of the city council.

During the same period the question of lighting the streets of the town began to attract much public discussion, and on May 11, 1869, the Franklin Gas Company was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, an ordinance granting a franchise to D. G. Vawter, N. M. Scofield, L. W. Fletcher, John Clark, John T. Vawter, P. W. Payne, A. Alexander, W. S. Ragsdale and R. T. Overstreet having been passed by the common council on February 27, 1869.

Very little public improvement was ordered by the city authorities during the next score of years. On July 30, 1890, a franchise was granted to M. L. Johnson and W. B. Jennings to organize a corporation under the name of the Franklin Water, Light and Power Company, for the erection, maintenance

and operation of a water works system in the city. The water company plant was completed in November, 1891, sixty-five water plugs being ordered by the city and one hundred and twenty-five private consumers availing themselves of the privileges of the new utility. An electric light franchise was granted to the same company on June 9, 1891, the same to run for a period of eighteen years. The present expenditures of the city for street lighting averaged about six thousand and twenty-five dollars yearly, and for water protection about four thousand two hundred dollars.

On July 12, 1892, the first ordinance was passed for the improvement of a street with brick. The ordinance contemplated the improvement of Jefferson street from Jackson street east to the Pennsylvania railroad, and bids were invited during the months of August and September, but no contract was let until the spring of 1893, an injunction suit having been instituted in an effort to stop the improvement. The street was finished and accepted by the city on June 19, 1893.

EDINBURG.

Edinburg is situated in the extreme southeastern section of the county in the area cut off by Blue river, located on the line of the old Indian trails leading from the Ohio to the north and west, and the first section of the county to be settled. Louis Bishop, William Hunt, Isaac Collier, John Campbell and Alexander Thompson were the owners of the lands included in the original plat of the town of Edinburg laid off probably as early as 1822, but the plat was not recorded until about the year 1825. Among the very first merchants of the new town were Booth and Newby, who located there in the year 1821. This was the first stock of goods exposed for sale in Johnson county. Before the fall of the year 1822 the town contained but four families scattered over quite a considerable area. In the year 1823, Israel Watts kept a store on the west side of Main street, and in the year following Thomas Carter was granted a license to keep a "publick house" in the town, the board of commissioners having been satisfied that he had the necessary house room, bedding and stabling. Other early merchants of the town prior to the year 1830 were Orr, Lyman, John Givens, George B. Holland, Austin Shipp and Timothy Threlkeld. Holland's license under date of July, 1828, reads as follows: "George B. Holland having produced the certificate of twelve freeholders of Blue River township that he is of good moral character, and that a grocery is wanted in the town of Edinburgh; it is therefore ordered that said George B. Holland have a license to vend foreign and domestic groceries in the town of Edin-

largh for one year from this date by paying the county treasurer five dollars and entering into bond and security required by law."

These mercantile establishments were quite successful, being at that time the only market between White river and Madison. The town grew very slowly, however, during the first twenty years of its history, its population in 1845 numbering not to exceed two hundred and fifty, but the construction of the Madison & Indianapolis railroad to that town about that time gave new life to the place and within a very short time the population was more than doubled. It early became the leading grain and pork market of the central part of the state, the merchants coming to the railroad from towns as far distant as Knightstown, Danville, Gosport, Spencer and Bloomington. After the railroad was continued to Indianapolis in 1847, the growth of the town was checked somewhat, but it has always remained the principal manufacturing center of the county. Among the prominent industries of the town which contributed to its early prominence were the flouring mill which James Thompson built at the "State Falls" as early as 1826; a distillery built by Otto Lyman as early as 1835; and a second distillery built about the year 1850; a tannery established by Pulaski Runkle about 1837; a hominy mill erected in 1857 by Theodore Hudnut; a second hominy mill erected in 1871 by J. L. Toner; a woolen mill built in 1863 by a stock company; a furniture factory also built by a stock company about 1868. All these, however, have long since been abandoned and a new line of industries have taken their place. Of the present factories, by far the most important is the Union Starch and Refining Company, owned by the heirs of Joseph Irwin, deceased, late of Columbus. This factory is the successor of the Blue River Starch Works, organized by a stock company in 1868. When the National Starch Company formed a trust and obtained control of this plant, it was closed down for many years, but when the Irwins started the street car line and obtained control of the plant, ostensibly as a power station they converted the old starch works into a modern plant for the manufacture of syrup, glucose, starch and sugar, and the factory is now the largest manufacturing plant in the county, employing two hundred and fifty men. Among the other thriving industries of the town are the Edinburg Cabinet Company, manufacturing sewing machines and employing about one hundred men; the W. T. Thompson Veneer Company, employing twenty men in the manufacture of oak veneer; the Muloda Veneer Company, employing fifteen men; the Maley saw mill, now owned and operated by Henry Wertz and Ora Amos, employing thirty-five men; the Naomi Canning Company, employing from one hundred

and fifty to three hundred men in season; the Wood Mosaic Company, manufacturing hardwood flooring and employing twenty-five men. In addition to these manufacturing plants, the town is favored with a very enterprising and successful group of merchants.

The town of Edinburg was not incorporated until the year 1853, but as early as March 3, 1834, an election was ordered held upon the question of its incorporation. The first record of the election of trustees relates to the election held in May, 1855. The town was incorporated under the name of "Edinburgh," but the final "h" has long since been dropped from the name.

Edinburg is the only town in the county owning its own water works and electric light plant. This was constructed under authority of the board of trustees by an ordinance passed April 19, 1897. This ordinance was followed by an ordinance bearing date of July 4, 1898, fixing the rates for domestic use of electric current at ten cents per light per month, and for commercial use at twenty-five cents per light per month. These rates were increased by an ordinance in 1901 to fifteen cents and thirty cents respectively, and again in 1902 by an ordinance increasing the rates to twenty-five cents and forty cents respectively. The flat rate not proving remunerative to the town, the light service was placed on a meter basis by an ordinance bearing date of April 4, 1910, fixing the rate at ten cents per kilowatt for the use of one to ten kilowatts per month, with a sliding scale down to six cents per kilowatt when more than seventy-six kilowatts were used. This experience in municipal ownership has not been entirely satisfactory, largely for the reason, perhaps, that the management of the plant has been entrusted to one of the trustees and no accurate account has ever been kept as to the income and expense of its operation. The town clerk, however, is authority for the statement that in the year 1912, when the town was using thirty-six water plugs and fifty arc and incandescent lights, the total cost of the water and light system to the town was about seventeen hundred dollars.

The town enjoys an excellent telephone service furnished by the Citizen-Telephone Company, owned and controlled by a local stock company under a franchise granted in the year 1898. The town is bonded for a ten-thousand-dollar school debt entered into in 1912, and for a thirty-five-hundred-dollar cemetery debt entered into in 1911.

Among the recent members of the board of trustees of the town are the following: Samuel Haslam, Jr., William T. Butler, Charles Vandorn, W. D. Branigin, E. A. Sterzik Robert G. Porter, C. F. Otto, Henry Wertz, George R. Mutz, John S. Cox and John Sholler. During the same time the following have served as clerks of the town: M. Duckworth, 1902; J. H. Beal,

1903-1906; H. M. Scholler, 1906-1907; W. N. Drybread, 1907-1910; John Payne, 1910-1912; Clarence Porter, 1912-1914. The town clerk receives a salary of fifty dollars per month, the town marshal a salary of sixty dollars per month.

The town of Edinburg has an excellent school system and has had at the head of its schools many of the ablest educators of the state. Among them are remembered John H. Martin, John C. Eugle, W. B. Owen, Charles F. Patterson, E. A. Humpke, and E. M. Crouch, the present superintendent. The present corps of teachers is as follows: Smith Brewer, principal of the high school; E. R. Phillips, Lenora M. Burnham, Fanny H. Cochran, Myrtle L. Zigner, instructors in the high school, with the following teachers in the grades: A. G. Murrey, Elsa Bowman, Hazel Pruitt, Maude Price, Gertrude Graham, Ada M. Wright and Minnie Mullen.

GREENWOOD.

Much of the early history of the town of Greenwood is recorded in another connection (see chapter on Churches). The town was incorporated pursuant to an order of the county board of commissioners made on June 25, 1864, and the town government was organized on September 26th of the same year. Its first officers were E. C. Smith, T. S. Wilson, T. B. Hungate, S. Masfield and A. W. Gilchrist, trustees; F. M. Tague, clerk; A. Holloway, treasurer; James McGuire, marshal; W. H. Thornton, assessor. The following have served as clerks since that time: J. E. McGuire, 1866; William H. Bishop, 1867; A. M. Watson, 1871; L. P. Creasy, 1873; L. H. Hopkins, 1874; W. H. Bishop, 1876; J. B. Conrad, 1880; W. H. Bishop, 1881-1888; M. L. Justus, 1888; C. C. Henderson, 1888; J. T. Grubbs, 1890; W. H. Bishop, 1891-1896; George W. Carpenter, 1896-1907; E. M. Strauss, November 19, 1907-1910; Robert Fendley, 1910-1912; E. E. Henderson, 1912-1914.

The town had a population of but three hundred and fifty-four in the year 1869, but since the construction of the electric line the town has thriven until it is now one of the most important towns in the county. Its era of modern improvements dates from the year 1894, when a telephone franchise was granted to a local stock company. A water and light franchise was granted to Lewis K. Davis, of Indianapolis, on March 4, 1901, but Mr. Davis not fulfilling the terms of his contract, the ordinance was repealed and a franchise was granted on October 1st of the same year to Samuel V. Perrott and Henry Ulen under the name of the Greenwood Water Company. The plant was completed in the summer of 1902, and after a vote was had upon the ques-

tion, the water plant was leased to the town for a term of thirty years at a rental of nine hundred and fifty dollars yearly, and the light plant included in the same lease for the term of ten years at a rental of three hundred forty-six dollars and fifty cents yearly. This form of municipal ownership proved unsatisfactory, and on September 4, 1905, an electric light and water franchise was granted to James A. Craig and John W. Henderson, who, somewhat later, organized the Citizens Water and Light Company and obtained a new franchise under that name. Dr. Craig, president of the company, soon obtained control of a majority of the stock and continued to operate the same until the year 1913, when it passed under the control of the present owners of the interurban railroad. The town is now using thirty-four arc lights, at a cost of seventy-five dollars per light, and forty-nine water hydrants, at a cost of forty-two dollars and fifty cents annual rental.

The school affairs of the town are under the control of David E. DeMott, Ed Day and Dr. L. E. Cox, and the following corps of teachers: J. P. Lemasters, superintendent; Hazel Wishard, principal of the high school; O. Fix and Robert Fendley, high school instructors, with the following grade teachers: Kate Smiley, Flora Speas, Alta Fix, Lena Drake, Mary Hanahan, Charlotte Wishard, Walter Grass, Alice Bass, Rose Meredith, Elizabeth McClain and Ella Bass.

After the former school superintendents the following are remembered: William M. Chaille, W. T. Gooden, J. Ed. Wiley, John R. Owens, Professor Tripp, Charles F. Patterson, Professor Carnine, James Robinson and M. J. Fleming.

OTHER TOWNS.

The town of Whiteland was incorporated under an election held December 7, 1885, and has ever since maintained its corporate existence.

The town of Trafalgar was incorporated under an election held January 7, 1870, but after a few years the town organization ceased to exist, and the charter has never been renewed.

By order of the board of commissioners at the June term, 1866, the name "Hensley Town" was changed to Trafalgar, and shortly thereafter "Liberty" was also included within the limits of the town. On March 5, 1869, the county board also changed the name of Newburg to Samaria. All other towns whose names vary from the ones set forth in the town plats found in the appendix owe their change of names to the United States post-office department. For example, Williamsburg is now known by the name of Nineveh; Union Village by the name of Providence; Clarksburg by the name

of Rocklane; Brownstown by the name of Bluff Creek; and the inhabitants of all these villages, except Nineveh, being served only by rural free delivery from adjacent postoffices, it would seem fitting to return to the use of their legal names.

The towns of Far West, Flemingsburg, Plattsburgh, Lancaster, Mauksport and Worlsville, sometimes mentioned in the early records, never prospered, most of them never existing except upon paper and all having been abandoned more than a half century ago.

The list of additions platted to all towns in the county, and the business directory of the county will be found in the appendix.

APPENDIX.

OFFICERS OF CITY OF FRANKLIN.

Mayors—Benjamin Davis, 1861; Duane Hicks, 1862 to January 13, 1863; James Ritchey, January 27, 1863, to 1864; Jacob Seibert, 1864; William H. Henderson, 1864-1866; Isaac Rogers, 1866—died December 28, 1869; William G. Allison, January 14, 1870-1870; William H. Jennings, 1870—died January 30, 1873; Charles W. Poston, February 25, 1873-1876; G. M. Overstreet, 1876-1878; Silas W. Blizzard, 1878-1882; William C. Thompson, 1882-1884; H. H. Luyster, 1884-1888; G. M. Overstreet, Jr., 1888-1890; Samuel Harris, 1890-1892; Samuel P. Oyler, 1892-1895; James D. McDonald, 1895-1902; John W. Dixon, 1902-1906; William A. Bridges, 1906-1910; William G. Oliver, 1910-1914; George W. Wyrick, mayor-elect.

Clerks—John O. Martin, 1861-1868; Richard T. Taylor, 1868-1872; James F. Jelleff, 1872-1874; William M. Conner, 1874-1876; George C. Whitlock, 1876-1878; Charles Byfield, 1878-1880; W. C. Thompson, 1880-1882; Edward Bany, 1882-1886; E. G. Barnhizer, 1886-1888; A. W. House, 1888-1890; W. D. Green, 1890-1895; John R. Owens, 1895-1899; C. I. McNaughton, 1899-1902; Arthur R. Owens, 1902-1906; Thomas House, 1906-1910; Thomas R. Moore, 1910-1914; Thomas R. Moore, clerk-elect.

Treasurer—William H. Henderson, 1861; William M. Davis, resigned February 10, 1863; W. C. Bramwell, 1863-1865; Samuel C. Dunn, Sr., 1865-1866; William S. Young, 1866-1869; S. C. Brown, 1869-1874; Duke Hamilton, 1874-1878; Samuel H. Clem, 1878-1882; Elijah Sexson, 1882-1886; A. W. McLaughlin, 1886-1890; Frank McCollough, 1890-1895; W. F. Seibert, 1895-1902; E. V. Bergen, 1902-1910. Office of city treasurer in cities of the fifth class which are county seats abolished by act approved March 2, 1909.

Marshal—William H. Myers, resigned January 26, 1862; Solomon Gerow, 1862; William Gillespie, resigned August 16, 1862, succeeded by B. J. Dickerson, who was shot and killed, and Solomon Gerow appointed his successor January 27, 1863; Gerow resigned February 10, 1863, succeeded by Duke Hamilton, who resigned April 21, 1863, succeeded by T. F. McEly, who resigned January 26, 1864, succeeded by Hiram Drake; William Car-

... elected May, 1864, resigned October 14, 1864, succeeded by Samuel Brown, who resigned February 14, 1865, succeeded by Thomas F. McEy, who resigned April 11, 1865, succeeded by C. C. Hamilton, who was succeeded by John W. Peters, November 18, 1865; James C. Dunlap, 1866, resigned May 28, 1867, succeeded by appointment of G. S. Cockran, who resigned August 13, 1867, succeeded by John W. Peters, who served until May election, 1870; James S. Roberts, 1870, resigned December 27, 1870, succeeded by William Snyder; Snyder resigned November 1, 1871, succeeded by S. C. Dunn, Jr., who resigned June 10, 1873, succeeded by Frank M. Hay, who resigned December 9, 1874, succeeded by John F. Bullock until May election, 1876; S. C. Dunn, Jr., 1876-1878; Thomas H. Norris, 1878, resigned August 12, 1879, succeeded by Leon Ritchey; Peter Ransdell, 1880-1882; J. O. Rairdon, 1882-1884; H. G. Hopper, 1884-1886; W. B. Leiper, 1886-1888; H. E. Vandegriff, 1888-1890; John Adams, 1890-1892; H. H. Lyster, 1892-1899; James W. Baldwin, 1899-1902; Thomas Flinn, 1902-1906; Ora Forsyth, 1906; Joseph Simpson, 1906-1910; Smith Kelley, 1910, resigned April 1, 1913; Thomas Bottome, 1913.

City Attorney—D. W. Howe, 1861; C. B. Byfield, 1862-1864; A. B. Hunter, 1864; D. W. Howe, resigned November 28, 1865, succeeded by C. B. Byfield to May election, 1872; Robert M. Miller, 1872—resigned December 28, 1875, succeeded by G. M. Overstreet, Jr.; William C. Sandefur, 1876-1878; G. M. Overstreet, 1878-1880; S. L. Overstreet, 1880-1882; G. M. Overstreet, Jr., 1882-1887; Jesse Overstreet, 1887-1888; W. C. Thompson, 1888-1890; W. J. Buckingham, 1890; W. T. Pritchard, 1891-1897; John V. Oliver, 1897—died April 27, 1900; William Featherngill, 1900-1904; Ivory J. Drybread, 1904, resigned June 1, 1906; Elba L. Branigan, 1906-1910; Fred R. Owens, 1910-1914.

City Assessors—Chambers C. Hamilton, 1861; J. S. Able, 1862-1864; William H. Henderson, 1864, resigned and succeeded by C. C. Hamilton; Jacob Seibert, 1865-1869; Samuel C. Dunn, Sr., 1869-1872; R. L. Bone, Sr., 1872-1874; A. D. Whitesides, 1874-1876; James McGill, 1876-1878; John S. Martin, 1878-1882. (Office abolished 1881.)

Councilmen, First Ward—William Bissett, 1861, resigned May, 1864, succeeded by G. W. Branham, who resigned January 25, 1866, to be succeeded by Thomas W. Woollen; Frank M. Furgason, 1861-1864; J. W. Rand, 1864-1866; Thomas W. Woollen, 1866-1868; W. J. Mathes, 1866-1869; Nicholas Brown, 1868 (seat declared vacant March 23, 1869); John Beall, 1869; Armstrong Alexander, 1869 (seat declared vacant July 19, 1870), succeeded by Thomas W. Woollen August 24, 1870, to May election, 1873; W. J.

Mathes, 1870-1874; R. T. Taylor, 1873-1877; R. S. Sturgeon, 1874-1877; William I. Peters, 1876-1880; I. H. McLaughlin, 1877-1879; Charles Ritter, 1879-1881; B. M. Stansifer, 1880-1882; W. T. Pritchard, 1881-1883; R. C. Wood, 1882-1886; F. H. Hieronymus, 1883-1887; James B. Payne, 1887-1888; J. D. George, 1887; Frank McCollough and George Griffith, 1888-1890; Bennett Jacobs, 1890-1892; H. E. Vandegriff, 1890; D. M. Crowell, 1891-1894; William T. Stott, 1892-1896; A. B. Lagrange, 1894; O. I. Jones, 1895-1900; Lloyd Adams, 1896-1902; Strother Herod, 1900-1902; J. M. Brown and Riley Riggs, 1902-1906; Dudley Hunter, 1906-1910; H. M. Fisher, 1910-1914; W. M. Burgett, elect.

Note—The municipal code of 1905 provides for election of one councilman from each ward, and two councilmen at large.

Councilmen, Second Ward—E. W. Clark, 1861-1865; Samuel C. Dunn, 1861; A. J. Tucker, 1862-1864; Leland Payne, 1864-1877; William C. Crowell, 1865-1868; T. W. Woolen, 1868 (seat declared vacant March 23, 1869); A. B. Colton, 1869-1872; W. H. McLaughlin, 1872-1876; I. I. Covert, 1876-1878; M. Walker, 1877-1881; William A. Davis, 1878-1880; James Jacobs, 1880-1882; W. H. McLaughlin, 1881-1883; I. M. Thompson, 1882-1886; S. W. Blizzard, 1883-1885; William Jackson, 1885-1889; I. M. Crowell, 1886-1888; John Scholler, 1888-1892; Otis Bice, 1889; J. A. Schmith, 1890; D. W. Mullendore, 1891-1894; William Jackson, 1892-1894, (Jackson's seat declared vacant July 4, 1893, succeeded by R. A. Kelley to 1896); W. H. McClanahan, 1894-1898; I. M. Thompson, 1896-1902; Andrew Ferguson, 1899-1902; Taylor Ballard and John Jackson, 1902-1906; Elijah Sexton, 1906-1910; H. N. Dunlap, 1910-1914; Irwin S. Valentine, elect.

Councilmen, Third Ward—Anderson B. Hunter and George King, 1861; James Wilson, 1862-1870; ———— Charlton, 1862, resigned August 26, succeeded by N. M. Scholfield January 27, 1863, to 1864; Robert Hamilton, 1864, resigned December 12, 1865, succeeded by William S. McCaslin, January 23, 1866, to 1867; A. B. Hunter, 1867-1869; George F. Herriott, 1869-1874; John R. Fesler, 1870-1874; L. P. Ritchey, 1874; Robert A. Alexander, 1874-1876; William B. Ellis, 1875-1881; L. P. Ritchey, 1879; R. M. Miller, 1880-1882; Charles Day, 1881-1885; John Pettiford, 1882-1886; R. M. Lee, 1885-1888; George W. Voris, 1886-1888; A. G. Vance and Richard M. Cunningham, 1888; H. E. Vandegriff, 1889; J. N. Dooley, 1889-1891; John Ryker, 1890-1892; W. C. Thompson, 1891-1894; N. M. Pittman, 1892-1896; A. Dunlap, 1894-1898; F. C. Crowell, 1895-1906; R. M. Lee, 1898-1896; C. E. Hemphill, 1906-1910; J. W. Judah, 1910-1914; William G. Vandivier, elect.

Councilmen at Large—John C. Scholler and John H. Woolley, 1906-1910; A. A. Blizzard and R. S. Williams, 1910-1914.

Civil Engineers—Peterson K. Parr, 1862; John S. Hougham, 1862-1878; G. M. Overstreet, Sr., 1868—resigned June 22, 1875; S. C. Brown, 1875; R. M. Miller, 1876; David A. Leach, 1878-1884; Thomas Hardin, 1884; Jesse Overstreet 1885-1887; R. A. Brown, 1887; William Featherzill, 1888-1890; B. R. Ransdell, 1890; W. B. Johnson, 1891-1894; R. A. Brown, 1894-1897; W. B. Johnson, 1897; E. F. Middleton, 1898-1904; Otis B. Sellers, 1904-1906; John E. Jolliffe, 1906-1910; Thomas House, 1910-1911; C. C. Newsome, 1911-1913; W. A. Miles, 1913.

POPULATION.

Johnson County—1870, 18,366; 1880, 19,537; 1890, 19,561; 1900, 20,223; 1910, 20,394.

Population per square mile, 63.3.

Rural population per square mile, 49.4.

Per cent. increase, 1900-1910, urban population, 12.4.

Per cent. increase, 1900-1910, rural population, 2.

Negro population, 1890, 342; 1900, 418.

Foreign born population, 1910, 140.

Illiterates of voting age, 1910, 185.

Illiterates over ten years, 1910, 383.

Not in school, six to nine years, 413.

Not in school, ten to fourteen years, 138.

Not in school, fifteen to seventeen years, 451.

Attending school, six to fourteen years, 83.7 per cent.

Number of voters in county, 1900, 5,776; 1910, 6,566.

Townships.	1910	1900	1890
Blue River, with Edinburg	2,815	2,589	2,792
Edinburg	2,040	1,820	2,031
Clark	1,209	1,316	1,295
Franklin and City of Franklin	5,490	5,060	4,873
Franklin	4,502	4,005	3,781
Hensley	1,526	1,640	1,655
Needham	1,279	1,360	1,254
Nineveh	1,288	1,393	1,523
Pleasant and towns	3,425	3,410	2,724

Greenwood -----	1,608	1,503	862
Whiteland -----	343	334	212
Union -----	1,298	1,360	1,373
White River -----	2,064	2,095	2,072

JOHNSON COUNTY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FRANKLIN.

Automobiles—Van Vleet Brothers (Gilbert and Lewis), W. F. Preston, George Forsyth.

Agricultural Implements—David A. Forsyth, Pritchard & Mullendore, (J. A. and Louis), W. D. Pritchard.

Banks—Franklin National Bank, Citizens' National Bank.

Barbers—The Cozy (W. R. Winchester), Riehl & Green (John and Ray), Brown & Allen (Sime and William), John H. Boyd, Terhune & Tucker (John and Lloyd), James Larmore, Jeff Robinson, John Fossett, Ed. Nash.

Bakeries—John Ohlrogge, Balser Brothers (J. W. and A. E.).

Buggies and Autos—Flanagan Brothers (William and Richard).

Building and Loan Associations—Mutual, Franklin.

Candy and Confectionery—The Greek (George Voivondas).

Cigars and Pool Room—George F. Freeman, J. M. Haymaker, Charles Legan, Milford W. Tilson.

Clothing—Nort Whitesides Company (F. N. Whitesides, Fred S. Staff and Edward C. Bailey), Payne & Son (James B. and Hugh A.), Edward Keilhorn.

Coal—A. B. Colton, Dundap-Vandegriff Coal Company (J. M. and W. T.).

Cobblers—James Gibson, William Simpson, At. Johnson.

Dentists—William H. Schlosser, James H. Dean, W. L. Hamar, Theodore Douglas, John Henderson, James Richardson.

Dry Goods—M. J. Voris & Company, R. V. Ditmars, Frank Wallace.

Dry Cleaning—Prutchard & Mullendore (Floyd and Edward), Franklin Tailoring Company, Samuel Rosenthal.

Druggists—W. B. McCollough, Means Drug Company (Ora Means, Clark Prather), R. C. Wood & Son (Robert C. and Joseph), Charles H. Drybread, Max Hamar.

Factories—Franklin Coil Hoop Company (John Graham, president), Franklin Color Works (R. J. Mossop, president), Franklin Canning Company

L. E. Ott, manager), Galvanized Iron Works (O. S. Wagner, president),
Franklin Ice Company (A. F. Curtis, manager).

Feed and Fuel—Franklin Feed & Fuel Company, J. O. Rairdon, George
Smith.

Florists—D. B. Kelley, J. E. Hiez, James V. Deer.

Flouring Mills—William Suckow.

Furniture—Dudley Peck, Moore Furniture Company (Roy Moore, man-
ager).

Grain Elevators—Valentine & Valentine (T. E. and Clarence), William
Sackow, Dunlap-Vandegriff Company.

Groceries—S. P. Alford, E. R. Bohall, James Core, H. N. Dunlap &
Son, A. B. LaGrange & Son, J. N. LaGrange, Martha Evans, Alonzo Rich-
ardson, H. C. Strickler, William Sandefur, Oscar Vandiver, J. D. Tandy, S.
V. Trout, Fon Wetzel, Gilmore Simons, Wright & Rudd.

Hardware—Smith & Tilson (Frank F. and Morrell), C. B. Vawter,
Franklin Hardware Company (T. M. Thom and Charles Bowen).

Harness—Adrian Shafer, A. Scff.

Hotels and Restaurants—The Franklin, O. P. Behymer, proprietor; C.
A. Prather, William Rogers.

Insurance Agencies—Farmers' Mutual, John Clark, secretary; Shuck &
Heathergill (Ora J. and Samuel), John C. Warner, Union Trust Company,
Farmers' Trust Company.

Jewelers—Eugene O. Collins, W. Simmons.

Laundry—Franklin Steam Laundry, George Ott, proprietor; Lee Moy.

Livery—Wolf & Bergen (George and John); Jarve Alexander, George
Bols, William Hazelett.

Meat Markets—H. M. Fisher, Grant Brown.

Millinery—Carrie Franks, Lou Wade Drake, Byers Sisters, Hamah
Middleton, Lizzie Hazelett, Pauline Bolen, Julia Steeg.

Monuments—R. L. Todd.

Music—Charles H. Terrill.

Nickelo—C. E. Hemphill.

Notions—John Baumgart, Tucker & Everroad, S. N. Trout.

Photographers—A. G. Hicks, John H. Thompson.

Physicians—Carl F. Payne and Roscoe W. Payne, Clarence Province
and Oran Province, L. L. Whitesides, P. K. Dobyms, J. H. Lanam, J. N.
Reverd, D. R. Saunders, Barnett Wallace, Accie Matthews, Homer J. Hall,

Planing Mill—Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company, Franklin Coil-Hoop
Company.

- Plumbers—Joseph Joplin, John Solenberg.
 Poultry—J. R. Dunlap, New York Poultry Company.
 School Books and Stationery—S. C. Yager.
 Seeds—T. J. Byers, Ed. Throckmorton.
 Shoes—Springler & Stainbrook (Irving and Charles), Weyl & Burt
 (A. B. and George), W. H. Younce.
 Tailors—W. A. Carpenter.
 Tanners—F. J. Schafer.
 Undertakers—Vandiver & Barnhizer (Ara V. and Zelia), Henderson,
 Flinn & Johnson.
 Veterinary Surgeons—W. S. Tucker, Harry Smock, D. H. Shutters.

EDINBURG.

- Automobiles—"Dam Garage," Lee Welch, proprietor; Edinburg Auto
 & Garage Company.
 Agricultural Implements—W. D. Branigin, W. J. Morris, John Swain.
 Banks—The Thompson Bank, The Farmers' National Bank.
 Barber Shops—Sam Haslam, Sr., Haslam Brothers, A. R. Mulkin-
 Otto & Company.
 Bakeries—C. J. Finke, F. Winterberg, Jake Wurtz.
 Building and Loan Association—"Blue River," W. T. Thompson pres-
 ident; G. R. Mutz, secretary.
 Clothing—John L. Moore.
 Coal—H. E. Cordray, G. A. Mutz, Edinburg Coal Company.
 Drugs—Mutz & Lynch, Taylor & Roth, Anton Bossemeier.
 Dry Goods—W. H. Thompson Company, Broderick & Park, Chug-
 Brothers, W. D. Carson & Company.
 Dentists—R. C. Mayhall, L. L. Hinshaw, E. C. Jencks.
 Edinburg Commercial Club—W. L. Neible, president.
 Florist—Thomas Woodard.
 Fruits—James Wray, George Roth, Jr.
 Factories—Union Starch & Refining Company. W. G. Irwin, president
 J. E. Irwin, secretary, H. Th. Miller, treasurer, P. R. King, superintendent;
 Edinburg Cabinet Company, John W. Graham, owner and manager; Dia-
 mond Veneer Company, Martin Cutsinger, president; W. T. Thompson
 Veneer Company, W. T. Thompson, president, Bedna Young, vice-president
 Roscoe Cutsinger, secretary; Muloda Veneer Company, D. R. Webb, owner

and manager; Wertz & Amos, saw mill; Naomi Canning Company, F. F. Wiley, president; Wood-Mosaic Company.

Groceries—Mike Turney, F. Winterberg, Sr., B. A. Brown & Son, Chapp Brothers, Richard & Miller, W. W. Fordyce, W. A. Cross, Sander's.

Harness—A. W. Pruitt.

Hardware—O. U. Mutz, F. Pruitt, James Carvin.

Hotel—John Beall, Smiley.

Insurance—Hageman & Waltz, Robert Porter, James Mayfield, H. H. Mitchell.

Monuments—Joe Johnson, Edinburg Monument Company.

Millinery—Mrs. Walter Winterberg.

Nickelo—Majestic, Joy.

Jewelry—Dickey & Morris, J. W. Campbell.

Livery—John W. Turner, Edward Clark.

Laundry—Edinburg Steam Laundry, Harry Winterberg.

Meat Markets—Wells Brothers, Fred Dorsey.

Plumber—Elmer Freese.

Physicians—J. A. Bland, J. T. Middleton, L. C. Bice, W. H. White, J. P. Myers, W. W. Wright, J. V. Baker, J. S. Carney.

Restaurants—T. A. Goodin, W. H. Porter.

Shoes—A. W. Winterberg.

Tailors—Charles and Fred Otto.

Undertakers and Furniture—J. M. Breeding.

Veterinary Surgeons—Lee Snapp, W. H. Taylor, Emmett Barnett,

GREENWOOD.

Auto Garage—Swanson & ———.

Agricultural Implements—Branigin & Springer.

Banks—First National Bank, Citizens' National Bank.

Barber Shops—Eli Stanton, F. V. Tingle, John Woodgate, Omer Belk.

Bakery—Craighead.

Building and Loan Association—"Greenwood," J. T. Grubbs, secretary.

Coal—A. L. Carson, A. E. Lemaster, David Demott.

Drugs—A. W. Owen.

Dentists—George W. Thompson, S. V. Kingery.

Factories—Polk Canning Company, J. T. Polk, president; Ralph W. Polk, manager; Harry McCartney, secretary.

- General Stores—Grafton Peek, Barrickman & Buckley, J. M. Scully.
 H. Brewer, Kent Brewer, manager.
 Groceries—O. B. Sharp, T. N. Rusli, W. H. Todd, Arthur Caple.
 Furniture—Myers Brothers, W. M. Carson.
 Hardware—C. B. Cook & Sons, Lindley Hester.
 Hotels and Restaurants—Edward Smith, W. H. Russell, R. O. Perry.
 Harness—Frank McAlpin, J. O. Adams.
 Insurance and Real Estate—Turner & Henderson, John F. Crawford
 Daulton Wilson, J. H. Draper.
 Livery—W. D. McCartney.
 Millinery—Ella Jennings, Lizzie Park.
 Plumber—John Bishop.
 Physicians—Walter Sheek, J. A. Craig, L. E. Cox, Robert McAlpin.
 Shoes—A. H. Brown.

WHITELAND.

- Bank—Whiteland National.
 Barber—Roy Tingle.
 Confectionery—J. N. Scott.
 Drugs—W. E. Porter.
 Factories—Whiteland Canning Company, M. J. Fleming manager;
 Dickson Brothers' Tile Factory, Polk Milk Company.
 General Stores—B. R. Walters, Briscoe & Sons.
 Grocery—C. C. Sloan.
 Hotel—Sharp & Bennett.
 Meat Shop—H. R. Fisher.

WEST WHITELAND.

- General Store—Duggan Brothers.
 Livery—B. Kelly.

TRAFALGAR.

- Bank—The Farmers Bank.
 Barber—Albert Thompson.
 Bakery—Grover Cloverdale.
 Carpenter and Repair—Otto Pickerel.
 Drugs—James Gillaspay, P. M. Pitcher.
 Grocery—M. L. Rose, T. H. Alexander, George Woods.

General Store—Co-Operative Store, Sherman Naile, manager.

Hardware—W. H. Kelch & Son, Edward Alexander.

Harness—J. N. Stout.

Hotel and Restaurant—Mrs. J. N. Stout, Dale Hamner.

Millinery—Julia Phillips.

Livery—Pruitt & Gillaspy, C. E. Ragsdale.

Physicians—R. D. Willan and C. E. Willan, C. E. Ragsdale, J. W.

Dixon, Chester Demaree.

Veterinary Surgeon—D. O. Turner.

Wheat and Grains—Parkhurst & Stockton.

BARGERSVILLE.

Bank—Farmers' Bank.

Bakery—John Berry.

Confectionary—D. F. Garr.

Creamery—Bargersville Creamery Company.

Drugs—W. F. Darnall.

General Stores—Rush Brothers, John and William; Dunn Brothers, William and John; Ed. Barnett, Newt Harper.

Furniture and Undertaking—Myers & Dunn.

Grain Elevator—Amo Milling & Grain Company, D. W. Rapp, manager.

Hardware—Robinson Brothers (Ras, and J. M.).

Meat Shop—Prather & Park.

Livery—Carey Allen.

Lumber—Bargersville Lumber Company.

Physicians—Jacob Tresslar, J. E. Comer.

Planing Mill—Frank Cline.

NINEVEH.

General Stores—C. M. Slack, Levi McQuinn, James Brickley.

Hardware—Thomas W. Craven.

Livery—Marsh Ralston.

NEEDHAM.

General Store—A. E. Long.

Elevator and Coal—Elmon M. Fisher.

Implements—J. V. Salisbury.

ROCKLANE (CLARKSBURG).

General Stores—H. B. Shepard, Day Brothers (Elmer and Albert).

AMITY.

General Store—Harrison Brothers (Dee and Will).

SMITH'S VALLEY.

General Stores—Dunn Brothers, Kurtz's.

STONE'S CROSSING.

General Stores—J. T. Fisher, J. T. Polk Company, milk station.

CITY AND TOWN PLATS.

The following is a list of city and town plats in Johnson county, with date and record thereof:

CITY OF FRANKLIN.

Incorporated June 6, 1861.

The following additions have been laid off to the town, now the City of Franklin:

Name of Owner and Date of Plat.	Name of Plat.	Record
"Town donation" -----	Original Plat.	1-1
George King, May 13, 1830-----	No. 1.	1-1
George King, November 12, 1835-----	No. 2.	1-3
John Herriott, December 23, 1837-----	No. 3.	1-7
A. F. Tilton & Lewis Morgan, April 11, 1838-----	No. 4.	1-8
Gilderoy Hicks & Jesse Beard, January 24, 1846-----	No. 5.	1-9
Robert Hamilton, April 10, 1847-----	No. 6.	1-11
William H. Henderson & John S. Tilford, May 2, 1848-----	No. 7.	1-12
Gilderoy Hicks & A. F. Tilton, July 11, 1850-----	No. 8.	1-13
Robert Hamilton & Gilderoy Hicks, October 24, 1850-----	No. 9.	1-14
Robert Hamilton & Gilderoy Hicks, February 1, 1853-----	No. 10.	1-15
Lewis Morgan, Ag't., November 16, 1837-----	E. Plat.	1-17
John F. Peggs, September 9, 1849-----	E. Add. No. 1.	1-17
John S. Hougham, April 13, 1853-----	E. Add. No. 2.	1-18
George King, April 11, 1851-----	West Plat.	1-19
George King, July 15, 1852-----	No. 1, W. Franklin.	1-20

Name of Owner and Date of Plat.	Name of Plat.	Record.
George King, August 10, 1852	No. 2, W. Franklin.	1-21
George Hirwin, June 7, 1853	No. 3, W. Franklin.	1-22
George King, June 7, 1853	No. 4, W. Franklin.	1-22
Abias M. Finch, September 23, 1851	South Plat.	1-23
Gideon Drake, January 3, 1853	E. Add. No. 3.	1-24
George King, November 12, 1852	No. 5, W. Franklin.	1-55
Chas. W. Snow, November 22, 1853	No. 11.	1-56
John S. Hougham, December 3, 1853	E. Add.	1-57
Robert Gilerees, December 10, 1853	No. 12.	1-58
William Lewis, March 25, 1854	No. 4, E. Franklin.	1-60
Finch & Baldwin, April 19, 1862	Owner.	1-70
Robert Hamilton & S. P. Oyler, May 29, 1866	Owner.	2- 1
John S. Hougham, September 21, 1867	Owner.	2- 2
Robert Hamilton & S. P. Oyler, April 28, 1869	Owner.	2- 6
Robert Hamilton, July 29, 1872	Owner.	2- 7
Win. S. Ragsdale, September 14, 1869	Owner.	2-11
Margaret J. Henshaw, January 14, 1870	Owner.	2-13
Alfred Freeman, April 11, 1871	Owner.	2-21
John W. Wilson, August 17, 1872	Owner.	2-24
Alfred Freeman, May 18, 1874	Sub. of Lot 121 H. & O.	2-29
Charles Bronson, August 10, 1874	Owner.	2-30
Isaac Covert, August 2, 1876	Sub. Lot 58 H. & O.	2-34
John Clark, July 29, 1879	Owner.	2-37
Robert Hamilton and wife, February 1, 1882	Hamilton Central.	2-39
Charity Martin, June 23, 1884	Owner.	2-46
Arthur B. Chaffee, June 23, 1884	Owner.	2-43
John Traub, September 3, 1885	Owner.	2-47
G. M. Overstreet, October 20, 1885	Owner.	2-48
Isaac M. Crowell, February 18, 1886	Owner.	2-49
John W. Davis, July 16, 1886	Part 58 H. & O.	2-50
W. C. Thompson & John McNutt, July 27, 1886	Owners.	2-51
Eva B. & L. E. Ott, September 14, 1886	Owners.	2-52
Christna Ellis, April 30, 1887	Owner.	2-53
Edward O. Halstead, August 14, 1887	Sub. 2 Clarks.	2-54
William F. Leach, October 10, 1888	Owner.	2-56
Joshua H. Crim, March 18, 1890	Owner.	2-63
John Clarke, November 10, 1891	Owner No. 2.	2-73

Amanda Earlywine et al., February 22, 1892	Owner.	2-7
Victor Smith, April 17, 1895	Owner.	1-7
William L. Dunlap, May 2, 1896	Owner.	2-8
E. P. Ervin, May 18, 1898	Owner.	2-8
Mary A. Gilmore, October 18, 1901	Owner.	1-7
John Herriott, November 11, 1901	Owner.	2-9
E. P. Ervin, trustee, November 25, 1902	Smith's Factory.	2-9
S. A. Wilson, April 7, 1903	Wilson's Factory.	2-9
G. M. Overstreet, October 20, 1903	Owners No. 2.	2-10
J. M. Robinson, December 11, 1903	Sub. of Part of Herriott's.	2-10
Stephen S. Gooden, April 28, 1904	Owner.	2-10
J. Albert Johnson, May 9, 1905	Highland Place.	1-8
Henry C. Axt, May 21, 1907	Highland Place.	2-10
F. F. Raynor, May 21, 1907	Harness Factory.	2-11
E. O. Halstead, December 17, 1907	Owner's No. 2.	2-11

EDINBURG.

Lewis Bishop	Owner.	1-23
William Hunt,	Owner.	1-27
Lewis Bishop, Isaac Collier & John Campbell, Alexander Thompson, I. H. Legate	Owners.	1-28
M. Pfaltzgraff	Owner.	1-29
Noah Perry & Isaac Collier, November 14, 1848	Owners.	1-30
Nathan Kyle, August 7, 1849	Owner.	1-31
James Thompson & Isaac I. Keely, October 26, 1850	Owners.	1-32
Thomas Russell, Abraham Lay, Alpheus Lay, William D. Cooper, William Winans, May 24, 1851	"Union."	1-33
James Thompson, March 13, 1850	Owner.	1-34
Nathan Kyle, October 6, 1851	Owner No. 2.	1-35
Nathan Kyle, March 30, 1853	Owner No. 3.	1-36
Isaac I. Keely, November 4, 1852	"Magnetic."	1-37
Farro Huff, September 1, 1853	Owner.	1-38
Isaac Keely, December 30, 1853	Mechanics'.	1-39
Charles Dungan, April 20, 1854	Owner.	1-40
Michael J. Fogarty, February 24, 1869	Owner.	2-4
Pleasant Pruitt, April 3, 1869	Owner.	2-6
Phillip Robins, June 9, 1869	Owner.	2-12
Evan Richards, May 31, 1870	Owner.	2-13

Isaac Pruitt, March 28, 1871-----	Owner.	2- 16
James M. Carvin & Henry Borry, October 17, 1870-----	Owner.	2- 18
Harvey Lewis, August 12, 1870-----	Owner.	2- 19
Jacob L. Toner, May 3, 1871-----	Owner.	2- 20
Pleasant Pruitt, March 1, 1872-----	2nd Add.	2- 23
Harvey Lewis, April 12, 1872-----	2d Add.	2- 25
William Threlkeld & Henry W. Borry, July 10, 1877-----	Owner.	2- 35
Milton C. Tilford, December 11, 1879-----	Owner.	2- 38
Henry W. Borry et al, September 29, 1890-----	"Harrison."	2- 66
Edwin Mutz, Pres't, October 11, 1890-----	B. & L.	2- 67
W. C. Valentine, November 3, 1890-----	Owner.	2- 68
German Oaks, December 1, 1890-----	Owner.	2- 69
W. E. Deupree, Gdn, February 24, 1892-----	Mellvilles.	2- 76
Grafton Johnson, June 1, 1905-----	"Blue River Park."	2-109
Local Building Co., June 3, 1907-----	"Drybread's."	2-116
Clara J. Sergeant, August 6, 1907-----	Owner.	2-118
Martha Mutz et al., January 25, 1908-----	"Mutz & Lynch's."	2-119
Charles Breeding, March 31, 1908-----	Owner.	2-122
Edna Breeding, June 6, 1910-----	Owner.	2-124
Edwin H. Rothchild, May 23, 1912-----	"Maple Wood."	2-126

GREENWOOD.

John B. Dobbins, August 30, 1851-----	O. P.	1- 39
William H. Wishard, December 27, 1849-----	Owner.	1- 40
William H. Wishard, May 26, 1855-----	Owner No. 2.	1- 3
Isaac Smock, July 16, 1851-----	Isaac Smock's Add. to J. J. Dungsans.	1- 6
John J. Dungan, March 8, 1848-----	Owner.	1- 41
P. S. Clelland, June 20, 1853-----	Owner.	1- 66
John B. Rubush, November 6, 1858-----	Owner.	1- 68
John B. Rubush, December 1, 1860-----	Owner to former Add. to Smock's Add.	1- 69
Grafton Johnson, March 18, 1869-----	Owner.	2- 5
Trustees of Greenwood Lodge No. 182 F. & A. M.; Trustees of Green- wood Lodge No. 198, I. O. O. F.-----	Sub. of Lot 6 in Wishard's 2nd.	2- 27
John Smart, April 2, 1874-----	Owner.	2- 28
Joseph M. Wishard, November 3, 1887-----	Owner No. 1.	2- 55
J. T. Polk, February 28, 1889-----	E. Greenwood.	2- 57

Z. Carnes, March 18, 1889	Owner.	2-3
Harvey Brewer, May 28, 1889	Owner.	2-4
Joseph M. Scudder, August 16, 1889	Owner.	2-5
Harvey Brewer, April 25, 1893	Owner No. 2.	2-8
John A. Polk, May 6, 1893	Owner.	2-8
James D. Wilson, May 6, 1893	Owner.	2-8
Geo. W. Shryock, July 26, 1893	Owner.	2-8
Julia N. Johnson, June 5, 1894	Owner 2nd.	2-8
Albert L. Carson, May 8, 1899	Owner.	2-8
Louise J. Longden, January 12, 1902	Owner No. 1.	2-8
Robert O. Perry, November 5, 1901	Sub. Carsons.	2-8
Mattie Brewer, December 22, 1902	Owner.	2-9
Mattie Brewer et al., January 24, 1907	"Pleasant View."	2-11
Hiram N. Sheek, March 28, 1907	Owner.	2-11
Edward E. Fry, August 6, 1907	Owner.	2-11

WHITELAND.

Joel B. White, Jacob Varner, Thomas Walker, George W. Walker, March 11, 1863	O. P.	1-7
Amazon Boone, March 13, 1863	Owner.	1-7
Fannie Brewer et al., July 17, 1883	Owner.	2-1
Fannie Brewer, April 15, 1889	Owner.	2-1
Charles H. Myers, September 8, 1889	"W. Whiteland."	2-1
Matthew J. Tracy, May 22, 1890	Owner.	2-1
Amazon Boone, January 23, 1892	Correction.	2-1
Fannie Brewer, February 24, 1892	No. 2.	2-1
Fannie Brewer, January 8, 1894	No. 3.	2-1
Sarah E. Brewer, March 31, 1902	Brewers First.	2-1
Mary E. Brewer, February 2, 1906	Owner.	2-1
Bessie D. Perkins, June 15, 1906	Owner.	2-1
S. E. Vandrsdall, June 7, 1911	Owner.	2-1

TRAFALGAR.

A. M. Buckner & Elijah Moore, September 30, 1850	Liberty.	1-1
George Bridges, February 16, 1853 (Names changed to Trafalgar June 5, 1866, March 2, 1869.)	Hensley town.	2-1
J. J. Moore, March 2, 1867	Owner.	2-1
E. W. Morgan, April 20, 1866	Owner.	2-1

James Gillaspy, December 2, 1870-----	Owner.	2-17
John T. Ragsdale, April 25, 1872-----	Owner.	2-22
James Gillaspy, December 12, 1873-----	Owner No. 2.	2-32
J. J. Moore, December 5, 1873-----	Owner No. 2.	2-42

WILLIAMSBURG.

Daniel Musselman, May 21, 1834-----	O. P.	1-38
James H. Pudney, October 1, 1869-----	Owner.	2-12
George W. Miller, August 24, 1872-----	Owner.	2-26
Benjamin J. Keaton, March 22, 1879-----	Owner 2nd Add.	2-36

BARGERSVILLE.

Jefferson Barger, February 7, 1850-----	Owner.	1-47
Peter D. Jacobs, June 13, 1851-----	Owner.	1-48
Christian Kegley, June 11, 1853-----	Owner.	1-54

NEW BARGERSVILLE.

George W. Dawson, February 12, 1906-----	Owner.	1-82
George W. Dawson, June 1, 1910-----	Owner 2nd Add.	1-83

AMITY.

John Adams, June 15, 1855-----	Owner.	1-55
William Chambers, September 9, 1856-----	S. Amity.	1-67
John Kennedy, March 29, 1902-----	Owner.	2-94

NEWBURG (SAMARIA.)

Singleton Hunter, December 3, 1852-----	Owner.	1-50
Abraham Massey, April 14, 1854-----	Owner.	1-61

Note.—Name changed to Samaria by county board March 5, 1869.

UNION VILLAGE.

Willis Deer, Corbin Utterback, Josiah Simpson, October 31, 1837-----	O. P.	1-45
Willis Deer, June 5, 1866-----	Owner.	2-33

CLARKSBURGH.

William H. Dungan, May 7, 1850-----	Owner.	1-46
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URMEYVILLE.

Henry Fisher, March 29, 1866-----Owner. 1-7

NEEDHAM.

Noah Needham, April 19, 1866-----Owner. 1-7

LANCASTER.

Alex. Williams & Rutha Williams, December 2, 1836-----Owners. 1-4

PLATTSBURGH.

Perry Baley, September 19, 1837-----Owner. 1-4

FLEMINGSBURGH.

Geo W Fleming, March 26, 1831-----Owner. 1-6

John Elliott, October 28, 1831-----Owner. 1-6

Town vacated by order of county board, March, 1833.

FAR WEST.

William H. H. Pinney, November, 1833-----Owner. 1-4

EDWARDS.

George W. Dawson, June 11, 1904-----Owner. 2-11

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic primary election, February 24, 1900.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	Union.	White River.	Total.	Plurality.
REPRESENTATIVE												
Wm. M. Dill	115	41	198	74	49	35	31	142	84	100	869	---
E. Bert Stack	159	96	287	140	83	96	69	53	151	185	1319	450
TREASURER												
William A. Bridges	163	50	180	174	60	30	16	14	73	76	836	100
J. D. Wiley	33	34	11	7	11	39	43	144	7	39	368	---
George W. Wyrick	60	44	218	19	49	49	6	33	97	152	727	---
A. G. Vandivier	28	13	80	15	16	17	36	10	65	26	306	---
SHERIFF												
James G. Brown	239	138	432	192	120	122	94	184	220	274	2015	---
CORONER												
R. W. Terhune	207	130	413	179	110	115	91	169	187	238	1839	---
SURVEYOR												
John E. Jolliffe	193	129	406	184	107	119	92	162	188	227	1807	---
COUNTY ASSESSOR												
F. P. Clark	57	13	187	98	54	12	34	79	122	69	725	6
F. B. Reibenbach	138	7	109	54	14	107	11	27	69	111	647	---
A. D. Sullivan	76	121	166	44	57	12	49	79	29	86	719	---
COMMISSIONER, 2d Dist.												
John S. Webb	81	32	94	5	54	16	9	39	18	92	440	---
W. A. Vandivier	40	24	52	14	15	8	7	29	13	37	239	---
Willis Dollins	19	12	35	76	12	10	5	14	103	54	340	---
H. M. Kephart	46	40	117	72	22	83	69	59	97	54	670	173
David Swift	85	28	186	37	32	13	7	46	13	33	486	---
COMMISSIONER, 3d Dist.												
Samuel Britton	212	123	394	175	98	101	96	168	185	225	1774	---
Total by townships for treasurer	284	141	489	215	136	135	302	242	293	2237	---	---

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic Primary Election, November 29, 1901.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	H.	White River.	Total.	Priority.
REPRESENTATIVE												
L. E. Slack	217	128	518	209	126	186	219	102	227	274	2266	
CLERK												
Daulton Wilson	40	59	118	84	19	21	272	59	51	124	847	
G. B. VanVleet	136	47	315	155	91	154	18	46	170	302	1334	
J. A. Schmith	136	38	185	61	37	42	15	10	38	31	592	
AUDITOR												
Oscar V. Nay	205	111	365	221	105	197	189	91	169	211	1796	
John L. Duncan	96	34	242	65	40	28	93	27	169	131	917	
TREASURER												
Wm. A. Bridges	212	125	514	247	127	189	217	101	219	269	2226	
RECORDER												
Silas W. Trout	65	56	349	73	59	51	271	81	58	151	1218	
Lewis T. Deer	205	33	248	215	84	161	26	35	206	192	1455	
SHERIFF												
George B. Yount	16	6	64	39	15	7	145	30	12	30	364	
James O. Boles	10	4	20	31	2	7	6	3	94	21	198	
Milford Mazingo	13	13	18	1	72	2	10	4		1	134	
John E. Shipp	3	62	6	10	3	4	9	5	3	6	111	
Jes. W. Baldwin	24	27	232	58	27	25	68	35	89	79	652	
Wm. M. Perry	232	14	22	43	2	17	14	3	18	17	376	
Andrew J. Beeler	3	1	46	29	2	17	5	4	36	5	143	
James H. Moody	3	1	102	3	5		2	2	10	2	129	
Wm. K. Lyster	1		17	1	6	6			2		32	
John J. Beatty	11	17	35	8	4	16	24	30	12	198	365	
J. K. P. Alexander	1		5	1		2				1	10	
H. F. Musselman	20	1	62	93	6	136	11		7		336	
CORONER												
Dr. R. W. Terhune	210	131	512	263	126	175	250	106	205	270	2188	
SURVEYOR												
John E. Joliffe	191	125	509	308	120	171	215	95	197	262	2093	
COMMISSIONER, 1st Dist.												
John D. Ragsdale	183	117	428	151	111	152	211	90	162	235	1840	
COMMISSIONER, 2d Dist.												
David Swift	111	60	266	95	65	163	149	33	70	142	1126	
H. M. Kephart	184	71	276	168	79	94	97	75	153	162	1309	

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic Primary Election, February 26, 1904.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	Union.	White River.	Total.	Plurality.
REPRESENTATIVE												
Wm. I. White	117	74	284	88	71	119	75	171	112	218	1329	525
John E. Jolliffe	133	44	219	80	47	59	43	58	46	81	804	---
Wm. W. Ruffin	17	47	48	73	12	11	2	23	85	46	364	---
TREASURER												
D. Wiley	149	27	132	66	25	44	73	227	27	73	843	---
W. Wyrick	53	16	318	23	50	59	27	25	139	209	919	76
W. Heck	48	105	17	14	28	31	12	4	13	64	336	---
J. Forsyth	29	17	90	138	28	48	10	15	59	23	455	---
SHERIFF												
W. Baldwin	245	140	479	207	117	157	116	237	209	304	2211	2211
CORONER												
W. Terhune	48	99	265	110	63	49	110	164	121	194	1223	156
Middleton	206	58	246	105	62	121	7	56	93	113	1067	---
SURVEYOR												
B. Duckworth	184	94	274	131	80	98	56	121	114	186	1338	331
R. Ransdell	73	63	253	80	49	65	62	113	108	141	1007	---
COUNTY ASSESSOR												
D. Sullivan	195	125	351	153	105	127	102	188	154	218	1719	1719
COMMISSIONER, 1st Dist.												
John Calvin	94	63	205	113	71	73	62	130	104	202	1117	142
Henry Hughes	11	34	64	31	10	54	4	28	41	48	325	---
H. Kennedy	168	64	266	85	48	52	52	71	95	74	975	---
COMMISSIONER, 3d Dist.												
A. Fendley	86	26	163	116	57	83	47	73	92	261	1000	80
C. Billingsly	125	122	217	62	47	61	62	92	67	60	920	---
R. Powell	38	17	149	47	24	31	11	93	78	34	522	---

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic primary election, April 27, 1906.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	Union.	White River.	Total Johnson Co.	Myrtle's County
JUDGE												
William E. Deupree	150	62	346	98	64	62	92	52	101	113	1141	
Wm. J. Buckingham	70	49	197	36	50	41	109	23	57	86	721	
Elba L. Branigin	37	18	56	13	18	31	45	25	31	34	288	
Wm. M. Waltman	29	5	63	160	13	52	39	19	68	70	518	
PROSECUTOR												
Geo. W. Long	98	43	158	63	38	25	62	17	33	68	605	
W. A. Wellons	58	17	62	67	25	16	47	45	39	53	429	
Henry E. White	114	72	406	170	78	139	152	52	181	161	1525	
REPRESENTATIVE												
Geo. I. White	200	107	495	226	121	130	212	90	191	222	1991	
CLERK												
Jos. A. Schmith	164	60	409	147	76	68	84	25	104	149	1286	
Frank McConaughy	76	32	168	117	53	101	124	73	121	97	962	
Ferd E. McClellan	37	41	73	38	17	14	75	17	26	50	388	
AUDITOR												
John L. Duncan	122	55	272	130	74	74	160	59	184	128	1258	
Wm. B. Jennings	157	78	372	164	71	108	107	58	65	167	1345	
TREASURER												
Geo. W. Wyrick	204	111	503	248	121	153	209	95	214	248	2106	
RECORDER												
Geo. W. Clemmer	49	18	186	75	40	38	21	28	98	73	626	
C. C. Hughes	26	17	84	24	34	40	22	21	46	190	504	
A. W. Barrow	119	7	75	9	24	14	8	12	11	5	284	
Daulton Wilson	25	26	47	11	14	4	199	35	6	21	388	
Wm. M. Burget	51	66	238	184	30	84	42	20	84	11	810	
SHERIFF												
John J. Beatty	30	11	22	15	4	5	14	17	21	136	275	
Benjamin Fisher	8	7	8	1	33	3			1	1	64	
Hal F. Musselman	127	15	184	135	41	115	22	16	40	44	739	
Ora O. Forsythe	4	2	42	9	5	6	1	4	5	5	83	
Jas. O. Eoles	48	32	170	47	22	27	6	5	130	73	560	
Geo. B. Yount	52	38	96	49	16	14	82	26	5	25	403	
O. E. Vandivier	8	6	199	50	20	8	10	16	55	13	995	
Robt. D. Wright	11	23	26	2	6	9	161	35	2	11	286	
CORONER												
Daniel W. Sheek	147	72	367	99	82	75	235	96	95	202	1470	
Claude E. Ragsdale	102	53	237	182	49	95	36	16	129	70	970	
ASSESSOR												
A. D. Sullivan	214	115	515	235	123	142	235	103	202	227	2112	
SURVEYOR												
J. B. Duckworth	215	113	508	228	126	146	223	90	200	226	2075	
COMMISSIONER, 2d DIS.												
Milford Mzingo	201	94	424	129	126	113	149	68	69	57	1430	
Frank P. Rivers	67	33	199	158	16	62	111	41	188	221	1095	
COMMISSIONER, 3d DIS.												
Robt. C. Billingsly	10	74	238	74	27	49	141	34	43	74	855	
Harvey Harrell	38	8	157	93	26	86	80	44	87	151	750	
Geo. W. Wild	130	50	218	119	66	57	52	37	104	68	901	

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic primary election, February 28, 1908.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin 1st.	Franklin 2d.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	Union.	White River.	Total.	Plurality.
REPRESENTATIVE													
Leonard R. Clore	190	96	181	93	117	83	45	52	120	99	222	1298	166
John R. Dugan	117	36	139	108	171	62	132	54	119	145	55	1132	---
TREASURER													
Geo. W. Heck	87	77	49	24	33	22	6	3	15	26	73	415	---
Marcus D. Wiley	134	15	40	31	34	11	11	68	226	36	62	668	---
W. J. Forsyth	59	31	199	129	200	95	94	31	25	174	133	1170	502
John E. Walters	50	3	35	14	22	20	72	3	4	7	14	244	---
SHERIFF													
Hal Musselman	217	113	243	180	235	131	150	94	207	267	225	2002	---
SURVEYOR													
J. R. Duckworth	156	92	226	149	83	109	61	74	149	131	207	1437	535
Carl Jolliffe	137	27	86	41	209	33	119	20	78	101	51	902	---
CORONER													
D. W. Sheek	187	113	231	173	190	122	141	90	213	179	205	1854	---
COMM'R 1st Dis.													
John W. Calvin	211	108	214	171	198	121	139	87	191	142	197	1779	---
COMM'R 2d DIS.													
Wilford Mozingo	193	108	237	174	191	136	137	89	195	139	189	1783	---

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic primary election, November 26, 1909.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin 1st.	Franklin 2d.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	White River.	Total Johnson Co.	Plurality County.
REPRESENTATIVE												
Leonard E. Clore.....	223	125	217	276	221	149	139	220	109	211	290	2189
CLERK												
James T. Gilmore.....	76	64	115	104	108	53	88	42	58	226	205	1139
George B. Yount.....	181	49	81	163	87	28	27	150	43	22	89	909
John C. Weddle.....	83	29	49	58	90	30	54	63	19	28	67	532
John Clark.....	8	13	7	23	5	70	2	16	3	2	7	156
AUDITOR												
Herbert L. Knox.....	166	57	99	109	84	100	44	135	59	93	174	1053
William E. Jennings.....	125	53	89	186	128	57	54	88	34	82	159	1035
Livy A. Young.....	17	15	45	30	36	10	6	18	9	85	53	324
John H. Dugan.....	38	30	27	34	39	16	71	46	31	32	21	383
TREASURER												
Thomas J. Forsyth.....	232	130	230	270	251	159	143	220	104	221	268	2228
RECORDER												
Chauncey J. Powell.....	134	61	94	78	88	55	75	220	96	91	43	1035
George W. Bryan.....	29	10	27	116	20	44	12	8	3	7	8	284
Chamron C. Hughes.....	124	48	53	49	56	31	48	45	28	79	254	813
George W. Clemmer.....	51	33	82	104	108	43	39	8	5	90	40	603
SHERIFF												
Ozals E. Vandiviers.....	16	17	105	100	102	44	44	64	40	89	88	709
David F. Watson.....	3	1	17	21	34	6	26	20	5	4	5	152
Charles B. Owens.....	10	6	24	73	14	24	3	14	2	11	22	203
William M. Perry.....	295	16	18	32	28	16	34	24	23	7	10	534
John E. Shipp.....	13	101	11	7	13	27	9	83	27	5	43	339
Jarvis A. Alexander.....	13	12	35	94	38	51	11	65	27	38	46	430
James O. Boles.....	26	7	53	32	67	15	54	10	6	130	106	505
CORONER												
John M. Wallace.....	141	35	103	138	85	65	56	33	12	72	74	819
Daniel W. Sheek.....	165	113	140	178	149	191	98	228	105	145	232	1658
SURVEYOR												
Carl Jelliffe.....	131	53	117	155	152	65	99	110	50	113	97	1143
John H. Duckworth.....	177	89	139	190	111	114	67	133	66	131	218	1435
COUNTY ASSESSOR												
Augustus D. Sullivan.....	195	119	153	215	101	122	73	135	83	137	154	1426
Cyrus C. Davis.....	89	25	79	96	145	49	84	95	28	111	166	957
COMMR 1st DIS.												
Wm. C. H. Coleman.....	169	76	121	139	134	93	61	125	53	101	123	1211
James H. Kennedy.....	159	66	121	203	149	82	109	131	57	155	181	1414
COMMR 2d DIS.												
George W. Wild.....	229	131	212	253	219	155	134	221	104	192	254	2096

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic primary election, April 5, 1912.

Precincts	Clark.	Pleasant			White River.		Union.	Hensley.	Nineveh.	Blue River.	Needham.	Franklin.		Total Johnson Co	Plurality County.	
	1	3	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
CANDIDATES																
JUDGE																
George I. White	32	58	74	43	33	58	91	53	21	26	29	49	40	40	647	---
William E. Deupree	69	87	93	35	86	133	98	74	45	142	116	124	88	150	1341	694
William J. Buckingham	14	5	8	5	10	7	4	5	1	2	3	11	4	9	88	---
William M. Waltman	14	30	34	36	59	62	78	58	20	47	19	25	17	17	516	---
PROSECUTOR																
Denton Schrougham	42	80	49	35	56	110	117	122	56	120	51	65	41	74	1018	---
John P. Wright	82	91	139	77	121	127	138	59	26	79	113	137	96	124	1409	391
REPRESENTATIVE																
Henry E. Lochry	91	120	113	47	76	107	140	100	30	103	111	109	92	126	1365	390
Thomas A. Burgett	36	48	75	59	96	128	105	75	36	79	43	87	45	63	975	---
TREASURER																
George W. Heck	59	17	30	19	13	23	72	12	27	99	52	37	21	41	522	---
Thomas W. Craven	8	2	16	6	1	18	45	93	21	39	13	26	11	14	313	---
Edward G. Brewer	17	132	119	18	14	55	31	20	9	15	31	51	38	40	581	---
Harry Bridges	43	16	40	35	26	77	99	59	21	58	63	84	61	102	784	203
John A. Robards	---	12	4	39	129	81	19	2	5	2	6	11	15	14	339	---
SHERIFF																
Orals E. Vandivier	120	180	169	100	165	225	231	168	74	184	152	183	129	185	2265	---
CORONER																
Daniel W. Sheek	113	165	156	92	142	199	200	150	54	152	133	167	125	165	2022	---
SURVEYOR																
John E. Jolliffe	31	47	84	29	49	95	139	108	49	99	57	51	42	71	951	---
John B. Duckworth	95	107	116	80	126	146	118	73	28	100	103	154	100	131	1477	526
COMMR. 2d DIST.																
Francis P. Clark	24	24	39	20	21	21	33	20	13	29	16	40	21	35	356	---
Ben Allen Vandivier	23	42	16	32	68	140	156	53	31	99	29	30	24	26	769	---
Thomas E. Norton	77	105	128	61	83	87	68	105	26	66	117	135	100	145	1303	534
COMMR. 3d DIST.																
Milo A. Clore	27	19	15	20	126	141	39	49	25	55	53	94	59	76	858	---
Wm. Harvey Harrell	64	63	55	72	47	74	99	70	24	93	70	52	52	84	919	61
Samuel G. Henry	9	33	31	6	2	11	10	13	4	12	11	16	9	11	173	---
Osage W. Bowden	26	58	103	19	12	22	38	44	21	37	33	39	22	21	495	---
Total vote polled	132	228	184	123	192	261	286	194	91	228	169	222	149	221	2683	---



R. A. Alexander

BIOGRAPHICAL

ROBERT A. ALEXANDER.

Holding eminent prestige among the successful business men of his community, the subject of this review has had much to do in advancing the material interests of Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, and making it one of the important commercial centers of this section of the state. The study of such a life cannot fail of interest and incentive, for he has been not only distinctively representative in his spheres of endeavor, but has established a reputation for integrity and honor. Though not now actively identified with business pursuits, he is still numbered among the substantial and worthy citizens of his community and none more than he deserves representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

Robert A. Alexander is a son of George and ——— (Farnsworth) Alexander, and was born in 1833, on the paternal farmstead in Franklin township, two miles south of the city of Franklin. George Alexander was a native of Tennessee and came to Johnson county, Indiana, about 1831, entering a tract of land near the Tennessee church, south of Franklin. There he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1873. He was an active member of the Shiloh church and stood high in the community. To him and his wife were born nine children.

Robert A. Alexander has spent practically his entire life in Franklin township, where he was successfully engaged in a number of important enterprises up to the time of his retirement from active business life, a few years ago. He received his education in the common schools of his native township and remained on the home farm until twenty-five years old, when he came to Franklin and entered the employ of an uncle, who was engaged in the hardware business, in which Mr. Alexander eventually bought an interest. He was thus engaged for a period of twenty-five years, and through his sound business methods, strict integrity and undeviating attention to his affairs, met with a very gratifying success. Mr. Alexander became identified with the financial interests of Franklin, having been for a number of years vice-

president of the Franklin National Bank, while for three years, 1906 to 1908, he was president of the Citizens National Bank, being succeeded by the latter position by his son, Arthur A. He also assisted in the organization and ever since, for a period of twenty years, he has been a director of the Mutual Building and Loan Association. He is now retired from active participation in business affairs and is enjoying that rest which former years of successful activity so richly entitled him to. For half a century Mr. Alexander has been a member of and a liberal contributor to the Presbyterian church, and for a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of Franklin College, in the welfare of which he has always taken a deep interest. To him and his wife were born two children, Arthur A., and Clara, who died in 1892, the wife of Rev. T. N. Todd, a Presbyterian minister.

Arthur A. Alexander was born on July 1, 1870, in Franklin, and his early education was secured in the public schools, which he supplemented by attendance at Franklin College, where he graduated with the class of 1892. Thereafter for several years he was secretary of the Franklin Canning Company, which he helped to organize and with which he was connected in an official capacity for eight years. In 1903 Mr. Alexander became vice-president of the Citizens National Bank of Franklin, and in 1909, on the retirement of his father, he became president of the institution, which is one of the most substantial and influential financial concerns in this section of the state. Mr. Alexander is also vice-president of the Franklin Building and Loan Association and in many ways is an important factor in the business life of the community. He has met with financial success commensurate with the energy and judgment displayed in his business transactions and occupies a commanding position among his fellow citizens. Having faith in the city of his residence, and believing that the past is but an earnest of still greater growth and more extensive business development, he has contributed his influence and material assistance to all laudable enterprises, at the same time endeavoring to realize within himself his highest ideal of earnest manhood and progressive citizenship.

An unswerving Republican, and deeply and actively interested in his party's success, Mr. Alexander has rendered efficient and appreciated service as a member of the county executive committee. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the rank of Knight Templar. He is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church, and in every way possible exhibits an interest in all things which tend to enhance the welfare of his fellows in any way.

On December 18, 1902, Arthur A. Alexander was united in marriage to Rose Willis Tyner, the daughter of Richard Tyner, of Fairfield, Franklin county, this state. Mrs. Alexander is a lady of kindly impulses and gracious personality, who has long enjoyed a deserved popularity among her large circle of acquaintances.

HON. WILLIAM E. DEUPREE.

Indiana has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Perhaps none of the newer states can justly boast of abler jurists or attorneys. Many of them have been men of national fame, and among those whose lives have been passed on a quieter plane there is scarcely a town or city in the state but that can boast of one or more lawyers capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with many of the distinguished legal lights of the country. While the growth and development of the state in the last half century has been most marvelous, viewed from any standpoint, yet of no one class of her citizenship has she greater reason for just pride than her judges and attorneys. In Judge Deupree are found united many of the rare qualities which go to make the successful lawyer and jurist. He possesses perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for the moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind; but rather has those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity.

William E. Deupree, judge of the eighth judicial circuit, comprising Johnson and Brown counties, was born on March 2, 1864, in Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana. According to tradition, apparently reliable, the Deupree family is descended from old French Huguenot stock of northern France, where the family was wealthy and influential. However, at the time of the religious persecutions in that country, all the members of the family were massacred excepting two brothers, who escaped and eventually came to America, one settling in Virginia and the other in New Orleans. A descendant of the Virginia branch was William Deupree, who became a large land owner and slave holder and a prominent man in his community. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and lived to an advanced age, his death occurring in 1850. His son, Thomas J. Deupree, moved to Hardin county, Kentucky, and in 1820 came to Indiana, purchasing a tract of land in Shelby

county, near Edinburg, where he lived until his death, which was caused by drowning in the Muscakitonk river, near Seymour. He married a Miss Hatchett and to them were born the following children: William, Abraham C., Matthew, Edwin, Parthena and two other daughters. This generation of the family were noted for their strong abolition sentiments. Of the above children, Abraham C. Deupree, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Indiana, having been brought by his parents to this state when but nine years old. He was ordained to the ministry of the Christian church at Edinburg and was a powerful influence for good wherever he went. In 1850 he came to Johnson county, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of sixty-six years. He followed agricultural pursuits and became an extensive land owner. He married Hannah Carter, who was born in New Jersey in 1813, came to Bartholomew county in an early day with her parents, and her death occurred in 1903. To Abraham and Hannah Deupree were born six children, four sons and two daughters. On the maternal side, Judge Deupree is descended from William and Ellyza (Shipp) Sanders, the father of the former having been a pioneer settler of Johnson county, where he operated an extensive farm, reared a large family, and lived to a good old age. William Sanders continued to live on the same farm which he purchased at about the time of his marriage, and there he reared a family of nine children. His wife, Ellyza, died in 1862, and he later married Margaret Barker. Among his children was Susan, the subject's mother, who became the wife of Daniel C. Deupree, son of Abraham and Hannah Deupree. Daniel C. was born in Shelby county, Indiana, April 27, 1838, and in 1850, at the age of twelve years, he came to Johnson county, where he remained until 1873, when he returned to Shelby county. While living in Johnson county he married Susan Sanders, whose death occurred in April, 1866, and to them was born one child, William E., the subject of this sketch. Later, Daniel C. Deupree married Anna Walker, and eight children were born to this union, one of whom died in infancy. The others were Hannah, who became the wife of Charles Thomas; Ella; Jesse; John; Araminta, the wife of John Stainbrook; Orpha and Elijah.

William E. Deupree was reared on the Shelby county farm of his father's and received his education in the public schools of Johnson county. His first independent employment was as a school teacher, but, having decided upon the profession of law, he began its study under the direction of John C. Orr, at Columbus, Indiana, and in February, 1887, he was admitted to the bar of Bartholomew county. In the following month he opened an office at Edin-

burg, where he remained for six years, during which period he earned a splendid reputation as a lawyer of ability and successful in the practice. On March 1, 1893, he came to Franklin and entered into a professional partnership with W. C. Thompson, which, however, was dissolved on June 1st of the following year. He was then alone in the practice until September 1, 1897, when he formed a partnership with L. Ert Slack, an association of unusual strength and popularity, which lasted until November 1, 1906, when Mr. Deupree was elected to the bench of the eighth judicial circuit. In the active practice Mr. Deupree stood admittedly in the front rank of his profession in this county, being one of the most successful lawyers before the local bar. In his present exalted position his career has been all that his previous record promised. His qualifications for the office of judge are unquestionable. First of all, he has the integrity of character, and then he possesses the natural ability and essential requirements, the acumen of the judicial temperament. He is able to divest himself of prejudice or favoritism and consider only the legal aspects of a question submitted. No labor is too great, however onerous; no application too exacting, however severe, if necessary to the complete understanding and correct determination of a question. These are, indeed, words of high praise, but the encomium is justified in every particular, for the Judge has proved him a distinct man in all the term implies, and its implication is wide. His career on the bench and at the bar offers a noble example and an inspiration, while he has never been known to fail in that strict courtesy and regard for professional ethics which should ever characterize the members of the bar, his career reflecting credit upon the judiciary and dignifying the profession to which he belongs.

Judge Deupree has long been active in political affairs, having served six years as deputy prosecuting attorney, while for six years the firm of Deupree & Slack served as county attorneys. Active in the ranks of the Democratic party, he served eight years as chairman of the county central committee and for two years as a member of the state executive committee of his party, while in 1900 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, which met at Kansas City. He is a good reader of men and is sagacious and far-sighted in his political judgment, so that his counsel and advice has been held in high regard by his political associates.

Fraternally, Judge Deupree is an enthusiastic member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in Franklin Lodge No. 107; Franklin Chapter No. 65, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar; Indianapolis Consistory, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite; and

Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Perian Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Franklin, and to Johnson Lodge No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Encampment No. 40. In the last-named order the Judge has passed through the principal chairs of the subordinate lodge and encampment and is now a member of the grand lodge of the state, and for a number of years has served as district deputy grand master for Johnson county. Religiously, he and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church at Franklin, to which they give earnest support.

On January 12, 1889, William E. Deupree was married to Ada M. Pruitt, the daughter of Alexandria and Sarah A. (Miller) Pruitt, and to them have been born five children, namely: Hazel; Grace, who died at the age of ten years; Ada, who died in infancy; Ralph and William Ert.

Personally, Judge Deupree is genial and easily approached, possessing to a marked degree those qualities which win friends and make a pleasing companion. He has always stood ready to identify himself with his fellow citizens in any good work and extend a co-operative hand to advance any measure that is calculated to better the conditions of things in the community.

LUTHER SHORT.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this review must necessarily be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of Luther Short, touching the struggles of his early manhood and the successes of his later years would far transcend the limits of this article. He has filled a large place in the ranks of the public spirited citizens, successful lawyers and newspaper men of his day, and that he has done his part well cannot be gainsaid, for his record has been such as has gained for him the commendation and approval of his fellows. His career has been a long, busy and useful one and he has contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of the community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life has won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he has moved.

Luther Short is descended from a long line of sterling ancestry in both paternal and maternal lines and he has added prestige to the name so honorably borne by his forebears. His paternal great-grandfather, John Short, was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, in 1756, and in young manhood



LUTHER SHORT

travel to Russell county, that state, where he lived until the fall of 1802, when he moved to the vicinity of Somerset, Pulaski county, Kentucky, and later came to Indiana, where his death occurred. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His son, Wesley Short, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on December 20, 1780, in Russell county, Virginia, where, in the spring of 1802, shortly before the removal of the family to Kentucky, he was married to Rebecca Owen. He was a man of high moral character and marked intellectuality and, as one of the pioneer ministers of the Disciple, or Christian church, he held a prominent place in that denomination at the time of his death. His son, and the subject's father, Milton Short, first saw the light of day in Pulaski county, Kentucky, on May 18, 1807. He lived there until in March, 1818, when he moved to Indiana, in which state he remained about ten years, returning to his native state in the fall of 1828. He engaged in teaching school, and later became a farmer, which pursuit he followed until 1836, when he again moved to Indiana, locating at Springville, Lawrence county, where he bought a tract of land adjoining the town. Soon afterwards he entered college and prepared himself for the practice of medicine, to which he devoted himself until 1854, when he engaged in the mercantile business, which commanded his attention for a number of years. In 1868 he left Lawrence county, but, after making several moves, he returned to Fayetteville, where he lived until his death, which occurred on April 27, 1887.

On January 8, 1829, Milton Short married Mary Tate, the daughter of Robert and Winnie (Atkinson) Tate, and to them were born eight children, an equal number of boys and girls. The mother of these children died on December 13, 1864. She was descended from John Tate, a native of the state of Virginia, where he spent his entire life, and where his son, Robert, was born on July 3, 1768. The latter was married to Winnie Atkinson about 1807, and to them, on December 5, 1811, was born a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Milton Short.

Luther Short lived in Lawrence county, Indiana, until sixteen years old, spending a portion of his time in work on his father's farm and securing his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. In 1861, his patriotic spirit aroused by the sanguinary assaults on his country's flag in the Southland, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served three years and two months, taking part in many of the most noted and hotly contested battles of that great struggle. He proved a faithful soldier and during a part of the period he served as a non-commissioned officer. Upon receiving his honorable dis-

charge, in October, 1864, he returned to his home and engaged in the mercantile business until the fall of 1866. In September of that year he began his education by one year's attendance at the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, at Indianapolis. In the spring of 1868 he entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and from there went to the State University, at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1869, with a class of thirty-one. In the fall of the same year Mr. Short entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating there in 1871. During the summers of 1870 and 1871 he was employed as general manager of the agricultural implement house of J. Braden, at Indianapolis. Upon the completion of his studies, Mr. Short located at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was actively engaged in the practice of law until April, 1874, when he returned to Indiana, locating at Franklin, Johnson county, which has since been his home. In January of the following year he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney under Prosecutor W. S. Ray. In June, 1879, he formed a partnership with George E. Finney and on the 1st of July they purchased the *Herald-Democrat*, changing its name to the *Democrat*, which they ran until March 29, 1880, when Mr. Short purchased his partner's interest, and thereafter for a number of years he successfully conducted the newspaper, which became one of the most popular and influential of local newspapers. On September 23, 1893, Mr. Short was appointed consul-general to Constantinople, where his services were of such character as to win for him the commendation of his government. Of recent years Mr. Short has not taken a very active part in public affairs, but is quietly enjoying the fruits of his former years of earnest endeavor.

On April 9, 1883, Mr. Short was married to Emma W. Heineken, a daughter of Samuel P. Heineken, and the same day they started on an extended trip through Europe, visiting Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium and Holland. In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Short made a tour around the world, and their summers are usually spent among the lakes of the northern peninsular of Michigan.

Fraternally, Mr. Short has for many years been an active and appreciated member of the Masonic order, in which he has met with distinctive preferment, having served as grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Indiana, while in the Scottish Rite he has been honored with the thirty-third and last degree, one of the most coveted honors in that time-honored order. Mr. Short rendered effective service in the Legislature in 1891, and has served as presidential elector for the fifth congressional

district. In every walk of life Mr. Short has been recognized by all classes as a high-minded, talented, courteous gentleman of integrity and moral worth. He is at present a member and president of the board of trustees of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown. He has acted well his part in life and, while primarily interested in his own affairs, he has not been unmindful of the interests of others, contributing to the extent of his ability to the advancement of the public good and the welfare of his fellow men. Personally, he is a man of pleasing address, sociably inclined, and he enjoys a wide acquaintance and a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

W. O. SPRINGER.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Johnson county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that his entire useful and busy life has been spent within the borders of this county.

W. O. Springer, who is a native son of Johnson county, was born on January 25, 1870, and is a son of A. D. and Sarah Bell (Smithey) Springer. The father, who is now deceased, was also a native of Johnson county, having been born in the city of Franklin, and was by vocation a stationary engineer. His death occurred in Franklin in 1910, and he is survived by his widow. To them were born the following children: Florence, W. O., one who died in infancy and Nellie. In politics, Mr. Springer was a Republican, but not an office seeker. Fraternally, he was a member of the Knights of Pythias at Madison, Indiana, in the early days, and was a member of the old and well known Whiteland Band, and a singing-school teacher of considerable prominence. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of this county and engaged in farming during the early years of his life. In February, 1912, he came to Greenwood and engaged in the implement business, in which he is meeting with splendid success. He carries not only a full line of farming implements of all kinds, but a large stock of seed, and harness, buggies, wagons and such other lines as are usually to be found in a store of this character. Because of his splendid business ability and

well known integrity he enjoys a large patronage throughout the community, and is numbered among the leading business men of his city.

In 1894 Mr. Springer married Nora L. Branigin, of Franklin, a sister of Elba L. Branigin, the editor of the historical portion of this work. Externally, Mr. Springer is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Franklin, taking much interest in this lodge and endeavoring to live up to its worthy teachings in its daily life, which has always been above reproach, standing as he does for honesty in business, politics and private life, which has gained for him the universal respect and esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances.

ELBA L. BRANIGIN.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a community or state lies not in the machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars he whose name appears at the head of this paragraph has conferred honor and dignity on his county, and as an elemental part of history it is consonant that there should be recorded here a resume of his career, with the object in view of noting his connection with the advancement of one of the most flourishing and progressive sections of the commonwealth, as well as his career as a member of one of the most exacting professions to which man can devote his talents and energies.

Elba L. Branigin was born in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, on the 12th day of November, 1870, and is the son of William D. and Nancy Jane (Lash) Branigin, both of whom also were born and reared in that vicinity. William D. Branigin is now an honored resident of Edinburg, this county, where he is successfully engaged in the implement business. The subject's mother is deceased. To these parents were born several children, of whom five are living, namely: Nora L., the wife of William O. Springer, of Greenwood, Indiana; Ollie A., wife of Samuel Gibbs, of Indianapolis; Daisy A., wife of Watson VanNuys, of Hopewell, Indiana; Verne, an attorney at Mt. Vernon, Washington, and Elba L., the immediate subject of this sketch. The latter was reared on the home farm and secured his elementary education in district school No. 6, of Blue River township. In 1887 the family removed to Franklin. In 1886 Elba Branigin had entered the preparatory department of Franklin College, in which institution he remained six years, graduating with the class of 1892 and receiving the degree



Elva L. Brangis.

Bachelor of Arts. He made a splendid record while in college and in his freshman year won the declamation contest, being a speaker of unusual grace and eloquence. In 1891 he was president of the State Oratorical Association and in 1892 he represented Franklin College in the state oratorical contest. After his graduation, in 1892-3, Mr. Branigin taught a term of district school, and then served three terms as principal of the Trafalgar schools, having in the meantime married and removed to that town. During this period he had been applying himself closely to the reading and studying of law, and on April 27, 1896, he was admitted to the bar of Johnson county. On March 7, 1896, he had formed a law partnership with Thomas W. Woollen, who had formerly been attorney-general of the state of Indiana, this association continuing until the death of Mr. Woollen, on February 12, 1898. About a year later Mr. Branigin formed a partnership with Thomas Williams, which relation still continues. This is a strong and popular law firm, which has been connected, on one side or the other, as counsel in much of the most important litigation which has been tried in the local court, and Mr. Branigin's reputation as a lawyer has steadily increased until now he is numbered among the leaders of the bar in his county. Well informed in his profession, faithful to his clients and the law, and possessing a rare equanimity of temper and kindness of heart, Mr. Branigin has not only gained high prestige in his profession, but he has also gained to a notable degree the confidence and good will of the people generally. He is an honest and fair practitioner, taking no part in the tricks of the pettifogger, which sometimes cast odium upon the profession.

Mr. Branigin is a man of high intellectual attainments, gained by much reading and study and close observation of men and things. He possesses a splendid library and some of his most enjoyable hours are spent among his books. In local history Mr. Branigin is especially interested and he has for a number of years given much attention to the collection of a vast fund of valuable information and data relative to the early history of Johnson county, the fruits of his work being presented in the historical portion of this volume.

On September 19, 1894, Mr. Branigin was married to Zula Francis, the daughter of Milton and Mary (McCaslin) Francis, of Franklin, and they have four children, namely: Gerald F., Edgar M., Roger D. and Elba L., Jr.

Politically, Mr. Branigin has, since attaining his majority, been actively interested in the success of the Democratic party, having served several years as secretary of the county committee and one term as chairman of that body. In 1896, while teaching at Trafalgar, he was elected county surveyor. From 1906 to 1910 he served as attorney of the city of Franklin and from 1910

to 1913 he served as county attorney, discharging his duties in these positions to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has rendered efficient and appreciated service as secretary of the Franklin Public Library ever since its organization, is president of the Franklin Commercial Club, and has been a trustee of and attorney for Franklin College since 1912. Socially, he is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. His religious membership is with the First Baptist church of Franklin, of which he is a trustee and in the prosperity of which he is earnestly interested, being also teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday school.

Fraternally, Mr. Branigin has for a score of years been deeply interested in the work of the Masonic order, in which he has received distinctive preferment. In Franklin Lodge No. 107, he was received as an entered apprentice on October 6, 1893, passed to the degree of fellowcraft on October 31, 1893, and raised to the degree of a Master Mason on November 8, 1893; he was made a Royal Arch Mason on October 3, 1901, and received the orders of Knight Templar on December 12, 1901. He took the degrees of the Scottish Rite with the fall class of 1906, and on November 29, 1907, he became a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being a member of Indianapolis Consistory of the former order and of Mount Temple, Indianapolis, of the latter. Mr. Branigin served as worshipful master of Franklin Lodge No. 107 in 1903, as eminent commander of Franklin Commandery No. 42, Knights Templar, in 1907 and in 1911 was excellent prelate of the latter body. He is now junior grand deacon of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Indiana.

While laboring for his individual advancement, Mr. Branigin has never forgotten his obligations to the public and his support of such measures and movements as make for the general good can always be depended upon. A man of vigorous mentality and strong moral fibre, he has achieved signal success in an exacting calling and is eminently deserving of the large prestige which he enjoys in the community with which his entire life has been identified.

GRAFTON JOHNSON.

Great achievements always excite admiration. Men of deeds are the men whom the world delights to honor. Ours is an age representing the most electrical progress in all lines of material activity, and the man of initiative is one who forges to the front in the industrial world. Among the dis-

Executive captains of industry in central Indiana a place of priority must be accorded to Grafton Johnson, of Greenwood, Johnson county, for to him is due the upbuilding of an industry which is not only one of the most important in his county, but also one of the most extensive of its kind in the country, while the comparatively brief time within which these great results have been obtained further testify to his exceptional administrative power and executive ability. He is, in the fullest sense of the term, a progressive, virile, self-made American, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the advanced age in which he lives, conducting all his business matters carefully and systematically, and in all his acts displaying an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of fortune to affect in any way his actions towards those less fortunate than he, being a most sympathetic and broad-minded man, and has a host of warm and admiring friends.

Grafton Johnson is descended from a sterling line of ancestors, in whom were embodied the characteristic qualities of the sections of country from whence they came. His paternal grandparents, James and Mary (Taylor) Johnson, were natives, respectively of North Carolina and Virginia. Coming to Indiana, they located first at Brookville, Franklin county, but eventually moved to a farm near Peru, Miami county, this state. Among their children was Grafton Johnson, Sr., who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, on December 14, 1819. The latter received a common-school education, which was supplemented by two years attendance at Franklin College. In early manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Greenwood, Johnson county, and for nearly four decades he was known as one of the most successful and prominent merchants of this locality, being, at the time of his death, on October 2, 1883, one of Johnson county's wealthiest men. On February 21, 1859, he married Julia A. Noble, the daughter of George and Louisa (Canby) Noble, who came to Indiana from Boone county, Kentucky, about 1831. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born the following children: Mary L., born August 22, 1860; George T., born August 3, 1861, deceased; Charlotte I., born June 6, 1863; Grafton, the subject of this sketch; Julia N., born June 27, 1867; Grace, born August 10, 1869; Martha E., born October 10, 1870, deceased; Albert, born November 6, 1871. Mary L. was graduated from DePauw University, and later married H. B. Longden, professor of Latin in that institution; Charlotte I. became the wife of Thomas B. Felder, an attorney, of Atlanta, Georgia; Julia N. attended Wellesley College, and Grace pursued her studies in both Wellesley College and DePauw University. Politically, Mr. Johnson was a Republican and his religious membership was with the Baptist church, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Johnson was a member of the board of directors of Franklin College and was also a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Grafton Johnson, Jr., was born at Greenwood on September 14, 1870, and was there reared to manhood. He received his elementary education at the public schools, later becoming a student in and graduating from Franklin College. The canning industry has been Mr. Johnson's great life work, and that he has made a distinctive success of it is but to reiterate a well known fact. Some idea of the extent of the industry controlled by him may be gleaned from the statement that he has a record of having packed thirteen million two-pound cans of corn in one season. He owns a chain of packing plants, five in Indiana, at Franklin, Whiteland, Shelbyville, Tipton and Anderson, and three in Wisconsin, at Clear Lake, Cumberland and Ladysmith, and in Michigan, at Three Oaks, and interested in other plants in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. So thoroughly has Mr. Johnson systematized his work that all these plants are successfully managed from his office in Greenwood, Indiana, where he receives daily reports and keeps in touch with the managers over the long distance telephone, a plan which has the advantage of ridding him of the annoyances of petty details and enabling him to devote his attention to the larger features of the business. In all of these plants none but the most approved and modern machinery is used and everything is under a superb system. In the busy season over two thousand persons are employed in these plants and it has been estimated that if the crops raised for the Johnson factories in a single year recently had been included in one tract they would have made a field over twenty miles long and over one mile wide. The following pen picture of a busy season in these plants is reproduced from a recent publication: "If there is any person who has misgivings as to the size of the industry he should visit one of Mr. Johnson's plants—say the one at Shelbyville—when the season is at its height, and watch the farmers' wagons roll in, laden with green ears, until they block the streets for squares and line up in long rows waiting their chance to unload and then reload with the soft, nutritious cobs and husks, which the farmers take home for feed. From two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five loads are received at the Shelbyville canning factory every day. The loads average more than a ton and the farmer usually receives about eleven dollars a ton, with the privilege of reloading his wagon with the cobs and husks free of charge. The farmer merely pulls the corn; never husks it. The husking is done at the factory, in what is known as the husking department, where about four hundred and fifty persons are employed. The operatives in this department are paid by the quantity of corn they husk, and the poorest husker can make one dollar and

fifty cents a day. Since neither a college education nor a civil service examination is required to make a corn husker, and anybody who is gifted with good hands can do the work, opportunity for remunerative employment is offered to girls and even to cripples who do not have the use of their lower limbs. Quite a number of old soldiers, whose failing capacities qualify them only for light work, make competent corn huskers.

"The husking bees, which are a continuous performance at the Indiana canning factories when the season is in full swing, are not attended by the same mirth and hilarity that accompanied the old-fashioned husking bee, which was the prime social event of the winter in backwoods communities, but at that the work is pleasant, enjoyable and healthful. Frequently entire families—husband, wife and children—assist in the husking department. Ordinarily a family of six can thus make more money in the canning season than the head of the household could earn in wages at other employment during the entire year. The corn packed at Mr. Johnson's plants is usually of the variety known as the 'Country Gentlemen,' which is exceptionally fine, sweet and palatable. The farmers who raise corn for the canning factories are not working for their health. They are getting abundant returns. A very ordinary yield is three tons per acre of pulled corn, for which the farmer receives, say, eleven dollars per ton, or thirty-three dollars per acre. He has, besides, the cobs and husks and the stalks, which made prime ensilage and are rated almost equal to clover hay in nutritious value. Another advantage is that he does not have to wait until the dead of winter for his money. He gets his check upon delivery of his corn, which means quick returns for a few months' labor. Yields of five and six tons an acre are exceptional, but not unheard of."

One of the strongest sidelights on the character of Mr. Johnson is in his treatment of his employees, which is marked by generosity and good nature. He dismisses his office force at four o'clock every afternoon and will not allow the office to stay open any longer. He insists that the managers of his plants take plenty of time off and secure an abundance of good, sound sleep, for he regards sleep as an essential to a clear head, and he wants every employee in a position of responsibility to get plenty of rest and recreation. He makes a point of selecting good men for responsible positions and pays them salaries commensurate with the very best service.

That Mr. Johnson is a man of large capacity in business affairs is emphasized in the fact that, with all the demands made upon his time and attention by his canning interests, still he has other lines of activity which require the same cheerful and ceaseless vigilance. He is interested in suburban property in fifty or sixty of the most flourishing cities of nine different states,

and also has manufacturing interests, other than those already enumerated, Illinois and Ohio.

In the management and successful operation of all his business interests Mr. Johnson has no partner, relying absolutely on his own initiative and administrative ability, and his faith in himself has been abundantly justified, for he has uniformly carried to successful conclusion everything to which he has addressed himself. However, Mr. Johnson generously attributes much of the growth of his business to the ability and energy of the heads of departments and managers of individual plants, in the selection of whom he has shown exceptionally good judgment. He has the most implicit confidence in these men and is a strong believer that most men are honest. In return, he has the absolute confidence and loyalty of the men under him, and he is never bothered by labor trouble, for he treats his employees in such a way that they have no cause for dissatisfaction or complaint.

Mr. Johnson owns a handsome home on North Meridian street, Indianapolis, but he resides with his mother in Greenwood. Politically, he is an independent voter, and is an admirer of Beveridge, principally for his fight in Congress on the tariff issue. He is treasurer of the Crawford Paper and Industrial School, located north of Indianapolis, on the Marion and Hamilton county line. It is in the midst of beautiful surroundings, of over three hundred acres, with modern, well equipped buildings, including two dormitories, steam heated. He is also president of the board of trustees of Franklin College. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago, and the University, Columbia and Country Clubs of Indianapolis. Modest and unassuming, Mr. Johnson rather avoids than seeks publicity or notoriety, but he has, by his native ability, business success and high character, won, not only material wealth, but, what is of far greater value, the sincere esteem of his fellow men.

JOHN N. GRAHAM.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that come in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. To

Among the prominent citizens and successful business men of Franklin stands John N. Graham. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

John N. Graham, who is president of the Franklin Coil Hoop Company, was born on April 28, 1862, on his father's farm, about one mile east of Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana. His parents were John C. and Nancy J. (Clark) Graham, the father a native of Jennings county, Indiana, and the mother born in Marion county, this state. John C. Graham was a farmer by vocation and in young manhood he came to Johnson county with his father, Lewis Graham, who was numbered among the pioneers of this county. His father was one of the early school teachers of the county and it is believed that he taught the first school in Franklin. Lewis Graham spent the remainder of his life in this county, where he enjoyed a splendid reputation as an intelligent and progressive citizen. He married a Miss Rose. John C. Graham was an industrious and successful farmer, and resided on his place near Whiteland until his death, which occurred about 1883; his wife also is deceased. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom five are living, namely: James B., of Franklin; Charles L., who resides on and operates the home farm; Mrs. Matilda Carson, of Whiteland; Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp of Greenwood; Mrs. Celia J. Lowe, of Indianapolis. The father had been previously married to a Miss Fitzpatrick, by whom he had two children.

John N. Graham, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, to the operation of which he gave his attention until he was thirty-eight years old. He had secured a good practical education in the public schools and gave practical and intelligent direction to his business affairs. In 1898 he came to Franklin and during the following two years he engaged in the buying and shipping of spoke and handle timber, in which he was successful. He then engaged in the manufacture of coil hoops, buying out John Schünnerer, south of the Pennsylvania stock yards, and afterwards leased the old Jones & Bergan planing mill on West Jefferson street. In 1900, with Victor Smith, he formed the Franklin Coil Hoop Company, of which, on its incorporation, he became president and general manager. This concern was first engaged in the manufacture of hoops, but has enlarged its scope and now deals extensively in lumber by retail and wholesale, in connection with which they conduct a well equipped planing mill and manufacture porch furniture. They also operate a coal yard. The business of the concern has been on a prosperous basis from the beginning and has continued to grow during the years until it is now one of the most important industries of Franklin. Much

of this success has been directly due to the untiring efforts and good management of Mr. Graham, who has been indefatigable in his labors to further the interests of the concern. He is a shrewd and sagacious business man and is held in high esteem in the business world.

On the 5th of October, 1890, Mr. Graham was united in marriage to Elizabeth A. Oliver, who was born in the Hopewell neighborhood, near Franklin, the daughter of John Oliver. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham have been born two daughters, namely: Mary J., a graduate of Franklin College with the class of 1913, and Ruth Elizabeth, who will graduate from the Franklin school with the class of 1914.

Politically, Mr. Graham is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and served one term as a member of the city council. However, the heavy demands of his business precludes his giving much attention to public affairs. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, to which the other members of the family also belong. Socially, Mr. Graham is a pleasing companion, who enjoys the friendship of all who know him. Of marked domestic tastes, his greatest enjoyment is found in his home where, surrounded by his family, he passes his happiest hours. He takes a commendable interest in the general welfare of the community and his support can always be counted upon for all measures which have for their object the educational, moral, social or material advancement of his fellows.

HON. L. ERT SLACK.

Indiana has been especially honored in the character and career of her active men of public service and the professions. In every section have been found men born to leadership in the various vocations, men who have dominated because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. It is always profitable to study such lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and high excellence on the part of others. These reflections are suggested by the career of one who has forged his way to the front ranks and who, by a strong inherent force and superior ability, controlled by intelligence and judgment of a high order, stands today as one of the leading men of his state. A citizen in central Indiana has achieved more honorable mention or occupied a more conspicuous place in the public eye than L. Ert Slack, of Franklin, who, though just at the threshold of the prime of life, has already an enviable



HON. L. ERT SLACK

reputation as a lawyer in a community noted for the high order of its legal talent, while as the representative of his community in the Legislature of his state he achieved a success creditable to himself and an honor to his community. Success is methodical and consecutive, and Mr. Slack's success has been attained by normal methods and means—the determined application of mental and physical resources along a rightly defined line. A self-made man in the truest sense of the term, Mr. Slack is eminently deserving of representation in the annals of Johnson county.

L. Ert Slack is descended from sterling old Scotch-Irish ancestry, though the family, in both the paternal and maternal lines, has been identified with this country for a number of generations. Reason Slack, the subject's paternal grandfather, who was born in Ohio in 1803, came to Indiana with his parents in 1813, and in his youth he took an active part in the arduous labors incident to the clearing up of the land and the opening of a farm in Hensley township, Johnson county. In that township he later entered land for himself and there he spent the rest of his days, dying at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He attained to considerable prominence in the civic and public life of Johnson in his day and at one time served as a member of the board of county commissioners. He was twice married and reared a family of nine children.

Henry Teeters, maternal grandfather of L. Ert Slack, was a native of Kentucky, and later became a pioneer of the Hoosier state, coming here in young manhood and locating in Green township, Morgan county, spending the remainder of his life on the farm on which he originally located, dying in 1899, at the age of seventy-eight years. He too, was married twice, children being born to both unions.

Elisha O. Slack, son of Reason Slack, was reared on the paternal homestead in Hensley township, Johnson county, and during his active years devoted himself to the pursuits of farming and stock raising, but is now practically retired from active life. For many years he has been one of the most highly esteemed men of his section of the state and in all the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he has displayed that consistent spirit, that innate refinement and unswerving integrity that have won for him universal confidence and respect. He has taken a large interest in the public affairs of his locality and at one time served efficiently as assessor of his township. He married Nancy A. Teeters, daughter of Henry Teeters, and they are both earnest members of the Christian church. To them have been born five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: Mary, the wife

of Prof. Webb Hunt, formerly of Trafalgar, Johnson county, now connected with the public schools of Muncie, Indiana; Maude; Jessie, the wife of Guy Clore, of Union township, this county; L. Ert, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Henry T., who died at the age of twelve years.

L. Ert Slack was reared on the old homestead near Trafalgar and he is indebted to the common schools for his educational advantages. That he was a diligent and faithful pupil is evidenced in the fact that for a period of five years he neither missed a day at school nor was once tardy. Intensely ambitious and energetic, Mr. Slack, even during his school days, spent his leisure hours in learning the trade of a blacksmith, which vocation, however, he never followed, for at the age of seventeen years he secured a position in the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, where he remained for four and a half years. In the meantime he had decided to make the practice of law his life work and to this end was employing all his odd hours in the study of Kent, Blackstone and other standard authorities, in which he prepared himself so well that, in the fall of 1896, he was enabled to enter the senior year in the Indiana Law School and was admitted to the bar at Franklin on September 6, 1897. He immediately formed a partnership with W. E. Deupree, now judge of the circuit court, under the firm name of Deupree & Slack, and on the same day he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Johnson county, the duties of which position he discharged with efficiency and with credit to himself until November 15, 1898, when he resigned. From the beginning of his professional career Mr. Slack demonstrated ability of a high order, and on December 4, 1899, he received the appointment as county attorney for one year, an honor which was repeated six times consecutively. Mr. Slack had from his youth taken a deep interest in public affairs and the current issues of the day, on all of which he held positive opinions, and he had so impressed himself on the Democratic party of his county that on February 24, 1900, he received the nomination for representative to the General Assembly, by four hundred and fifty votes over a popular competitor, John M. Dill, and on November 6th following he was elected over Eugene A. Robinson by five hundred and twenty-eight votes. In the Lower House he was assigned to the committees on judiciary, education, county and township business, cities and towns, and mileage and accounts, where he rendered such efficient and satisfactory service that his constituents wisely decided that he had earned a re-election, his renomination on November 29, 1901, being without opposition. He was recognized in the Legislature as a man of unusual ability and force, a tireless worker, and devoted to the best interests of the people he represented, and in the session

In 1903 he was the choice of his party, which was then in the minority in the House, for speaker of that body. In 1904 Mr. Slack was elected state senator from the district composed of Johnson and Shelby counties, serving during the sessions of 1905 and 1907. In thought, speech and act Mr. Slack became one of the most distinguished members of the General Assembly of his state, his splendid and efficient work in committees, his eloquent and sparkling speeches in the legislative halls, and the measures of legislation which he inaugurated and accomplished comprising a record alike creditable to himself and an honor to his county.

In the practice of law L. Ert Slack has achieved an enviable reputation, for years of conscientious work have brought with them not only increase of patronage, but also that growth in legal knowledge and that wise and accurate judgment the possession of which constitutes marked excellence in the profession. He has evinced a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts, with the ability to apply the one to the other, which has won for him the reputation of a safe and sound practitioner. In the trial of cases he is uniformly courteous to court and opposing counsel, caring little for display, but seeking to impress the jury by weight of facts in his favor and by clear, logical argument than by appeal to passion or prejudice. In discussions of the principles of law he is noted for clearness of statement and candor. He seeks faithfully for firm ground, and having once found it nothing can drive him from his position. His zeal for a client never leads him to urge an argument which in his judgment is not in harmony with the law, and in all the important litigation with which he has been connected no one has ever charged him with anything calculated to bring discredit upon himself or cast a reflection upon his profession. His life affords a splendid example of what an American youth, plentifully endowed with good common sense, energy and determination, may accomplish when directed and controlled by correct moral principles.

On October 31, 1897, L. Ert Slack was united in marriage to Mary Shields, of Columbus, Indiana, the daughter of F. G. Shields. To them was born one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Slack is a lady of many gracious qualities of heart, which have endeared her to a large circle of warm friends.

Fraternally, Mr. Slack is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 2640; Johnson Lodge No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Franklin, while in the Masonic order he is affiliated with Franklin Lodge No. 107; Franklin Chapter No. 65, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar; Indianapolis Consistory, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and to Murat

Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Religiously, he is a member, with his wife, of the Christian Science church at Franklin. Through the years of his residence in this locality, Mr. Slack has been true to every trust reposed in him, whether of a public, professional or private nature, and he has commanded the respect of all who know him. Possessing a kindly and genial disposition, he readily makes friends and is a very agreeable companion. Mr. Slack possesses a splendid library and is well read in the world's best literature and well informed on a wide range of topics, his public speeches exhibiting familiarity with facts outside his profession often found lacking in those who confine their study and thoughts to their life vocation. Johnson county has been dignified by his life and achievements and he is eminently deserving of this feeble tribute to his worth as a man and a lawyer.

PHILANDER W. PAYNE, M. D.

Among those who stand as distinguished types of the world's workers is Dr. Philander W. Payne, one of the able and honored pioneer physicians and surgeons of Franklin, Indiana, who is now spending the serene Indian summer of his years in honorable retirement from the more active duties of life. He is a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, of most gracious personality, of strong and noble character, and who has labored with zeal, devotion and success in the alleviation of human suffering. As one of those who have lent dignity and honor to the medical profession in Indiana and who brought to his chosen vocation the strength and devotion of a great soul and a broad mind, it is most consonant that in this publication be entered and perpetuated a tribute to his worth. He is plain and unassuming, a fine type of the self-made man. He is charitable and benevolent; those in need or distress of body or mind seek not his aid in vain. These and many other commendable qualities have won for him the good will and esteem of the people of Johnson county. It is no very rare thing for a boy in our country to become a prosperous man and occupy a commanding position in the world's affairs, but many who have fought their way to a place of influence in the various relations of life, retain some marks and scars of the conflict. They are apt to become narrow and grasping, even if not sordid and unscrupulous. Doctor Payne, however, is an instance of a man who has achieved success without paying the price at which it is so often bought; for his success has not removed him away from his fellow men, but has



Dr. P. M. Payne

brought him into nearer and closer relations with them, and he has through the years been a potential factor for the upbuilding of the community and the advancement of the highest and best interests of the people with whom he has mingled and been associated.

Philander W. Payne is a native son of the old Buckeye state and good M. Yankee blood flows in his veins. He was born on March 9, 1832, in Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and is the son of George M. and Susan (Holcomb) Payne, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. George M. Payne was during the early part of his life a farmer, but later engaged in the furniture business and he was fairly successful in his enterprises. From his native state he removed to Pennsylvania, and from that state to Ohio, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, where for a number of years he was one of the prominent merchants of the town, being a dealer in furniture. His death occurred here in his ninety-fourth year; his wife had died at Queensville, Jennings county, Indiana, at the age of sixty-six years. Fraternally, George Payne was a member of the Masonic order during practically all of his mature life and devoted much of his time and attention to the work of the order. His religious membership was with the Christian church. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor.

Philander Payne accompanied his parents on their removal to Johnson county in 1855. His early education had been received in the common schools, which was supplemented by study at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, this state. Having determined to take up the practice of medicine, he pursued a course of technical study in the medical department of the University of Michigan and in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later he took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of New York and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Post-Graduate School of New York City. Thus well equipped, Doctor Payne came to Franklin and was here actively engaged in the practice of medicine continuously up to the time of his retirement, about a year ago. Local conditions at the time he entered upon the practice were vastly different from conditions today, and the lot of the pioneer physician was far from pleasant. Bridgeless streams, almost impassable roads and the absence of almost all the modern conveniences of transportation and communication mark a sharp contrast to the present-day environments of the physician. Doctor Payne in his early practice rode

horseback to almost every corner of Johnson county and was probably as well known as any man in the county. He was very successful in the practice and was often called to distant points for consultation. Recognizing the universal brotherhood of man, and the truth that he serves God best who serves humanity most, he gave to his calling a devotion and concentration which often called for great self-sacrifice and personal inconvenience. Large hearted and sympathetic, he carried with him the spirit of cheerfulness and optimism, which made him a welcome visitor wherever he went, whether professionally or otherwise.

Doctor Payne was married to Mary Forsythe, of Franklin, and to them were born seven children, namely: George, who is a successful farmer in Needham township, this county; C. F., a well known and successful physician of Franklin; R. W., also a practicing physician at Franklin; Artemissa, wife of M. J. Voris, of Franklin; Levonia, the wife of S. C. Newsom, of Tucson, Arizona; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Martin, of Indianapolis, and Mary, the wife of E. L. Beck, of Mexico City, Mexico. Mrs. Payne, who is deceased, is remembered as a lady of splendid character, who was to her devoted husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the term and who was beloved by all who knew her.

Politically, Doctor Payne is a supporter of the Republican party, while fraternally, he has been a Mason since attaining his majority. His religious membership is with the Christian church, of which he has long been a faithful and earnest member. He gives conscientious attention to the spiritual verities and is a deep student of the Holy Writings, being a staunch believer in the divinity of Christ and the other fundamental principles which underlie the Christian religion. Personally, he is a man of excellent parts and enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and good will of all who know him.

HARRY BRIDGES.

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this biographical review needs no introduction to the people of Johnson county, since his entire active life has been spent here, a life devoted not only to the fostering of his own interests, but also to the welfare of the community at large. An honorable representative of one of the esteemed families of his section and a gentleman of high character and worthy ambitions, he has filled no small place in the public view, as the important official positions he has held bear witness

He is a splendid type of the intelligent, up-to-date, self-made American in the full sense of the term, a man of the people, with their interests at heart. As a citizen he is progressive and abreast of the times in all that concerns the common weal. Although a partisan, with strong convictions and well defined opinions on questions on which men and parties divide, he has the esteem and confidence of the people of the community and his personal friends are in number as his acquaintances, regardless of party ties.

Harry Bridges, the present efficient and popular treasurer of Johnson county, was born on his father's farm near Trafalgar, Hensley township, Johnson county, Indiana, on December 12, 1872. He is the son of William A. and Alice M. (Hunter) Bridges, both of whom were born in the same locality, and both now live in Franklin. The father, who during his active life was an industrious and successful farmer, is now practically retired from active pursuits. For many years he was prominent in the public life of Johnson county, having served two terms as a member of the board of county commissioners during the eighties and, beginning with January 1, 1900, he served two terms as county treasurer, discharging his duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and his fellow citizens. The Bridges family is originally from Kentucky, the subject's grandfather, George Bridges, who was born in 1800, having come to Johnson county in 1827, settling in Hensley township, where he became a successful farmer. His death occurred there on August 22, 1872. He was married three times, first to a Miss Forsythe, by whom he had seven children; then to Martha Clarke, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, to whom was born one child, the subject's father, and the third marriage was to a Miss Prather, by whom six children were born. To the subject's parents were born three children: Otis, who resides on his father's farm in Hensley township; Dell, the wife of Wiley E. Waggoner, of Franklin, and Harry, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Harry Bridges spent his youthful years on his father's farm, in the cultivation of which he gave his assistance as soon as old enough. He attended the district schools and also the school at Franklin, graduating from the high school, after which he spent three years in Franklin College, thus becoming well prepared for life's duties. Under President Cleveland's last administration he was deputy postmaster of Franklin and then returned to the home farm, to the cultivation of which he gave his attention until 1900, since when he has been identified with the public affairs of the county with the exception of four years when he was an employee of the Big Four railroad as assistant agent at Franklin. He served four years as deputy treasurer of Johnson county under his father, and then after quitting the employ of the

railroad he served as deputy treasurer under T. J. Forsythe. He thus became well acquainted with the duties of the office and, his general efficiency and trustworthiness having been demonstrated to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, he was, in 1912, elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county treasurer, the duties of which he assumed on January 1, 1913, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate for public office in Johnson county, which certainly stands in marked testimony to his popularity among his fellow citizens.

On October 20, 1897, Mr. Bridges was married to Kate Vaught, the daughter of Andrew and Anna Vaught, of Franklin, and to them have been born three sons: William A., Jr., Charles E. and Harold. Religiously, Mr. Bridges is a member of the Baptist church and, fraternally, a Mason, belonging to both the York and Scottish Rites. In Franklin Commandery No. 23 Knights Templar, of Franklin, Mr. Bridges has taken a deep interest and is a past eminent commander of that body. He is widely known throughout the county and is deservedly popular among all classes of people by whom he is known.

J. A. THOMPSON.

In a brief sketch of any living citizen it is difficult to do him exact and impartial justice, not so much, however, for lack of space or words to set forth the familiar and passing events of his personal history, as for want of the perfect and rounded conception of his whole life, which grows, develops and ripens, like fruit, to disclose its truest and best flavor only when it is mellowed by time. Daily contact with the man so familiarizes us with his virtues that we ordinarily overlook them and commonly underestimate their possessor. It is not often that true honor, public or private, that honor which is the tribute of cordial respect and esteem, comes to a man without basis in character and deeds. The world may be deceived by fortune, or by ornamental or showy qualities, without substantial merit, and may render to the undeserving a fortuitous and short-lived admiration, but the honor that wise and good men value and that lives beyond the grave must have its foundation in real worth, for "worth maketh the man." Not a few men live unheralded and almost unknown beyond the narrow limits of the city or community wherein their lots are cast, who yet have in them, if fortune had opened to them a wider sphere of life, the elements of character to make statesmen or public benefactors of world-wide fame. Compared with the blazon of fame which some regard as the real seal or stamp of greatness there is a lowlier and simpler, and yet true standard whereby to judge of them.



J. A. THOMPSON

and fix their place in the regard of their fellow men. During his life of nearly sixty years in Edinburg, its people have had means to know what manner of man J. A. Thompson is. The record of testimony is ample that he is a good citizen in the full sense of the term, and worthy of honor and public trust, ever doing worthily and well whatever he puts his hand to do—an eminence worthy of being coveted by every man.

J. A. Thompson was born on October 1, 1855, at Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, and comes of a long line of sterling Southern ancestry. He is the son of Alfred C. and Mariah (Carvin) Thompson, the former born in Grainger county, Tennessee, in 1811, and the latter born in Virginia in 1812. Alfred C. Thompson was brought to Indiana by his parents in 1816 and, owing to their modern circumstances and the lack of local educational facilities, his school training was meager. However, he was a man of large natural endowment and force of character and, by dint of the most persistent industry, enterprising spirit and able management, forged ahead until he became one of the leading and most influential citizens of his community. In 1870 he established a private bank in Edinburg, under the name of A. C. Thompson Bank, to the active management of which he devoted his attention, with splendid success until his death, which occurred on January 1, 1889. He had forged his way to the front ranks in Johnson county by his strong inherent force and superior business ability, and he left the impress of his personality on the community. He was essentially a man among men and as a citizen he easily ranked with the most influential of his compeers. He had a deep interest in the general welfare of the community and every movement looking to the advancement of his city received his warm support.

Politically, A. C. Thompson was originally a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he gave it his support, though he never aspired to public office of any nature. He was an ardent and earnest member of the Christian church, in which he held office and to which he gave a liberal support.

To A. C. and Mariah Thompson were born the following children: Edward C., who also had been engaged in the banking business, died at the age of sixty-five years; Hannah E. is the widow of Gideon McEwen, who during his life was an extensive farmer near Columbus, Indiana, in which city she is now residing; J. A., the immediate subject of this sketch.

J. A. Thompson received his elementary education in the public schools, supplementing this by attendance at the Northwestern Christian College, now Butler College, at Indianapolis. Upon the completion of his education, in 1875, he entered his father's bank as a bookkeeper, where he quickly mas-

tered the "ins and outs" of financial transactions, and eventually became partner with his father in the bank, which has always remained a private bank. In 1872 his father had erected a splendid and substantial building, especially for the bank and it is still located therein. This bank has had the most successful career and has long been numbered among the most substantial institutions of Johnson county, largely due to the wise and conservative management of Mr. Thompson, as well as the liberal policy of the bank towards those who have deserved its assistance and support. The present officers of the bank are as follows: President, J. A. Thompson; cashier, J. J. Loughery; assistant cashier, Frank D. Thompson. The statement of the condition of the bank on June 14, 1912, was as follows: Liabilities—Capital stock, \$50,000.00; due to other banks, \$381.71; exchange, discounts and interest, \$6,408.83; deposits, \$326,283.47; total, \$383,074.01. Resources—Loans and discounts, \$242,842.76; taxes, \$477.14; overdrafts, \$388.75; other bonds and securities, \$7,836.23; due from banks, \$109,585.08; cash on hand, \$19,733.66; current expenses, \$2,210.39; total, \$383,074.01. Mr. Thompson is widely known in banking circles and at the meeting of the American Bankers' Association, which met at Detroit in 1912, he was chosen vice-president of the association for the state of Indiana.

Politically, J. A. Thompson is a staunch Republican and takes an active interest in the success of that party. He is deeply interested in educational affairs and served efficiently on the board of education for twenty years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order at Edinburg, and has attained to the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite, belonging to the commandery at Franklin, while in the Scottish Rite he has been honored with the thirty-third degree, the highest possible attainment in Masonry. He is also a member of Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis.

In 1879 J. A. Thompson was united in marriage to Clara Denning, the daughter of D. J. and Heppy (White) Denning, and to this union have been born two children, namely: Rebie, who became the wife of Clarence C. singer; Frank D., who is assistant cashier of his father's bank.

PROF. JESSE C. WEBB.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and giving character to the times in which they live are two classes, to-wit: the men of study and the men of action. Whether we are more indebted for the

improvement of the age to the one class or the other is a question of honest difference in opinion; neither class can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence, zealously and without mutual distrust. In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman who combines in his make-up the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man of affairs. Devoted to the noble and humane work of teaching, he has made his influence felt in the school life of Johnson county and is not unknown in the wider educational circles of the state, occupying as he does a prominent place in his profession and standing high in the esteem of educators in other than his particular field of endeavor.

Jesse C. Webb, the present efficient and popular county superintendent of schools, is a native of Johnson county and was born on June 12, 1874. He is the son of John S. and Nancy E. (Welliver) Webb, the former a native of Shelby county, Indiana, and the latter of Butler county, Ohio. John S. Webb, who was a farmer, came from Shelby county to Johnson county in 1856 and thereafter followed agricultural pursuits in Needham township until 1875, when he removed to Franklin township, where he spent the remainder of his life. Religiously, he was an earnest member of the Baptist church, while, politically, he was a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856. The subject's grandfather, Zachariah Webb, was a son of John and Nancy (Taylor) Webb and came to Clark county, Indiana, in 1815, and to Shelby county, this state, in 1817. Zachariah Webb's grandmother, Nancy (Davis) Webb, was a cousin to Zachariah Taylor, President of the United States. The subject's great-grandmother, Nancy A. (Huff) Webb, was born in Xenia, Ohio, and came with her parents, Joseph and Hannah (Finley) Huff, to Shelby county, Indiana, where her father followed the vocation of a millwright. He built and operated the old Red mill in Shelby county, which was afterwards converted into a woolen mill, and later re-converted into a flouring mill. Mr. Webb's maternal great-grandmother, Hannah (Finley) Huff, was a sister of Rev. James B. Finley, a celebrated Methodist minister in Ohio in early days. The subject's great-grandmother, Nancy Davis, was a daughter of Richard Davis, who was the brother of Samuel Davis, the father of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy. The Webb family line of ascent is traced back to the royal family of England. John S. Webb died in March, 1907, and his widow in March, 1908. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Nina B. Branigin, of Canton, Mississippi; Mrs. Helena A. Core, of Franklin; Mrs. Lulu E. Hunt, of Franklin; Daniel C., also of Frank-

lin; Jesse C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Samuel J., of Franklin; Marquis D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary E. Clore, of Franklin.

Jesse C. Webb attended the common schools, from which he graduated in 1890, and then attended the Franklin high school where he graduated in 1894. He then entered Franklin College, where he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, taking the Master's degree in 1900. He also attended Chicago University, where he studied under Joseph Pratt Judson, now president of the university, and Ella Flagg Young, now superintendent of the Chicago public schools, while at Indiana State University he studied under William Lowe Bryan, president.

Thus well prepared for his chosen life work, Mr. Webb, in 1899, engaged in teaching and for a number of years was successfully employed in the township district and high schools. So eminently satisfactory were his services that he attracted the attention of the township trustees of the county who, in 1903, elected him county superintendent of schools. In that position he demonstrated abilities of such high order that he was re-elected to the position in 1907 and again in 1911, and is now discharging the duties of that responsible position to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. Prof. Webb is the holder of a teacher's state life certificate, granted in 1905. He is an active and prominent member of the National Superintendents' Association and from 1910 to 1913 he was a member of the state board of education. His work in every department of education has been characteristically practical and in superintending and in devising or modifying the course of study he possesses to a remarkable degree the sense of proportion and fitness. Continuous application has given him a clear and comprehensive insight into the philosophy of education and the largest wisdom as to methods and means. Although a school man in the broadest and best sense of the term and, as such, making every other consideration secondary to his professional and official duties Superintendent Webb has never become narrow or pedantic, but is a well-rounded, symmetrically developed man, fully alive to the demands of the times, thoroughly informed on the leading questions before the public and takes broad views of men and things. He believes in progress in every department of life and manifests an abiding interest in whatever makes for the material advancement of the community in any way. While in college he was actively interested in athletics, playing on the football and baseball teams, and he is still in hearty accord with all laudable and healthful pastimes and sports that tend to strengthen and develop the physical powers.

On August 6, 1902, Jesse C. Webb was married to Estelle Jones, of Franklin, the daughter of W. C. and Margaret E. Jones and a great-great-

granddaughter of David Forsythe, the first. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Tri Delta Delta sorority and is a popular member of the social circles in which she moves. To Professor and Mrs. Webb has been born a daughter, Dorothea L. Welliver Webb.

Fraternally, Professor Webb is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and in the former order has attained to the orders of Knight Templar, holding membership in Franklin Commandery No. 23. Religiously, he is a member of the First Baptist church and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for the past three years.

COLUMBUS HORATIO HALL, A. M., B. D., D. D.

The life of the scholarly or professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation or the particular profession to which he may belong. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellow men as to gain their confidence, and through that confidence be retained in important positions, he becomes a conspicuous figure in the body politics of the community. The subject of this review is one of the scholarly men of his state, who, not content to hide his talents amid life's sequestered ways, by the force of will and a laudable ambition forged to the front in an exacting and responsible calling and earned an honorable reputation in one of the most important branches of public service. A well educated, symmetrically developed man, his work as an educator has for many years been of such a high standard of excellence that his position in the front rank of his profession has long been conceded. Keeping abreast the times in advanced educational methods, and possessing a broad and comprehensive knowledge, he is, because of his high attainments, well rounded character and large influence, eminently entitled to representation in the annals of his county.

Columbus H. Hall, who, after nearly four decades of active and effective labor in the educational field, is now retired from the activities which formerly commanded his best efforts, is a native son of the Hoosier state, having been born at Chili, Miami county, on November 17, 1846. His parents, Nelson C. and Letitia (Griswold) Hall, were natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont, both descending from sterling old Eastern families, from whom they inherited those characteristics which enabled them, in an early day, to

forsake the comforts and ties of their old home and take up life in the new and still comparatively undeveloped West, of which Indiana was then a part. However, Nelson C. Hall, with a sagacity and courage characteristic of the pioneers of that day, boldly cast his lot with the new community and there he identified himself with the life of the people and, as the proprietor of "the village store," he became a man of considerable local importance and influence. With the exception of seven years which were spent by the family at Akron, Indiana, the village of Chili remained the home of Columbus Hall during his boyhood and early manhood. His early education was received in the schools of his home neighborhood and in the high school at Peru. In 1862 he was converted in a Methodist church at Akron, and about two years later he joined a Baptist church in the country near his home. He had an intense longing for a higher education than was afforded him thus far, and in the fall of 1866 he became a student in the Ladoga (Indiana) Seminary. A year later he followed Prof. William Hill from Ladoga to Franklin College, which Professor Hill was then re-opening, and here he remained until the middle of his senior year, February, 1872, when the college suspended. He at once entered Chicago University, where he completed his course and was graduated in the following June. He had "seen the vision of the Christ" and had consecrated himself to the ministry and, to the end that he might prepare himself for his life work, he entered the Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago, where he graduated in April, 1875, receiving, the same year, the degree of Master of Arts from Franklin College and the University of Chicago. In May, 1874, he was ordained a minister in the Prairie Vine church, in Newton county, Indiana, and at once entered enthusiastically upon his long cherished career as a minister of the gospel. However, early in 1875 he was invited and urged to become a teacher in Franklin College, and, though it meant the breaking up of his plans and purposes, he obeyed the call to duty, and, moved by his intense interest in the educational progress of his native state, began his work there in September of that year. He taught, in turn, Greek, science and Latin, but in 1879 was placed permanently at the head of the Greek department and under his guidance and direction Franklin College became noted in this department. The study of Greek language and literature is generally conceded to be one of the best disciplines for the mind in the entire college curriculum, besides which, the language itself deserves a close and critical study. A country's literature inevitably exhibits the characteristics of the people, and, as in the realm of art Greece stands without a peer, so its language is the most artistic and expressive the world has ever known. Doctor Hall loved Greek

for his own sake and he was able to impart to his students a love and appreciation for the language that they had not had before. Possessing marked poetic instincts, he was able to catch the beauty of the rhythm and the music of the cadence and, catching his inspiration and enthusiasm, those under him were stimulated to greater study and larger results than could otherwise have been attained.

In 1885 Doctor Hall was elected vice-president of Franklin College, and in 1894 he spent several months traveling in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, and in 1911 Dr. Hall and Mrs. Hall spent two months traveling in Europe, visiting Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, France, England and Scotland. On June 12, 1912, after thirty-seven years of continuous service as an educator, all of them with Franklin College, Doctor Hall resigned and has since been living quietly in his comfortable home at Franklin. In addition to his college work, Doctor Hall continued to perform some work as a minister and for thirty-three years he has served as pastor of the Hurricane Baptist church. As preacher and teacher he always did his very best and the good he accomplished passes any finite measure. In the cause of Christian education he devoted the best years of his life, and it is not possible to measure adequately the height, depth and breadth of such a life, for its influence will continue to permeate the lives of others through succeeding generations. Doctor Hall has ever held the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has labored so long and so earnestly.

On June 15, 1875, Doctor Hall was united in marriage with Theodosia Parks. She was born at Bedford, Indiana, on July 13, 1856, a daughter of Rev. R. N. and James (Short) Parks. Rev. R. N. Parks was one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Indiana. Mrs. Hall graduated from Franklin College, class of 1875, being the youngest person ever graduated from the college. For one year after graduation she was a tutor in the college. To Dr. and Mrs. Hall have come nine children, as follows: Zoe Parks Hall, deceased, who was the wife of John Hall, and died on December 21, 1907; Mary Griswold Hall is the wife of Dr. G. M. Selby, and they reside at Sheridan, Wyoming; Albert Arnold Bennett Hall, assistant professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin; Theodore Hall, who died on June 18, 1884; Letitia Theodora Hall is the head of the Latin department in the Emerson School, Gary, Indiana; Warren Short Hall is assistant manager of the Fame Laundry, Toledo, Ohio; Nelson Clarence Hall is a teacher in the Rock River Military Academy, Dixon, Illinois; Esther Marguerite Hall is attending Franklin College; Florence Christine Hall is a student in the public school.

JAMES THOMAS POLK.

The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the East and the West are combined in the residents of the section of country of which this volume treats. The enthusiastic enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous Western states is here tempered by the stable and more careful policy that we have borrowed from our Eastern neighbors, and the combination is one of peculiar force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older East, at the same time producing a reliability and certainty in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the West. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed by the subject of this brief sketch. Additional interest attaches to the subject because during the dark, troublesome days of the sixties he proved his love and loyalty to the government by enlisting in its defense and in the Southland he performed valiant and courageous service for his country. To such as he the country is under a debt of gratitude which it can not repay and in centuries yet to be posterity will commemorate the splendid defense of national integrity which characterized the boys in blue during the sixties.

J. T. Polk was born in Gibson county, Indiana, on February 25, 1846, and is the son of George W. and Mary (Emory) Polk, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Gibson county, Indiana. The father, who was born south of the Ohio river, across from Evansville, was a furniture-maker and cabinet-maker by vocation, having learned the trade at Evansville at a time before machinery had been installed in such factories, and all of the work was done by hand. Later in life he followed the saw-mill business and then took up farming, cultivating one hundred acres of land. In 1861 he came to Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana, and bought his first farm, which was covered with timber and to the clearing and cultivation of which he gave his attention. At that time Greenwood was a village of but little prominence or promise of future prosperity, containing but one store of any importance and a few cabins. Here Mr. Polk remained until his death. He was the father of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one living.

J. T. Polk secured a practical common school education, supplemented by extensive home reading. He was very ambitious to secure a better education but his plans were interrupted by the Southern rebellion and he ardently desired to enlist in the national army, but he was too young and was compelled to remain inactive until 1863, when, without his father's consent, he enlisted



James T Palk

Company M, First Indiana Heavy Artillery. The command was assigned to the Army of the South, and at Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Mobile Bay they took an active part in the campaigns of that army. This company of artillery fired the last shot of the war and to Mr. Polk belongs the distinction of having helped to fire the last cannon ball that closed up this conflict in assisting in the capture of Mobile Bay. After the close of the war Mr. Polk returned home, and, after attending the common schools for a short time, he went to Shurtliff College, at Alton, Illinois, where he studied for one year and a term, when, because of failing health, he was compelled to desist from his studies and for awhile engaged in work as a food salesman. He then came home, but a short time later he was compelled to go to the Danville Sanitarium, where for nine months he endeavored to regain his health. He was then with his father in a tile factory for a short time, when, feeling that his health was again established, he entered Chicago University, but his health would not stand the strain and he was again compelled to give up his studies. Returning home, he took up farming, in which he began to specialize with the view of starting and operating a canning factory. Planting a half acre to tomatoes, he commenced canning the fruit, which he sold to restaurants and hotels at Indianapolis. He was successful in this enterprise, gradually branched out and in the course of time he had one of the largest and most complete canning factories in the country, employing from two hundred to three hundred men, and during the busy season as high as one thousand to two thousand men, women and children. Eventually he sold this factory and started in the dairy business, in which his greatest success has been achieved, his business now being one of the largest in the United States in this line. This business, which has been under Mr. Polk's management now about twenty years, has gradually grown in scope and importance, the Indianapolis factory being enlarged from time to time until today there is nothing to compare with it in the Middle West. Mr. Polk's first activity in the dairy business was in 1888, at which time he had a herd of Ho'stein and Jersey cattle, the most of the product of which he sold to the Tanglewood Dairy Company. Eventually he bought the latter company and began the delivery of milk to the dairy company which he organized in Indianapolis. Mr. Polk has owned the major part of the stock and has controlled the business policy of the company from the start and to his sound judgment and progressive methods is its splendid success due, though credit also should be given to Samuel O. Dungan, Mr. Polk's son-in-law, who is vice-president and secretary of the company and who has had active charge of the Indianapolis business. The company first began business at No. 613

East Sixteenth street, Indianapolis, starting with one wagon for city delivery and at the end of eight years they had eighteen wagons on the routes. Compelled to secure larger quarters, the company then built a milk depot at the corner of College avenue and Sixteenth street, the structure costing twenty-five thousand dollars, and there they remained for nine years. The business increased rapidly and in 1904 it was incorporated under the name of the Polk Sanitary Milk Company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, all of the stock being owned in the family. The plant is now located at No. 1100 East Fifteenth street, covering about three-quarters of a city block, and a private railroad switch running into the plant. The plant, which is, without question, one of the best of its kind in the world, handles about ten thousand gallons of milk daily, supplying twenty thousand families, for which service sixty-five wagons are required. One thousand gallons of milk can be bottled in a single hour by the improved and sanitary methods in use here, and ten thousand pounds of butter are made here daily. The plant gives employment to one hundred and fifty men, whose first and greatest care is cleanliness, and then speed and promptness in the delivery of the product. In addition to milk and cream, "Pok-o-lac," the trade name under which the buttermilk product of this factory is sold, is widely known because of its absolute purity and richness and the demand for the same always exceeds the supply. Mr. Polk has given his personal attention to every detail of the business, which is one of the secrets of its success and today he is considered one of the most remarkable men in commercial circles and has prospered financially. His characteristics seem to be keenness of perception, tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive, and everyday common sense. Successful in business, respected in social life, and as a citizen discharging his duties in a manner becoming a liberal-minded, intelligent man, his splendid qualities have been recognized and prized at their true value.

In 1872 J. T. Polk married Laura Burdick, whose father was a minister of the Baptist church. Mrs. Polk was a woman of splendid personal qualities and was largely self educated, after which she engaged in school work beginning at the early age of sixteen years and was successfully engaged in this vocation for several years. To Mr. and Mrs. Polk were born two children, Ralph, who is the manager of the canning factory, and Pearl, who married Samuel Dungan, manager of Mr. Polk's dairy interests at Indianapolis. These two gentlemen have largely taken the burden of the business from Mr. Polk's shoulders and are ably and successfully carrying on the work so auspiciously inaugurated by him. Mrs. Laura Polk died on January 20, 1909, and in 1910 Mr. Polk was married to Edna Coughlin.

Politically, Mr. Polk gives his earnest support to the Republican party, although he has never been a seeker for public office. His religious sympathies are with the Baptist church. Mr. Polk takes a keen interest in life in its every aspect and, with his wife and a lady friend, made a very pleasant and interesting trip around the world in 1912, leaving the harbor of San Francisco and arriving at New York City four months later. They touched at many of the most important cities of the world and acquired not only a vast fund of information through their experiences, but brought home many mementoes of their visit in strange lands. The Polk home, located about one mile from Greenwood, is a very beautiful and attractive place, characterized by all modern conveniences and surrounded by a beautiful lawn. Here the true spirit of hospitality is always in evidence and among those with whom he associates Mr. Polk is held in the highest esteem.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and friends. The life of the honorable subject of this review has been such as to elicit just praise from those who know him best, owing to the fact that he has always been loyal to trusts imposed upon him and has been upright in his dealings with his fellow men, at the same time lending his support to the advancement of any cause looking to the welfare of the community at large.

John H. Van Dyke was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on December 12, 1852, and is a son of Dominicus and Nancy (Myers) Van Dyke, the father born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1818, and the mother in the state of Kentucky in 1812; both of them are deceased, the father dying in 1900 and the mother in 1891. The father, who was a farmer, came to Johnson county in an early day and here spent the balance of his life in Pleasant township. He was the father of two children, George P., who died at the age of three years, and the subject of this sketch. He was a Republican in politics, staunch in his views on political and other public questions.

J. H. Van Dyke received his education in the common schools of the county and followed the vocation for which he was reared, that of farming, for forty-four years in Pleasant township on the old home farm. He was successful as an agriculturist, but, desiring a change in occupation, he moved

to Greenwood in 1900 and entered the grocery business, in which he remained for seven years, meeting with splendid success. On June 10, 1911, Mr. Van Dyke was appointed postmaster of Greenwood and is still serving in that position to the entire satisfaction of the department and the patrons of the office. It is noteworthy that the receipts of the office have increased appreciably since Mr. Van Dyke took charge of it, the box rent especially having become an important part of the receipts.

In 1873 Mr. Van Dyke married Minerva I. Harmon, a daughter of Capt. Joseph and Sarah (Wilson) Harmon, the father a farmer of this county, who died in Pleasant township. The mother was a native of North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke have been born two children, Dominicus J., who died at the age of fifteen years, and Burl, who is cashier and bookkeeper of the wholesale grocery house of Brinkmeyer & Company, of Indianapolis.

Politically, Mr. Van Dyke is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, while his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the local lodge of that order at Greenwood. He is a faithful and earnest member of the Christian church at Greenwood, to which he gives a liberal support. He has a pleasant and attractive residence at the corner of Madison and Pearl streets, where the spirit of old-time hospitality is ever in evidence. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke are popular in the community and because of their genuine worth and unassuming natures, they enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

WILLIAM T. STOTT, D. D.

Not too often can be repeated the life story of one who has lived an honorable and useful a life and attained to such notable distinction as has whose name appears at the head of this sketch, one of the most successful and distinguished educators that the state of Indiana has produced. His character has been one of signal exaltation and purity of purpose. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantagepoint from which life has presented itself in correct proportions, guided and guarded by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honor, simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting tolerant individuality, such a man could not prove other than a force for good in whatever relation of life he may have been placed. His character is the positive expression of a strong nature and his strength is as the number of his days. In studying his career interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation and there is no need for indirection or puzzling. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and accom-



WILLIAM T. STOTT, D. D.

ishment and its evening of completed and successful efforts, so has been the life of this good and honored man. His career has been a long, busy and useful one, and his name is revered by all who have had occasion to come into contact with him on life's pathway. As an educator, Doctor Stott stands in the front rank in Indiana, and the cause of higher education in this state owes to him a debt beyond human calculation. He dignified and honored his profession by his able and self-abnegating services through long years of earnest and indefatigable efforts in a noble cause. His life has been one of consecration to his calling, and well does he merit a place of honor in every history teaching upon the lives and deeds of those who have given the best of their powers and talents for the aiding and betterment of their kind.

William Taylor Stott, who for many years rendered most efficient and appreciated service as president of Franklin College, is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born near Vernon, Jennings county, on May 22, 1836, the son of Rev. John and Elizabeth (Vawter) Stott. That one's life career is influenced by heredity has been emphasized in the life of Doctor Stott, for he is not only the son of a preacher, but in a twofold sense the grandson of a preacher, his paternal grandfather, Rev. William Stott, and his maternal grandfather, Rev. William Vawter, having been ministers of the gospel. The subject's boyhood days were spent under the parental roof, his early labors being given to the cultivation of his father's farm. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, but, contrary to the other boys of his community, he was not satisfied with the education afforded him there. One of his earliest and strongest desires was for a higher education, and he never relinquished this determination, though the necessity of his assistance in the work of the farmstead postponed for a time the attainment of his desire. However, he had one advantage, in that his parents were in hearty accord with him in his plans and gave him all possible encouragement. After completing the common school curriculum, he attended an academy in an adjoining county for a time, and then engaged in teaching school. He thus was able to earn money for college expenses, and at the age of twenty-one years he entered Franklin College as a student, graduating in 1861.

About the time Mr. Stott left college, the Southern rebellion broke out and Mr. Stott was among the first to offer his services in defense of the national integrity, enlisting as a private in Company L, Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His service was characterized by faithful performance of duty and physical courage of a high order, and about two years after enlisting he received a captain's commission, and in one engagement was in command of the regiment. At the close of his service he received an

honorable discharge and returned to peaceful pursuits. Having determined to make the ministry of the Gospel his life work, William T. Stott entered the Baptist Seminary, at Rochester, New York, where he took up the study of theology, completing his course there in 1868. His first active work as a preacher was as pastor of the Baptist church at Columbus, Indiana, where he entered enthusiastically upon his work. But, mentally and temperamentally, he was naturally a teacher rather than a preacher, and before the expiration of his first year as pastor he was called to the professorship of natural science at Franklin College, which he accepted. While there he served for a year as president of the institution during the interim before the election of a president. Owing to financial embarrassment, the college suspended in 1872, and Mr. Stott was invited to accept a professorship in Kalamazoo College, his capabilities having already become widely recognized in educational circles. But, as has been said of him, "he was only loaned to Michigan, and his services were demanded by his native state." And when, by extraordinary efforts, the Baptists of Indiana succeeded in raising money for the purpose and Franklin College was reopened in the fall of 1873, the board of directors considered but one man for the presidency and Doctor Stott was elected, Kalamazoo College having released him with the honor of a degree of Doctor of Divinity. Doctor Stott's selection to preside over Franklin College at that particular time must have been an inspiration, for "it may be affirmed with absolute candor that no other available man as admirably equipped for the position could have been chosen." Doctor Stott entered upon his duties at the head of the struggling college with enthusiasm and entire consecration, and the influence of his personality was felt from the start. The college's standard of scholarship was advanced, its friends multiplied, the number of students increased rapidly and the finances were so well managed that they ceased to be the chief source of concern. The splendid growth which has characterized Franklin College may be indicated by the following statements. When Doctor Stott assumed the presidency the students were numbered by the scores, now by hundreds. Then the college was badly in debt, with practically no money in the treasury; when he left, the college endowment was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and its total assets were four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It need hardly be said that something besides faith was required to accomplish these splendid results, and to the direct personal efforts of President Scott was due the major part of this wonderful growth. Intensely optimistic, conservatively enthusiastic, untiring in his energy, Doctor Stott also possessed a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout his church and a thorough knowledge of the field.

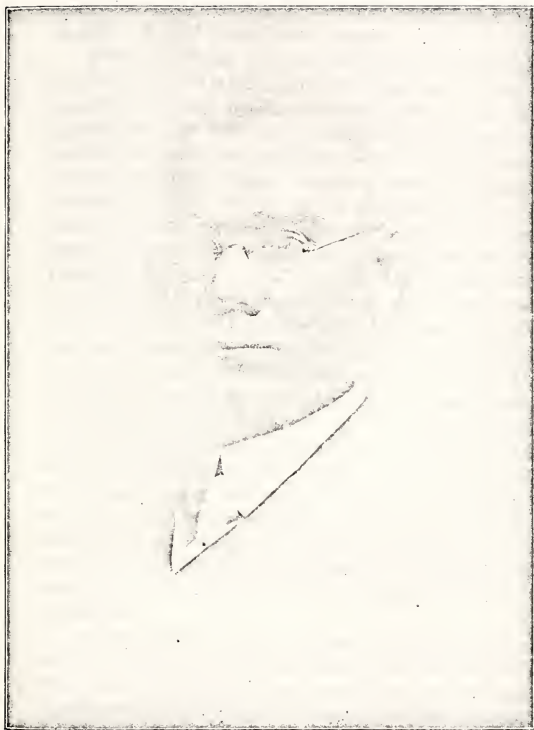
that he was able to accomplish results that to a man of less determination, energy and ability would have been impossible. He was forceful and convincing in his presentation of the needs of his college and was remarkably successful in securing fruitful consideration of his cause. As the administrative head of Franklin College, Dr. Stott was equally successful, ruling the institution with firmness, and yet kindly, so that at all times he commanded not only the commendation of the directors, but also the love and affection of the student body. A prominent Baptist minister, himself a Doctor of Divinity, said of Doctor Stott: "He has an unfaltering patience amid discouragements; a persistence which never permits him to abandon a good work; vast hopefulness and unbounded faith in God. As an instructor he had few equals and no superiors in the West. He is always found contending for the right. He would adhere to a conviction if all the world were against him." Such qualities as these could not admit defeat, and the Baptist church of Indiana stands under a heavy debt of gratitude to Doctor Stott for what he accomplished during those years when he struggled successfully to put Franklin College in the proud position it now occupies among its sister colleges in this state.

Doctor Stott retired from the presidency of Franklin College in June, 1905, after thirty-three years of faithful and untiring service. The following three years were spent by him in writing a history of the Baptist church in Indiana, for which he had been gathering data for many years. This splendid work, entitled "Indiana Baptist History, 1798-1908," was published in 1908, and comprises three hundred and seventy-four pages, much of it being a thrilling narrative of the early days of the church in the frontier, and carrying the reader up through the steady and persistent growth which has characterized this denomination in this section of the country. In February, 1908, Doctor Stott became superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, Indiana, discharging the duties of the position until May, 1911, when he was forced, because of ill health, to again give up active work, and he has since lived retired at his comfortable home in Franklin. He is not entirely inactive, however, for he still writes occasionally for the magazines and denominational papers. For several years Doctor Stott was a member of the state board of education, where his wide experience, comprehensive knowledge of educational affairs and wise judgment made him an invaluable public servant. Several years ago Doctor Stott made a trip abroad, which was not only a pleasure jaunt, but also a means of acquiring a wider knowledge of educational methods and means. The Doctor has ever been a keen observer and discriminating in his judgment as to things, so that he was able to bring home with him ideas of practical advantage to the institution of which he was the head.

While a theological student in the Baptist Seminary at Rochester, New York, William T. Stott formed the acquaintance of Arabella R. Tracy, and soon after his graduation they were united in marriage. Mrs. Stott proved a helpmate to her husband in the truest sense of the word, encouraging and co-operating with him in every way possible in the accomplishment of his great life work. Doctor Stott's entire accomplishment has but represented the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent within him and the direction of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination led the way. He has lived the truth which he ever emphasized to his students and friends, that honor and truthfulness were of such commanding worth that self-interest should never, under any circumstances, set them aside, and that a dishonorable deed was not only a sin, but a disgrace. Indeed, his life has been an inspiration to all who know him, and no man in Johnson county is held in higher or more universal esteem than he.

ELIJAH A. HANLEY, A. M., D. D.

The final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, their influence wholly unexpected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial and industry, and call into play the higher moral elements; lead men to risk all upon conviction, faith in such causes lead to the planting of great states, great peoples and great movements. That country is the greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men, and the intrinsic safety depends not so much upon measures or methods as upon that true manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed. Such a result may not be consciously contemplated by the individuals instrumental in its accomplishment. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work it out as a logical result; they have wrought on the lines of the greatest good. What Dr. Elijah A. Hanley, president of Franklin College, is doing for his fellowmen and the community in general might, in a manner, be told in words, but in its far-reaching influence his work cannot be measured by any finite gauge of value. A well educated, consecrated, symmetrically developed man, his work as an educator has brought him prominently to the notice of the public, and today he stands in the front ranks of educators in the Middle West. Because of his earnest life, high attainments, well rounded character and large influence, he is eminently entitled to specific mention in a work



ELIJAH A. HANLEY, A. M., D. D.

the province of the one at hand. He is too well known to the people of Johnson county and central Indiana to need any introduction through this history and is by nature averse to any notice savoring of adulation, but, in the belief that honor should be rendered to whom honor is due, the following lines are devoted to a brief review of his career.

Elijah A. Hanley was born at Prairie Creek, Vigo county, Indiana, on May 26, 1871, and is the son of Calvin and Susie (Piety) Hanley, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Indiana. He was reared under the parental roof and received his elementary education in the public schools of his home neighborhood, including the high school course. He then, with a view of pursuing a higher education, entered Franklin College, where he graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to Brown University, where he received his Master's degree in 1896, and from 1896 to 1901 he was a fellow and graduate student at Chicago University. His studies had been pursued specially along the lines of theology and mental and moral philosophy, and at the conclusion of his courses he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church. His first regular pastorate was at the East End Baptist church, Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained from 1901 to 1907, going then to the First Baptist church of Providence, Rhode Island, to which he ministered with splendid results until 1911, when he received and accepted a call to the presidency of Franklin College, in which position he is now giving most efficient service. As a pastor Dr. Hanley was eminently successful, his earnest and devoted labors at Cleveland and Providence having been blessed with large results in the building up of the societies numerically and their strengthening spiritually. As a speaker Dr. Hanley is forceful and convincing, often eloquent and pleasing in style, while his personal relations with those with whom he is thrown in contact have always been marked by a candor and unpretentious demeanor that have attracted men to him.

As president of Franklin College Dr. Hanley has earned the commendation of all who are at all acquainted with the splendid work which he has done. From a purely business standpoint, he has exhibited ability of the highest order, and during the two years in which he has been at the head of Franklin College the finances of the institution have been so handled and the policy of the school so wisely formulated and carried out that never in its history has it been so well situated to carry on the great work before it as it is today. It was under Dr. Hanley's direction and largely through the stimulus of his own personal efforts that the splendid endowment of a quarter of a million dollars was secured in the summer of 1913, and which will enable

the college to materially broaden its scope of usefulness as an educational institution. The growth of Franklin College since Dr. Hanley became president is the highest testimonial that could possibly be paid to his ability and foresight as an executive and to his eminent standing as a broad-minded, scholarly and enterprising educator. He has always stood for the highest grade of work in the classroom, exercises the greatest care over the building and grounds, looks after the comfort and welfare of the students, and is proud of the college and jealous of its good name and honorable reputation. It is easily understood why he enjoys such great popularity with all connected with the institution. Though still a young man, and having achieved splendid success as preacher and educator, he is not satisfied with past results, but is pressing forward to wider fields and higher honors. He has proved himself equal to every emergency in which he has been placed and to every position with which honored, and as a ripe scholar and gentleman of cultivated tastes and high ideals he fills a large place in the public view and enjoys to a marked degree the esteem and confidence of all with whom he comes into contact. In addition to his executive duties, he is also filling the chair of philosophy in the college.

On June 24, 1903, Elijah A. Hanley was united in marriage with Sarah Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, and to them have been born two children, Frances Foster and Ruth Elizabeth. Personally, Doctor Hanley is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, but his largeness of stature only indicates his largeness of heart—a heart that goes out in sympathy with all mankind and that beats in harmony with every movement or impulse for the uplifting of his fellows or the advancement of conditions generally. Gentle and companionable, and a splendid conversationalist, Doctor Hanley is a welcome guest in any circle which he chooses to enter, for he carries with him the spirit of optimism and good cheer, while his life is a constant source of inspiration to those who come under its influence.

J. ALBERT JOHNSON.

The life of the eminent and successful business man, though filled with repletion with activity and incident, presents fewer salient features to excite the interest of the general reader than the man whose place in the public eye has been won through political or military achievement. But to acquire distinction or great prosperity in the business pursuits which give to the country its financial strength and credit requires ability of as high if not higher order

man that which leads to victory at the polls or on the field of battle. This will be readily appreciated by all who tread the busy thoroughfares of trade. Eminent business talent is composed of a combination of high mental and moral attributes. It is not simply energy and industry; there must be sound judgment, breadth of capacity, rapidity of thought, justice and firmness, the foresight to perceive the course of the drifting tides of business and the will and ability to control them, and, withal, a collection of minor but important qualities to regulate the details of the pursuits which engage attention. The subject of this review affords an exemplification of this talent, and, notwithstanding the limited theater of his operations, he has achieved a reputation which places him among the first of central Indiana's successful financiers and prosperous business men.

J. Albert Johnson is a native son of the county which is now honored by his citizenship, and was born on November 6, 1871. He is the son of Grafton and Julia A. (Noble) Johnson. His father, who was a native of North Carolina, moved in an early day to Kentucky and soon afterwards, while yet a young man, to Indiana, locating at Greenwood, where he became engaged in different lines of enterprise. He was one of the first merchants in Greenwood and one of the first to engage in manufacturing here, making gloves and other similar articles; was also the owner of an elevator and bought and sold grain extensively. Turning his attention to farming he became the owner of one thousand acres of good land, over which he maintained a personal oversight. He also erected a couple of business houses in Greenwood, and in many ways exhibited a large and important interest in the development and upbuilding of this city. He was a man of splendid qualities of character, giving his support to all worthy movements for the welfare of the people, and his death, which occurred in 1883, was considered a distinct loss to the community. He loaned much money in large and small amounts and in many instances gave valuable assistance to worthy persons in need, his aid even being given to business enterprises. He was a man of wide experience and mature judgment, his advice being frequently sought in matters of business, and the correctness of his opinions was almost proverbial. He was a splendid type of the successful, self-made man. He had in him the elements which make men successful in the highest degree. He had the ability to grasp facts and infer their practical significance with almost unerring certainty, his good judgment extending to men as well as measures.

J. Albert Johnson is indebted to the common schools for his elementary education, which he completed in DePauw University. After the completion of his studies Mr. Johnson spent some time in travel and sight-seeing through

the Southern states. On his return home, in 1893, though but just a majority, Mr. Johnson organized the Greenwood Banking Company, a private bank, of which he became cashier, and continued in that relation until 1901, when the bank was reorganized under the name of the First National Bank of Greenwood, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and now a surplus of \$30,000. This is the only bank in Johnson county whose surplus is greater than its capital, a financial condition which entitles it to a place on the Roll of Honor of National Banks of the United States. In this connection the following complimentary words are quoted from a letter written to the officers of the First National Bank by Charles A. Hazen, editor of *The Financier*, of New York, the largest and most influential banking newspaper in the world: "We are to be congratulated that you have achieved and maintained Roll of Honor position. Some of your good competitors would willingly pay thousands of dollars to have as good a standing as you hold, but position on the Roll of Honor cannot be bought; it is won by merit and merit alone." Of this bank Mr. Johnson is the principal stockholder and cashier, while Grafton Johnson of Greenwood, is president. In the splendid success which has attended the Greenwood Banking Company and the First National Bank Mr. Johnson has been the important factor and as the executive head of the institution has contributed largely to the commercial prosperity and stability of his section of the county. In December, 1910, Mr. Johnson organized a bank at Mooresville, Indiana, with a capital stock of \$25,000, of which he is president. Both banks are in a splendid financial condition, the report of the First National Bank of Greenwood on June 4, 1913, being as follows: Assets—Loans and discounts, \$179,198.06; overdrafts, \$773.58; U. S. bonds, \$25,000.00; other U. S. bonds, \$5,000.00; furniture and fixtures, \$1,055.65; cash assets, \$116,921.18; total, \$327,948.47. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$25,000.00; surplus, \$30,000.00; undivided profits, \$259.92; circulating notes, \$24,245.00; deposits, \$247,788.55; taxes, \$661.27; total, \$327,948.47.

Besides his banking interests Mr. Johnson is also interested in a number of other enterprises, among which is the Fall Creek Manufacturing Company, of Mooresville, Indiana, of which he is vice-president. This company, which is engaged in the manufacture of mission furniture, was started in a modest way six years ago, but its business has increased so rapidly that it has been necessary to double the capacity of the plant several times. The company has several traveling representatives, who sell the products of the company in a discriminating trade, having such customers as the Marshall Field and John Wanamaker stores and others of like character throughout the United States. Mr. Johnson is also the owner of a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty

res of land in Pleasant township, this county, in the operation of which he is deeply interested and in which he takes a justifiable pride. He keeps in close touch with the most advanced ideas relating to agriculture and keeps the farm thoroughly equipped with the best implements, while the permanent improvements on the place are of such character as reflect great credit on the owner. In fact, Mr. Johnson is intensely practical in everything he does, and therein lies the great secret of his success. He is a splendid example of the virile, progressive man who believes in doing well whatever is worth doing at all, a man of broad mind, keen discernment and sound judgment. Personally, Mr. Johnson is genial and unassuming, easily approached, and in Johnson county, where he has spent his life, he is widely known and held in high regard by all. He is keenly alive to the ethical side of life, being a wide reader of the best literature and a keen observer of men and events. He has traveled extensively, visiting practically every portion of his own country, while in 1907 he made an extensive trip to Europe, visiting many historic points of interest and thus broadening his knowledge of the world and its peoples. He is a splendid conversationalist and is a welcome guest in any circle which he chooses to enter.

WILLIAM GEORGE OLIVER.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the locality to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of him whose name forms the caption of this sketch. The qualities which have made him one of the prominent and successful men of Johnson county have also brought him the esteem of his fellow men, for his career has been one of well directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods. As a lawyer he has evinced ability of a high order, as a business man he has so managed his affairs as to win large material success, while as mayor of Franklin he has so administered the affairs of his city as to earn the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens regardless of politics.

William G. Oliver was born on January 27, 1873, on his father's farm, about two and a half miles north of Franklin, in Franklin township, Johnson county, Indiana, his birth taking place in the old-fashioned log cabin owned there by his father. His parents were John and Mary (McFall) Oliver, the father being a native of northern Ireland and the mother of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, though of Scotch descent, thus combining in the subject of this sketch the two strongest strains of European blood, a combination which

has been one of peculiar force and potentiality in American national life. John Oliver came to the United States in 1852, first locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained for five years. About 1857 he came to Johnson county, Indiana, and rented a farm in the Hopewell neighborhood, after which he returned to Philadelphia and was married. Bringing his family to the new home in Indiana, he applied himself indefatigably to the cultivation of this farm, with success, until 1870, when he bought one hundred acres of land north of Franklin, to which he subsequently added forty-five acres more, thus giving him a splendid farm of one hundred and forty-five acres. The only residence on the place when he got it was an old log cabin, in which the family lived for awhile, but eventually John Oliver erected a comfortable frame house, in which he resided until his death, which occurred September 23, 1909, at the age of seventy-six years. His widow still lives there, at the age of sixty-eight years. In his religious belief, John Oliver was a Presbyterian, strict in his observance of his religious duties and upright and straightforward in his relations with his fellow men, being universally considered a man worthy of confidence and esteem. By him and his wife were reared the following children: Mrs. John Graham, of Franklin; John A. Oliver, deceased, who was attorney for the city of Franklin at the time of his death; William G., the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Gertrude Shufflebar, of Martinsville, Indiana; Llewellyn, who is living with his mother on the home farm; D. A., who also is on the home farm.

William G. Oliver received his elementary education in the district schools and the Franklin public schools, completing his general studies at Franklin College, in which he was a student for two years. Having decided to make the practice of law his life work, Mr. Oliver pursued his legal studies for two years under the direction of G. M. Overstreet and J. V. Oliver, and then attended the Indiana Law School, where he was graduated in 1902. He immediately entered upon his professional career, having been admitted to the bar in 1901. His record as a lawyer was highly creditable, for he had built up a splendid foundation by careful and painstaking study and possessed natural ability of a high order, his standing at the bar of his county being among the leaders of his profession. In the preparation of his cases he is thorough and attentive to details, while in the trial of cases he is noted for clearness and candor of statement and a keenness and clearheadedness that enables him to conduct a case with ease and advantage to his client; he seeks faithfully for firm ground and having once found it nothing can drive him from his position.

In 1909 Mr. Oliver was nominated by the Republican party for the office of mayor of Franklin, and was elected by the largest majority ever

given a candidate for mayor in that city, certainly a marked testimonial to his personal popularity and the faith of his fellow citizens in his ability and efficiency. Nor have they in any wise been disappointed in his administration of the office, for he has applied to his conduct of the office the same principles that characterized his professional and business career. As a side line, Mr. Oliver has for a number of years given his attention to agriculture, in which he has been eminently successful, being the manager of eleven hundred acres of splendid land in Blue River township, this county, known as Forest Ridge Stock Farm. There, in addition to the cultivation of the soil, he has made a specialty of the breeding and raising of light harness horses, in which line he has gained a wide reputation, being the most extensive breeder of these animals in Indiana. He has bred and raised some fine animals, which have commanded uniformly good prices, owing to their high quality and pure blood.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Oliver has ever since attaining his majority taken a deep interest in public affairs, and at one time he was prominently mentioned for the office of auditor of state. In 1905 Governor Hanly appointed Mr. Oliver on the commission to erect the Industrial School for Girls at Clermont, on which he served three years, or until the buildings were completed and turned over to the board of trustees. He is now serving as the advisory member from the fourth congressional district on the Republican state committee, and stands high in the councils of his party. Religiously, he is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church, to which he contributes liberally.

On March 12, 1902, Mr. Oliver was united in marriage with Lula Bradley, the daughter of James L. Bradley, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Indianapolis. To this union has come one son, William Bradley, born February 8, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver move in the best social circles of their community, and are deservedly popular among their acquaintances. Mr. Oliver is genial and unassuming, readily makes friends and always retains them. He gives his support to every movement which promises to be of material or moral benefit to the people and because of his success in life and his genuine worth he is eminently entitled to representation in this work.

W. R. VORIS.

W. R. Voris, editor and publisher of the *Franklin Republican*, was born at Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana, on January 31, 1877, and is the son of C. H. and Julia (McCullough) Voris, both of whom also were natives

of Johnson county. Mr. Voris received his education in the public schools and in Franklin College, having resided in the city of Franklin from the year 1880. In 1902 Mr. Voris embarked on the sea of journalism, becoming a partner in the ownership of the *Republican* at Franklin with C. E. Fisher, with whom he was associated until 1907, when he bought his partner's interest and has since been sole owner of the *Republican*. In the conduct of his paper Mr. Voris maintained a deep interest in affairs outside his own individual interests, and has at all times sought for and worked for the highest and best interests of the people, exerting an influence which has been potential in the betterment of the public welfare. As a side issue Mr. Voris has given considerable attention to music, having for the past thirteen years served as organist and music director in the First Presbyterian church of Franklin, where he has attained splendid results and where his efforts have been duly appreciated.

In 1905 Mr. Voris was married to Eleanor Jane Lagrange, the daughter of William H. and Clarinda (Brewer) Lagrange, a union which has been blessed with one child, Mark Harvey. Mr. Voris is a man of splendid personal characteristics, being genial and approachable and delights in the companionship of his friends. Of marked domestic tastes, his greatest enjoyment is found in his home. He and his wife move in the best social circles of the community and among their large circle of acquaintances they enjoy a well deserved popularity.

WILLIAM FEATHERNGILL.

The record of the gentleman whose name introduces this article contains no exciting chapter of tragic events, but is replete with well-defined purposes which, carried to successful issue, have won for him an influential place in the ranks of his profession and high personal standing among his fellow citizens. His life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealing but also in the building up of a large and remunerative legal practice. Well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence, and by instinct and habit a constant reader and student, Mr. Featherngill commands the respect of his professional colleagues and his career has reflected honor upon himself and dignity upon the vocation to which he has devoted his efforts.

William Featherngill was born on a farm in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, on the 1st day of December, 1860, and is a son of Robert H.



WILLIAM FEATHERNGILL

and Mary E. (Smith) Featherngill. His father, who also was a native of Johnson county, was born, reared and spent his entire life on the same farmstead. He was successful in his material affairs and occupied a high place in the esteem of the community. He is now deceased, and his widow is making her home with her son, the subject of this sketch. They became the parents of four children, namely: Alice, who was the wife of William I. Spears, died in 1901, leaving two children; Etta S. is the wife of John C. White, a farmer in Blue River township, this county, and they have two children; Anna, who was for a number of years a successful teacher in the Indianapolis public schools, is the wife of Dr. A. L. Hamilton, a dentist at Angleton, Texas, and William, the subject.

William Featherngill, who remained on the home farm until he had attained his majority, received his elementary education in the public schools, and then, at the age mentioned, came to Franklin and for two years was a student in Franklin College. He then engaged in teaching, which vocation he successfully followed for fifteen years. He taught two years in his home district school, and then a year in the graded schools of Nineveh township. During the following seven years he was a teacher in the Franklin high school, and from 1893 to 1898 he was superintendent of the Franklin public schools. Possessing natural qualifications and a thoroughly disciplined mind, Mr. Featherngill met with splendid success as an educator and gave eminent satisfaction in every position which he filled. In 1898 he relinquished his pedagogical work and took up the study of law, entering the Indiana Law School, where he was graduated on May 24, 1899. On June 6th following he opened an office in the Clark block, Franklin, where he remained until May 5, 1900, when he bought Overstreet & Oliver's offices and business, which at an earlier date had been conducted by Overstreet & Hunter, a firm established in 1851. Mr. Featherngill now has one of the best equipped law offices and most complete law libraries in Franklin. Since his admission to the bar, in May, 1899, he has steadily grown in popular favor and commands his full share of the legal business in the Johnson county court. As a lawyer he is well informed in his profession and faithful to his clients and the law. He is an honest and fair practitioner, taking no part in the tricks of the pettifogger, and his career has won for him the sincere regard of his associates at the bar. About the time of his admission to the local bar, Mr. Featherngill was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state and soon afterwards was admitted to the United States courts. From 1900 to 1904 he was city attorney of Franklin, and is now attorney for the Farmers' Trust Company of that city. In few law offices is there found so perfect a system of

filing papers and documents as is followed by Mr. Featherngill, and this systematic method of office work is only one indication of the well regulated and orderly program of life which he follows out in everything he does, thus enabling him to attain results at a minimum of effort.

Religiously, Mr. Featherngill is an earnest member of the Christian church, which he joined on October 9, 1873. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and in the last-named order he has filled all the chairs in the local lodge. Politically, he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. Personally, he is a man of pleasing address, a splendid conversationalist and a genial companion; he easily makes friends and always retains them, so that he enjoys a marked popularity wherever known.

On August 6, 1913, Mr. Featherngill was united in marriage with Susie E. Wohrer, the daughter of John H. and Alice J. (Bruner) Wohrer. Her father, who died at his home in Hayden, Jennings county, Indiana, on November 4, 1912, was a successful farmer and stock raiser and was the owner of seven hundred acres of land. He was a public-spirited citizen, and a Democrat in his political affiliations, having served as trustee of Spencer township from 1894 to 1900. He was a member of the Universalist church. In 1861 Mr. Wohrer enlisted in Company B, Eighty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the West and was with Sherman on the historic march to the sea. Mr. Wohrer was a good soldier and was successively promoted to second lieutenant and first lieutenant. Mrs. Featherngill received her elementary education in the public schools, graduating from the high school at Hayden, and then became a student in the State University at Bloomington, where she graduated in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She was engaged in teaching school for fifteen years, and during the past six years she has been teacher of English in the Franklin high school. She is one of ten children born to her parents, all of whom received good educations, and all are living. Mrs. Featherngill is a member of Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Ladies' Matinee Musicale of Franklin.

GEORGE A. MOORMANN.

It is a well recognized fact that the most powerful influence in shaping and controlling public life is the press. It reaches a greater number of people than any other agency and thus has always been and always will be a most

important factor in moulding public opinion and, in a definite sense, shaping the destiny of the nation. The gentleman to a brief review of whose life the following lines are devoted is prominently connected with the journalism of central Indiana, and at this time is editor and publisher of the *Greenwood Era*, one of the most popular papers of Johnson county, comparing favorably with the best local sheets in this section of the state in news, editorial ability and mechanical execution. The county recognizes in Mr. Moormann not only a keen newspaper man, but also a representative citizen, whose interest in all that affects the general welfare has been of such a character as to win for him a high place in the confidence and esteem of the people.

George A. Moormann is a native son of the Hoosier state, having been born at Brookville, Indiana, on April 2, 1871, and he is the son of John B. and Elizabeth (Haigh) Moormann, both of whom died while their son was still young. The lad, thus bereft of a parent's loving care and protection, was given the advantage of a common school education at Brookville, and in young manhood he entered the office of the *Brookville Democrat* for the purpose of learning the printing trade. The printing office has been aptly and appropriately called the "poor man's college," a sentiment that has been time and again verified in actual life, for some of this country's greatest men have received their practical education and their first inspirations in a printing office. Young Moormann proved a faithful and efficient employe and eventually was promoted to the foremanship of the office. Starting out on his own account, he then engaged in publishing papers at several different towns, and on April 2, 1906, he came to Greenwood and bought the *Era*, which has since claimed his sole attention. He has made a distinct success of the enterprise, building up not only a splendid circulation and a large advertising patronage, but gaining a wide reputation as an able and versatile writer. He believes that the first and greatest mission of a newspaper is to print the news, and to that end he aims to furnish the best service possible, so that the *Era* is now numbered among leading country papers of his section of the country. Personally, Mr. Moormann is a man of pleasing address and easily makes friends, his high character and genuine worth commending him to the confidence and good will of the people generally.

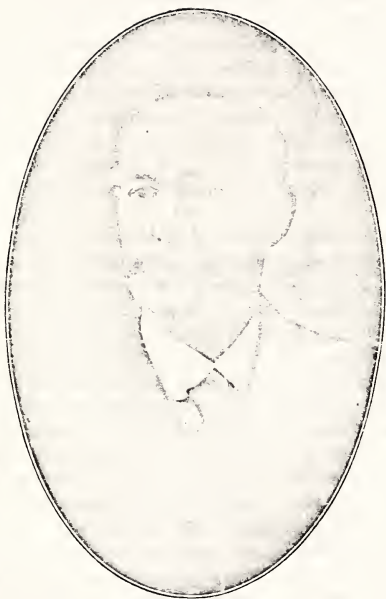
On April 19, 1892, Mr. Moormann was married to Lucretia Dennett, a daughter of John and Lucretia (Jones) Dennett, the former having been a well-known painter and paper hanger at Brookville. To this union have been born two children, Cecil D. and George Elmer.

Politically, Mr. Moormann is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, in the success of which he has taken a keen interest, though he has not

been a seeker after public office. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Improved Order of Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. He is an earnest member of the Christian church, in the various phases of which he takes a deep interest, being now the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school.

ALBERT N. CRECRAFT.

Among the progressive and influential citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, none stands in higher repute among his fellows than the gentleman whose name forms the caption to this review, and who, as the publisher and editor of the *Franklin Democrat*, has for many years been an important factor in the upbuilding and development of the county in which he resides. Albert N. Crecraft was born on December 3, 1859, in Reily, Butler county, Ohio, and is the son of Albert John and Evelina (Ross) Crecraft, also natives of the Buckeye state. The subject's paternal grandfather, Benoni Crecraft, was a native of Maryland, who, in 1808, came to Butler county, Ohio, and took up a tract of government land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted himself, in connection with which he also engaged in teaching. He died at the age of eighty-five years, leaving a large family of children. The subject's paternal great-grandfather was a native of England, coming from Lincolnshire and settling in Maryland, where he died at an advanced age, leaving a large family. Mr. Crecraft's maternal line is traced back to George Ross, one of the first settlers of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he held an important judicial position. He reared a large family, whose descendants settled through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, and some of whom took an active part in the war of the Revolution. George Ross was born in England, but emigrated to Connecticut, where he remained until England gained the territory now known as New Jersey, where he joined a colony and helped to found Elizabethtown. One of his descendants in the sixth generation was James Ross, son of Carmen and Elizabeth (Fitz Randolph) Ross, and grandfather of Mr. Crecraft of this sketch. He lived in Butler county, Ohio, where he was a successful contractor, among the buildings erected by him being the old dormitory of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. His death occurred in middle life. He was the father of two children, Evelina and William. Albert John Crecraft, father of the subject, was a teacher for a number of years and was later engaged in farming in Butler county, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1875, at the age of sixty-one years.



ALBERT N. CRECRAFT

widow died in 1877, being killed by a runaway horse; at the time of her death she was fifty-five years old. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Albert John Crecraft was a cousin of Dr. J. P. D. John, the noted divine and at one time president of DePauw University, his mother, Asenath John Crecraft, having been a sister of Enoch D. John and Robert John, early pioneers of Brookville, Indiana, the latter being the father of J. P. D. John. Enoch D. John married Lavina Noble, a sister of James and Noah Noble, mentioned elsewhere in this sketch. The John family came originally from Wales to this country, settling in Pennsylvania. Ten children were born to Albert John and Evelina Crecraft, six sons and four daughters, of whom seven are living, namely: Laura, of Hamilton, Ohio; Asenath, the wife of Clarence B. Morris, of Oxford, Ohio; John H., of Hamilton, Ohio; Albert N., the immediate subject of this sketch; Luella, the wife of Irenus Nelson, of Hamilton; William H., of Liberty, Indiana, and Arthur L., of Fairfield, Iowa.

Albert N. Crecraft remained at his home in Butler county, Ohio, until nineteen years of age, receiving his education in the district schools and in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he took the scientific course, graduating in 1878. However, before entering the latter institution, he had, at the age of sixteen years, taught one term of school, and after his graduation he taught another year. He then entered Princeton University, where he remained a year, and then resumed teaching, first at Mt. Carmel, Indiana, then at Fairfield, this state. He was then for four years principal of the schools at Brookville, Franklin county, and subsequently served six years as superintendent of schools of Franklin county. During three years of that period he was a member of the State Teachers' Reading Circle board and the Young People's Reading Circle board.

While county superintendent, Mr. Crecraft purchased the *Brookville Democrat*, which he owned for two years, and on January 1, 1892, he became the owner and editor of the *Franklin Democrat*. Since attaining his majority he has ardently espoused the Democratic party and the editorial columns of his paper are conducted in harmony with these political views. Believing that the fundamental mission of a newspaper is to give the news of the day to its readers, he has to the best of his ability striven to meet that idea, and the *Democrat* is today rated among the best country newspapers of central Indiana.

On May 31, 1883, Mr. Crecraft was married to Mary Luella Tyner, the daughter of Richard Henry and Anna (Miller) Tyner. To them have been born three children, Earle Willis, Albert Tyner and Richard Tyner, of whom

Albert T. died in infancy. Earle Willis is a graduate of Franklin College and received the Master of Arts degree from Columbia University, where he was taught in 1912, and he will later receive another degree in history and political science. Mr. and Mrs. Crecraft are active members of the Presbyterian church, move in the best social circles of their community and enjoy marked popularity.

The parents of Mrs. Crecraft were natives of Franklin county, Indiana, and had two daughters, Mary Luella and Rose Willis, the latter being the wife of Arthur A. Alexander, who is president of the Citizens' National Bank of Franklin, and who is referred to elsewhere in this work. Richard Henry Tyner was the son of Richard and Martha Sedgwick Willis Swift (Noble Tyner) and was born in Brookville, Indiana, September 2, 1831, being one of twelve children. His father was a son of William E. Tyner, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Indiana, who had emigrated to this state from South Carolina and who built one of the first Baptist churches in the state, south of Brookville, in 1812. His wife, Elizabeth Hackleman, was an aunt of Pleasant A. Hackleman. Richard Tyner was one of the early settlers of Brookville, where he was an important factor in the business life of the community, conducting an extensive mercantile establishment. Afterwards he moved to Davenport, Iowa. His wife was a member of the Noble family that emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, thence to Indiana. She was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Noble, a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, who was related to Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, whence comes the name Richard Henry Tyner. She was a sister of James and Noah Noble. The latter was one of the first governors of Indiana, while James Noble was one of the first United States senators from this state, serving from 1816 to 1831, his death occurring the latter year in Washington. The ivory-headed cane carried by his white senator is now in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Crecraft.

Richard Henry Tyner, father of Mrs. Crecraft, never held public office, but always bore an active part in the business and political life of the community. He was a delegate to the first Republican state convention in Indiana and took an active part in the organization of the party. In his early life he was associated with the Cincinnati Banking Association and traveled over Indiana during the period of "wild-cat" currency as an inspector or examiner. His brother, James Noble Tyner, was a congressman from this state and was assistant postmaster-general under President Grant, and during the latter part of that administration he became postmaster-general. He was afterwards, during Republican administrations, connected with the postoffice department, either as assistant postmaster-general or attorney-general, until shortly before

his death. Another brother, Gen. Noah Noble Tyner, was a brave soldier during the Civil war, and still another brother, George N. Tyner, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, was connected with the Holyoke Paper Mills and in 1900-1 was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Crecraft was Albert Miller, a native of Maryland, who, when a child, was brought by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, to Franklin county, Indiana, where his death occurred when he was eighty-three years old. He was an extensive stock dealer and general merchant, and took an active interest in all political affairs. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Legislature as representative, serving in the sessions of 1881 and 1883. He was twice married and reared a large family of children.

WILLIAM ADCOCK.

It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praises of the historian or the cheers and the appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never made. No man is great in all things and very few are great in many things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame, who before that had no reputation beyond the limits of their neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in this county who have achieved success along steady lines of action is the subject of this sketch, who is now rendering efficient service as cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Greenwood.

William Adcock was born in Carroll county, Kentucky, February 11, 1874, and is the son of S. B. and Alice (Jenkins) Adcock. The father, who is a native of Kentucky, is a successful farmer and has followed that vocation all his life, his present residence being at Campbellsburg, Kentucky. To the subject and his wife were born five children, all of whom are living. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his community and in a college at Campbellsburg. Completing his education, he became employed in the First National Bank at Carrollton, Kentucky, where he remained for sixteen years, his faithful service and efficiency being rewarded by promotion from time to time until he became assistant cashier of

that institution. In 1906 Mr. Adcock came to Greenwood and assisted in the organization of the Citizens National Bank here, which was organized with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and which opened for business in 1907, with the following officary: President, Harvey Brewer; vice-president, D. E. Demott; cashier, William Adcock. The bank now has a surplus of fifteen thousand dollars and deposits of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and is considered one of the strong financial institutions of Johnson county, much of the success which has attended the organization being due to the splendid business ability, energetic efforts and the popularity of the subject of this sketch. He is known to all who have formed his acquaintance to be a man of genuine worth and integrity, scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellow men and he has won the respect and good will of a host of friends throughout the county.

Politically Mr. Adcock gives his support to the Democratic party, while fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge at Greenwood, the commandery of Knights Templar at Franklin, and the Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. Genial and unassuming in his relations with others and a splendid conversationalist, he is welcome in any company which he chooses to enter, and among those with whom he is associated in a business way he is held in the highest regard and esteem.

WILLIAM J. MATHES.

Though many years have passed since the subject of this sketch was transferred from the life militant to the life triumphant, he is still favorably remembered by many of the older residents of Johnson county, where for many years he was regarded as one of the leading business men of the county. Because of his many excellent personal qualities and the splendid and definite influence which his life shed over the entire locality in which he lived so long and which he labored so earnestly to upbuild in any way within his power, it is particularly consonant that specific mention should be made of him in a work containing mention of the representative citizens of the community in a past generation. A man of high moral character, unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent business judgment, he stood "four square to every wind that blew," and throughout the locality where he lived he occupied an enviable position, among his fellowmen, among whom he was universally esteemed.

William J. Mathes was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, on August 1



WILLIAM J. MATHES

1818, and was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Atwood) Mathes, both of whom also were natives of Virginia. In 1825 Joseph Mathes came to Johnson county, Indiana, and located on a farm near Edinburg, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his efforts during the remainder of his active life. He reared a family of nine children, and after his death his widow and her son, William J., the immediate subject of this sketch, removed to a farm in Nineveh township, this county, where her death occurred in 1856. She was a Baptist in her religious faith and was a woman of exalted character, rearing her children to honorable and respected manhood and womanhood. On the Nineveh township farm the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. Eventually he engaged in the mercantile business at Williamsburg, where he remained several years. He attained to considerable prominence in the community and efficiently filled the offices of postmaster of Williamsburg and trustee of the township. In September, 1863, Mr. Mathes removed to Franklin, where he resided until his death, which occurred on October 9, 1886. Here he engaged in the mercantile business and also ran a livery and sales stable. In these enterprises he was successfully engaged for a number of years. His activities in his own affairs and his efforts towards the upbuilding of the community commending him to the favorable opinion of all who knew him. He was a staunch Democrat in his political faith and was three times elected to the responsible position of county commissioner, being a member of that board at the time of his death. He was a Baptist in his religious belief, though he was not identified with that society. In the business and commercial life of the community he was an important factor and, without reserve, gave his support and encouragement to every effort to upbuild the city and advance its interests in any way. He was deeply interested in educational matters and was particularly friendly to Franklin College, being largely instrumental in placing that institution on a substantial footing. Very successful in his own business affairs, he was generous in giving his assistance to every other enterprise that promised to enhance the public welfare and every worthy benevolent or charitable object found in him a friend, especially the churches, to all of whom he gave liberally. The family home, on Jefferson street, this city, is one of the old and substantial residences of the city, and about the place there has always clung the spirit of hospitality which made it a frequent gathering place for a large circle of the best people of the community.

On March 22, 1845, William J. Mathes was married to Rachel Mullikin, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, on February 13, 1823. Mrs. Mathes was descended from a line of patriotic ancestors, her paternal grand-

father, John Mullikin, having fought in the war of the Revolution, while her father, James Mullikin, was a veteran of the war of 1812. The family was of Irish descent and in them were found those qualities which have ever characterized those of Celtic descent, qualities which have formed an important element in the development of this great western republic.

To William J. and Rachel Mathes were born five children, of whom two died in infancy; Joseph Q. died in July, 1908; Clara B., who became the wife of Smith B. Fesler, died in August, 1904; Ellen S. is the only survivor, and lives in the old family homestead, and is numbered among the best known and most popular ladies of this city. She is a member and active worker in the Baptist church, and is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. Miss Mathes is especially interested in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she has been an active worker for a number of years. She has been four times honored by election as representative to the national conventions of that exclusive order, and has served twice in that capacity, both times at Washington, D. C. She is a lady of splendid personal qualifications and in the circles in which she moves she is well liked by all.

JOHN NEWTON RECORDS, M. D.

A list of the representative citizens of Johnson county would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of John N. Records, a leading physician and the present postmaster of Franklin. Mr. Records was born February 17, 1862, in Franklin township, Johnson county, Indiana, son of Franklin S. and Susan M. (Utterback) Records, both of old pioneer stock distinguished for moral and intellectual strength and high ideals of patriotism and deep religious principles.

The family is of English extraction. John and Anna (Galloway) Records were the Doctor's great-great-grandparents. Their son, Josiah Records, born in Delaware, married into the Tucker family, of Welsh descent. Spencer Records, son of Josiah, was also a native of Delaware. He took part in the Revolutionary war, and was noted as an Indian fighter after his removal from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where he was a pioneer. His trade was that of millwright, which he followed in connection with farming. He died at the age of eighty-seven years, eight months, being the same age at his death as his son, William P. Records. William P. Records, paternal grandfather of Doctor Records, was born in Ohio in 1801. He emigrated to Indiana and bought land in Bartholomew county, later removing to Shelby

county, where he carried on farming. He died, esteemed by all, at the age of eighty-seven years and eight months. He married Elsie Harvey, who became the mother of a large family and died at the age of ninety-three years. She was the daughter of Longstreet Harvey (whose mother was a Longstreet), who married Chantry Bennett; she died at the age of ninety-three, while Mr. Harvey died at the age of eighty-eight. These ancestors were all noted for lives of industry and integrity, the men useful as citizens and the women of high character and Christian attributes. Franklin S. Records learned many things from his father, who was a man of vigorous mentality as well as physical strength. Mr. Records recalled many tales told of the early days when his grandfather fought Indians in Kentucky. Both father and grandfather were Whigs, men of prominence in their community, and died esteemed by all. Franklin S. Records always followed an agricultural life. He was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and was six years old when his family removed to Shelby county, and twenty-two when he married and came to Johnson county. It was in 1854 that he moved to his late home, three and one-half miles southwest of Franklin, buying a farm of one hundred twenty acres of land at that time. This original purchase was increased to two hundred and forty acres of fertile, well cultivated and excellently improved land. He was successful in his life work and a useful member of his community, for a period serving as justice of the peace, and whenever called upon he proved himself a valuable and worthy citizen. He was regarded as a man of more than ordinary intelligence and influence for good. He first belonged to the Whig party, but later was in active accord with the Republican principles. He and his wife belonged to the Christian church, in which he was an elder for many years, continuing up to his death, which occurred on February 24, 1907, when he was eighty years, five days old. He married Susan M. Utterback, a native of Kentucky and they had a family of eight children, two sons and six daughters, the three surviving being Mary V., wife of William Craig, of Franklin township; Dr. John N., and Harriet, wife of Frank Cox, of Franklin township. Perry Utterback, the father of Mrs. Susan N. (Utterback) Records, was a native of Kentucky, of German ancestry. As a farmer in search of desirable land he became an early settler in Indiana, and camped on Young's creek in 1835, when there were but six houses on the present site of the city of Franklin. He bought land in what is now Union township and cleared up a fine farm. Later, with pioneer spirit, he removed to Iowa, locating near Ottumwa. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Susan M. Records was John DeWitt, a native of Kentucky, who lived there until an advanced age and reared a family.

In recalling the early life of three-fourths of the successful men of our times the biographer finds that this proportion passed the formative portion of their lives on a farm. Such was the case of Dr. John N. Records. His early school days were spent in his home district and he pursued the higher branches of his study at the Danville Normal School, following which he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1894, and from the Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College in 1895. Doctor Records practiced for two years in Danville, locating in Franklin in 1897. Since that time he has been unusually well supported by the best patronage of the city and by his skill and ability he has won the commendation of his brother practitioners as well as the favor of the public. His personal standing is as high as his professional record.

On August 19, 1885, Doctor Records was married to Agnes A. Saunders, daughter of John and Sarah (Robbins) Saunders. Her father was a native of Stratton, Cornwall, England, and came to this country when a young married man and settled first in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was a merchant, and later he located in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was a dry goods merchant. From that place he enlisted for the Union service in the Civil war in an Ohio volunteer regiment, fighting for his adopted country until the close of the war. He died in 1875, aged sixty-nine. He was thrice married. Sarah Robbins being his second wife, and his third wife was a Miss Pitcher.

To Doctor and Mrs. Records has been born one son, Frank S., born April 1, 1889, his grandfather's namesake. He is a graduate of Franklin high school and Franklin College, and he is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He has been at teacher for two years in schools of Traverse City, Michigan, and expects to take up the profession of law.

The pleasant and attractive home of Doctor Records is at No. 349 West Jefferson street. The Doctor and his wife belong to the Christian church, and during his residence in Union and Danville the Doctor was a deacon in that body. In politics, he is a sturdy Republican, and was chairman of the county committee for ten consecutive years. He was appointed postmaster of Franklin in 1910, but continued in medical practice, and is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, the Indiana Medical Society, the State Homeopathic Medical Society and the National Homeopathic Association, and is up-to-date in all matters connected with the profession and also of county and civic interest. Doctor Records is a Royal Arch Mason, with membership at Franklin.

J. F. CRAWFORD.

The subject of this sketch is a well known and popular citizen who has been commissioned pension attorney at Greenwood, where his labors among his fellow men have made him a much liked public character, being known as a man of keen perceptive faculties, unusual soundness of judgment and upright in all his dealings with his fellow countrymen, until today his name stands high on the scroll of honored residents of Johnson county.

J. F. Crawford is a native of Johnson county, born on February 23, 1856, and is a son of Robert and Margaret E. (Carter) Crawford. The father was a native of Wythe county, Virginia, born on September 13, 1825, while his mother was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on November 12, 1829. Robert Crawford came to Johnson county in 1846, locating three and one-half miles east of Whiteland, where he followed the dual occupations of carpenter and school teacher. In 1854 he married and thereafter followed farming in connection with his pedagogical work until after the war. His last term as school teacher was in 1869. He died on July 12, 1912, at the age of eighty-five years, having survived his wife, who died on November 12, 1901. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are deceased. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, having been a pupil of his father during the last year that he engaged in teaching. After leaving the common school he attended two years at the Danville Normal School, and on August 1, 1881, he became an employe of the Grafton Johnson store at Greenwood as clerk. He later bought a half interest in the Bass store, a business which he conducted until 1890, when he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, which has occupied his attention since. He has been successful in all his transactions and has acquired eighty acres of land in the township in which he lives and two hundred and forty acres in Hensley township, which he rents and from which he derives a nice income. Of marked business ability and energetic and enterprising business methods, Mr. Crawford has achieved a splendid success and is now numbered among the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Greenwood. He has a deep interest in the welfare of the community and gives an earnest support to every movement which promises to advance the welfare of his fellow citizens educationally, morally and socially. He has become well and favorably known in his community for his loyalty to the truth, his uprightness in business, his public spirit and his friendly disposition.

On November 4, 1886, Mr. Crawford was married to Maggie Smith,

the daughter of J. W. and Adeline (Ballinger) Smith, farmers of this county, and to this union have been born four children: Jerre R., Ralph E., Greenwood; Eleanor and Frank A. Politically, Mr. Crawford gives his support to the Republican party, in the success of which he is deeply interested. Mr. Crawford is very deeply interested in the welfare of the old war veterans and has for years given his services gratuitously to such of the old veterans as desired his assistance in preparing their pension papers. He is now a regular pension attorney at Greenwood and in this capacity has rendered valuable services to the old soldiers of the community, who have appreciated his efforts in their behalf.

O. B. SHARP.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in advertent even in a casual way to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of a community. Such a man is the worthy subject of this sketch, and as such it is proper that a review of his career be accorded a place among the representative citizens of the city and county in which he resides.

O. B. Sharp, who conducts a well stocked and up-to-date grocery store at Greenwood, and who is numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of this part of the county, was born at Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana, on December 6, 1869. He is the son of William and Lucretia (Bass) Sharp. William Sharp, who came to Johnson county in an early day, followed farming during his active years and his death occurred about forty years ago. He was the father of nine children, of whom six are still alive. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and the high school at Whiteland. His first active employment was as clerk in a grocery store belonging to his brother and after his marriage in 1895, he went to Greenwood and bought a half interest in the grocery store owned by J. W. Vanarsdall. Eventually he bought his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He has been prosperous in his financial affairs and has erected a fine business block, the lower floor

of which is occupied by the store, while the upper floor is devoted to a lodge room for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He carries a splendid line of groceries, comprising about a three-thousand-dollar stock, and because of his evident desire to please his patrons and the high quality of the goods he carries on his shelves, he enjoys his full share of local patronage in this line.

In 1895 Mr. Sharp married Margaret E. Rice, the daughter of William and Anna (Lewis) Rice, and to them have been born three children, Walter, Joseph and Leland.

Politically, Mr. Sharp has been a life-long Democrat and has taken an active interest in the success of his party in his locality. He served one term as treasurer of the town and gave a satisfactory administration. Fraternally, he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church. He is a man of good business ability, strict integrity and fine personal address, and because of his genuine worth and high character he has long enjoyed a splendid reputation in the community where he lives. He gives his support to all movements for the advancement of his fellow citizens and is today numbered among the representative men of Greenwood.

HENRY E. WHITE.

Henry E. White, the junior member of the firm of Miller & White at Franklin, was born in Hensley township, Johnson county, Indiana, on August 16, 1872, and is the son of James N. and Nancy (Lane) White, the father a native of Johnson county and the mother of Monroe county, this state. James N. White, who was a farmer by vocation, lived on his Johnson county homestead until about 1910, when he removed to Bloomington, Indiana, where he and his wife are now living. He was a man of splendid parts and stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens in his community. To him and his wife have been born eight children, namely: Charles E., professor of mathematics at Wesley University, Buchanan, Virginia; Mrs. Emma Weissenbarger, of Peru, Indiana; Henry E., the immediate subject of this sketch; Fanny Ethel, deceased; Mrs. Laura Alice Bowers, of Monroe county, this state; Mrs. Estella Mitchell, of this county; William E., of this county, and Walter E., the twin of William E., who now lives in Monroe county.

The subject of this sketch, who was born and reared on a farm, received his educational training first in the country schools of his community and later at Valparaiso University and Franklin College. His first independent vocation

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1933. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

- 1. Dr. J. C. Brannan, Chicago, Ill.
- 2. Dr. W. H. Cline, St. Louis, Mo.
- 3. Dr. J. H. DeGaulle, St. Paul, Minn.
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was as a teacher in Johnson county, in which he was engaged for a number of years, meeting with splendid success. He was principal of the high school at Providence, this county, for two years and for three years was principal of the high school at Nineveh. In 1904 he began the study of law under the direction of Fremont Miller, of Franklin, and subsequently, upon his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with Mr. Miller under the firm name of Miller & White. He is a strong and able practitioner in his profession and in recognition of his ability his fellow citizens elected him prosecuting attorney of the eighth judicial district of Indiana, re-electing him to the position in 1908 and 1910. He is thus serving his third term in this office, certainly a marked testimonial to his ability and efficiency.

On November 3, 1896, Mr. White married Alta May Green, a daughter of Charles Green, of Johnson county, and to them have been born three children, Wanda C., Blanche Olive and Paul Arnold.

Politically, Mr. White is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is a member of the Baptist church, and his fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. In all the elements of good citizenship, Mr. White is all that a man should be, and because of his genuine worth and high personal character he enjoys a well deserved popularity throughout the country.

DAULTON WILSON.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in the attaining of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible and thus there is granted an objective incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made Mr. Wilson one of the prominent and successful men of Greenwood have also brought him the esteem of his fellow townsmen, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

Daulton Wilson is a native son of Johnson county, having been born in Pleasant township on the 2d day of May, 1844, and is the son of William and Jane (Todd) Wilson. Her father was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on August 15, 1812, while his mother was born on July 25, 1815 at Cynthia, Kentucky. The father was a farmer by vocation and came to



DAULTON WILSON

Johnson county, Indiana, in 1828, locating on land in Pleasant township, where he lived until his death, which occurred on May 10, 1864. His widow survived him many years, dying on May 30, 1888. They had a family of ten children, of whom five are still living, namely: Edward F., of Fairgrove, Missouri; John W., who died in 1873; Elizabeth, deceased; Sarah Ann, deceased; Daulton, the immediate subject of this sketch; Townsend, who is living in Chicago; Mrs. Mary Jane Carlyle, a widow, who is living in Indianapolis; Samuel A., of Franklin, Indiana; James B., late of Indianapolis, now deceased, and Frances B., the wife of W. H. Sylvester, of Indianapolis.

The subject of this sketch, after completing the course in the common schools, entered Franklin College, where he studied for two years. He then engaged in teaching for one term, after which he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, with which he remained for twenty years, first as telegraph operator and then as operator and agent at Greenwood. Severing his relations with the railroad company, he engaged in the drug business for ten years, and then served seven and one-half years as postmaster, being appointed under Grover Cleveland. After retiring from the office of postmaster he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he was successful and in which he continued until his election to the office of county clerk, in which he served four years and two months, giving a very satisfactory administration of the duties of the office. Since his retirement from that office he has re-engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has achieved a wide success. He is a man of splendid business qualities and has a very accurate knowledge of real estate values in Johnson county, having handled many large and important transactions in this line. Mr. Wilson has traveled quite extensively, having spent several winters in Texas and Georgia, and is a man of wide and accurate information, gained by much reading and study and habits of close observation. He served as trustee of Pleasant township from 1880 until 1884, giving a very satisfactory service to his fellow citizens, and in all his public affairs he has earned the commendation of all who have been familiar with his work.

Mr. Wilson's political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he takes an active interest and to which he gives generously of his means. He has always maintained an intelligent interest in current affairs, which even characterized him in his younger days. He has tenaciously endeavored to keep up to date in every phase of his life's actions, and when twenty-one years old he attended a course of study in the Bryant & Stratton

Business College, taking a course in penmanship and telegraphy in order to qualify himself for his life's career. In 1882 Mr. Wilson built a splendid and attractive residence, in which he is now living and where he finds much peace and enjoyment, being a man of marked domestic tastes.

On October 25, 1870, Mr. Wilson was married to Lizzie Frances Polk, the daughter of William H. and Sarah (Shoptaugh) Polk. Her father was early in life a gunsmith and blacksmith, but later took up farming, to which he devoted his active years. Mrs. Wilson died on May 25, 1908. To them were born five children, namely: Susan, who married Frank Guthrie, a civil engineer at Huntington, Indiana; Burr L., who died at Kentwood, Louisiana in 1912; Clifton H., who died on November 1, 1904; Bessie Dean, who died on November 14, 1898; William H., who is living at Louisville, Kentucky, married Lenora Harmon, and they are the parents of three children. Mr. Wilson is widely known as one of the most sagacious business men of his community, and as a citizen of much public spirit, always interested in the common good. He has many friends and is a pleasant, sociable gentleman. He has always stood for progressive ideas, wholesome living and patriotism; and, although his life has been without incident of an unusual nature, it has shown that steady, consecutive endeavor, coupled with honesty of purpose, will accomplish large results in the end.

ORAN ARNOLD PROVINCE, M. D.

The physician who would succeed in his profession must possess many qualities of head and heart not included in the curriculum of the schools and colleges he may have attended. In analyzing the career of the successful practitioner of the healing art it will invariably be found to be true that broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering and an honest, earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow men have gone hand in hand with skill and able judgment. The gentleman to whom this brief tribute is given fortunately embodies these necessary qualifications in a marked degree and by energy and application to his professional duties is building up an enviable reputation and drawing to himself a larger and renumerative patronage.

Oran A. Province was born on May 27, 1877, at Providence, Johnson county, Indiana, and is a son of William M. and Julia (Abraham) Province, the father being a native of Henry county, Kentucky, and the mother of Morgan county, Indiana. William M. Province was a physician by profes-

sion and soon after the close of the Civil war, in 1865, he came to Johnson county. He had served three years in the war of the Rebellion as a member of the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Union army, and had a splendid military record. He was a graduate of the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and after his location at Providence he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he was successfully engaged up to the time of his retirement from active practice. He is still living and is enjoying the highest measure of popular confidence and regard. To him and his wife were born three children, namely: Clarence, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Florence, the wife of William Garshwiler, a prominent physician at Indianapolis, and Oran, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Oran A. Province attended the public schools at Providence, including one year in the high school, and was then a student for three years in Franklin College. He then attended the State University; at Bloomington, one year, graduating in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he engaged in teaching school one year, serving efficiently as principal of the Providence high school. In 1898 he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, comprising the medical department of Columbia University, New York City, where he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took the competitive examination for work in the New York City hospital, in which he was successful and he spent two years in that institution, from which he was granted a diploma. While there he aided Dr. Theodore Janeway in the compiling of "The Clinical Study of Blood Pressure," a recognized authority on that subject and a popular text-book. In his preface to the work, Doctor Janeway gave Doctor Province credit for the valuable assistance rendered by him. Doctor Province then became assistant clinician in the out-patient department in the Roosevelt Hospital, in general medicine and diseases of the nose and throat, in which he gained much valuable experience. The Doctor concluded his technical studies by a trip to Europe, where he visited a number of the leading clinics and hospitals. In 1905 he returned to his home county and entered upon the active practice of his profession at Franklin, in partnership with his brother, Dr. Clarence Province. They have in many ways proved an exceptionally strong team, and have been uniformly successful in the practice of medicine and surgery. Doctor Province keeps closely in touch with the most advanced thought and discoveries in the healing art and is closely associated with his professional colleagues through his membership

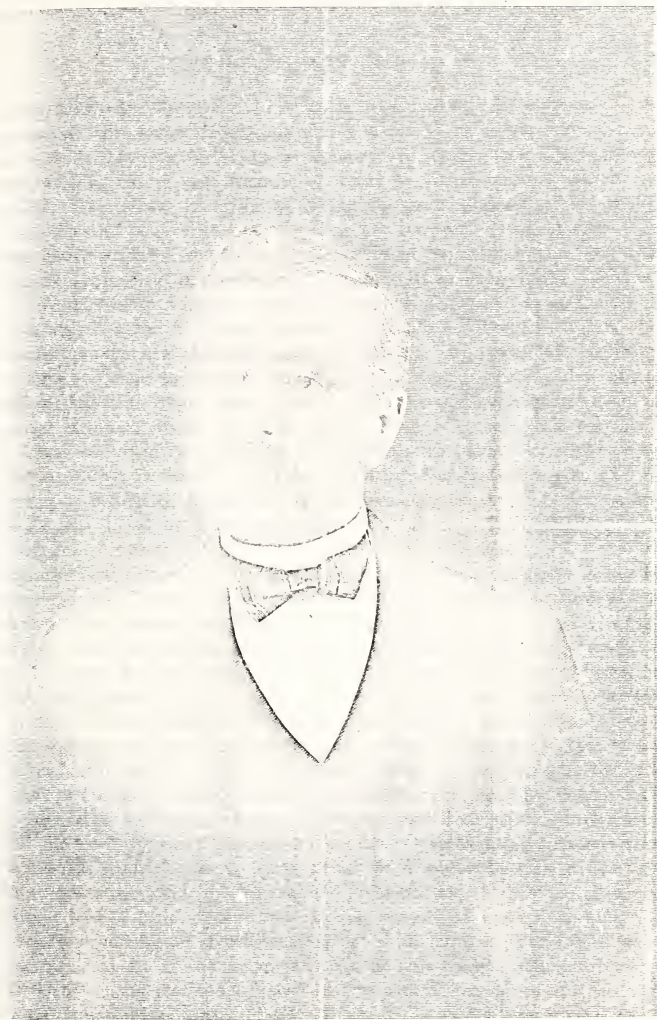
in the Johnson County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and was formerly a member of the New York State Medical Society. Socially, he is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. Doctor Province has taken a live interest in the affairs of the community and is a stockholder in the Franklin Coil Hoop Company, owning a one-fourth interest.

On November 24, 1909, Dr. Oran Province was married to Lillian Ditmars, a daughter of R. V. Ditmars, a well-known pioneer and prominent citizen of Franklin. She is a graduate of Wellesley College and is a lady of many graces of head and heart which have commended her to the friendship and good will of all who know her. To Doctor and Mrs. Province have been born one son, William Ditmars Province.

Fraternally, Doctor Province is an appreciative member of the Free and Accepted Masons, while his religious connections are with the Christian church, of which he is a deacon and to which he gives a liberal support. Because of his sterling worth, uncompromising integrity, courteous manner and pleasant disposition, he has won and retains the warm regard of all with whom he associates.

W. H. WHITE, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact, the life of the distinguished physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. He has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its best results sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor White has achieved success such as few attain and his present eminence stands among the leading medical men of central Indiana is duly recognized and appreciated. In addition to his long and creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, he has also proven an honorable member of the body politic; rising in the confidence and esteem of the public.



W. N. White,

he has filled worthily high and important trusts and in every relation of life has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods that invite criticism or censure. He is essentially a man among men, moving as one who commands respect by innate force as well as by ability. As a citizen he easily ranks with the most influential of his county in the arena of politics where he has long been a power. His course has ever been above suspicion and those favored with an intimate acquaintance with him are profuse in their praise of his manly virtues and upright character.

W. H. White was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on September 8, 1850, and is a son of Henry Francis and Elizabeth (Winkley) White, the former of whom, a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, left Kentucky in 1864 and came to Indiana where he lived three years, going then to the state of Missouri, where he now lives near the city of Tipton at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife died in 1889. To them were born nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest, the others being Milton, Miller, Olitha, Nelson, John C., Albert, Nellie and one who died in infancy. Politically, the subject's father is a Republican in politics, as are all the other members of the family. W. H. White early in life imbibed those principles of honesty, integrity and concentration of purpose which make for character and success and in the district schools of his respective homes in Kentucky and Indiana, he enjoyed the best education and advantages afforded. He followed the vocation of agriculture for a few years after attaining manhood and then, having decided to make the profession of medicine his life work, he studied the science under the direction of Doctor Huron, of Danville, Indiana, for three years. From 1888 to 1889 he pursued his technical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, completing his studies at the old Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1891. He at once came to Edinburg, and has since been engaged in the active practice, being now the oldest physician in point of years of service in the locality. Doctor White has spared no pains in fitting himself for his professional practice, having taken several post-graduate courses in the best medical schools, where under the direction of some of the best noted specialists of the day he acquired great efficiency and skill, and having always been a close student and availing himself of every opportunity to widen his professional knowledge, it is not at all surprising that his advancement was rapid and satisfactory and that he now holds a high and honorable place among the leading physicians in a field long noted for the high order of its medical talent. Doctor White has not only kept in close touch

with the trend of current medical thought, but is also a close student of all social, political and scientific subjects, being broad-minded in spirit and a leader in those matters relating to the advancement of the community and the welfare of his fellow men.

On March 17, 1872, Doctor White was married to Janetta Records, a daughter of Franklin S. and Susan (Otterbach) Records, the former having been a successful farmer near Franklin, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born six children, namely: Three who died in infancy; Walter T., who is engaged in the real estate business at Indianapolis with the Pivot City Real Estate Company; Susan, the wife of N. E. Cloud, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Orris, of Chicago, was for three years principal of the high school of Aurora, and is now connected with Marshall Field & Company. In May, 1894, Doctor White married Letitia Pitts, a daughter of Harvey and Orlina (Pointer) Pitts.

Politically, Doctor White was a lifelong Republican up to the launching of the Bull Moose movement, since which time he has been allied with it. Professionally, he is a member of the American Medical Association, while his religious affiliations are with the Christian church, of which he is an elder and a prominent and earnest worker.

GEORGE W. RANSELL.

Perseverance and sterling worth are almost always sure to win conspicuous recognition in all localities. George W. Ransdell, who for more than a quarter of a century has been recognized as one of the leading authorities on architecture and kindred matters in Johnson county, Indiana, affords a fine example of a successful, self-made man, who is not only eminently deserving of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, but also possesses the necessary energy and talent that fits him to discharge worthily the duties of any responsibility with which he may be entrusted. A man of vigorous mentality and strong moral fibre, he has achieved signal success in a calling in which but few rise above mediocrity.

Mr. Ransdell is a native son of Johnson county, having been born in Clark township on the 7th of September, 1854. His parents, Andrew and Mary A. (Wheat) Ransdell, were both natives of Kentucky, who came to Johnson county prior to their marriage. The father was a farmer, which vocation he followed for many years in Clark township, where his death

occurred at the age of seventy-five years, his wife dying at the age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, namely: Martha H., widow of George DeMott, of Whiteland, Indiana; Mrs. Minerva J. Ransdell, of Franklin; Joseph, of Franklin; James W.: B. R., also of Franklin, and George W., the subject of this sketch.

George W. Ransdell was reared on the paternal farmstead and received his education principally in the Whiteland schools. However, his school study has been liberally supplemented by much home reading and study, through which means he gained a wide and practical knowledge which has made him a man of unusually accurate information. While yet in young manhood he began an independent career on his own account by engaging in contracting, in which he was successful, but which he eventually gave up in order that he might give his entire attention to architecture, for which he had decided natural talent and predilection. He has given himself to the practice of this calling for more than twenty-five years and has achieved a splendid success in such. He has been the architect of the most prominent buildings in this section of the county, including, among others, the White River township high school, Nineveh high school, Union township high school, Clark township school No. 9, three school buildings in Hensley township, the high school building at Trafalgar and one school house in each Morgan and Knox counties, besides much other work both in residences and business properties in Johnson county, as well as several buildings in Indianapolis. Careful and painstaking in all he does and with an eye for the aesthetic and artistic as well as the utilitarian, he has universally given satisfaction in all the work which he has performed, and during the years he has commanded his full share of the patronage in his line. He is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word and with a natural talent for the vocation to which he has applied himself he has honestly earned the high standing he now enjoys in his line.

In June, 1876, Mr. Ransdell married Florence Bronson, of Franklin, Indiana, though a native of Tennessee. She is the daughter of the late Charles Bronson, who for many years stood among the leading and influential citizens of Johnson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ransdell have been born two children, both of whom are now deceased, namely: Leta, who died at the age of twenty years, and Hazel, who died at the age of eight years. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Ransdell are earnest and faithful members of the Christian church, while, politically, Mr. Ransdell gives his support to the Democratic party, though he is not in any sense an aspirant for public office.

He is a pleasant man to meet, affable, genial, courteous and hospitable and holds high rank among the representative citizens of Johnson county, where he is well and favorably known and where he has led a very consistent and industrious life.

JOHN W. CALVIN.

The name of John W. Calvin is one familiar to the residents of Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, as that of a hard-working, energetic, neighborly and accommodating farmer, whose time and toil spent in the cultivation of his fertile farm have brought to him prosperity and a competency. He was born in Brown county, Indiana, on March 16, 1852, and is the son of John and Sarah (Connor) Calvin. The father, also a native of Brown county, came to Ohio and later to Lick Spring, Johnson county, and the subject's paternal grandfather, Luther Calvin, was a settler at the latter place where he followed farming and stock raising. John Calvin was a soldier in the Mexican war and also a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in March, 1861, in Company I, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he rose to the rank of first lieutenant. After his return from the war he again resumed farming, which he followed until his death. He was the father of nine children.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Brown county, completing his studies in the high school in Nineveh township. He was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation to which he has devoted his active attention during his life. His present farm of one hundred and forty-four acres in Nineveh township is called Edgewood, and is widely known as one of the best cultivated and most up-to-date farms in Johnson county. Mr. Calvin has given intelligent direction to all his efforts, and his labors have been rewarded with very gratifying returns. He raises all the crops common to this locality, and among his fellow agriculturists he enjoys a good reputation because of his sound judgment and wise discrimination in his affairs.

On February 22, 1881, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Alice M. Mullendore, whose death occurred on March 9, 1883. They became the parents of two children, Omar and Ida Blanche, who is deceased. In 1886 Mr. Calvin married Mary J. Hungate, the daughter of Turner B. and Harriet (Whiteneck) Hungate, both of old families of Johnson county. To the subject's second union was born a son, George, who died of typhoid fever at Ira Pueto, Old Mexico.



JOHN W. CALVIN

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Calvin has long taken an active interest in the public affairs of Johnson county and served efficiently as a member of the board of county commissioners and also as a member of the county council. In a purely local capacity he served as trustee of Nineveh township for four years, and in all the official positions he has filled he gave eminent satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic and Pythian orders and has endeavored in his daily life to exemplify the sublime principles of these organizations. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church and gives earnest attention to the spiritual verities of life, contributing liberally of his means to the support of all religious and benevolent movements. In fact, his support can be counted on in behalf of everything that tends to the upbuilding of his fellow citizens, educationally, morally or socially, and because of his unassuming disposition, genial manners and genuine worth he receives the unreserved confidence and good will of all who know him.

REV. WILLIAM MULLENDORE.

There is no earthly station higher than a minister of the gospel; no life can be more uplifting or grander than that which is devoted to the amelioration of the human race; a life of sacrifice for the betterment of the brotherhood of men, one that is willing to cast aside all earthly crowns in order to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. It is not possible to measure adequately the height, depth and breadth of such a life, for its influences continue to permeate the lives of others through succeeding generations; so the power it has exerted cannot be known until the last great day. One of the self-sacrificing, ardent and true spirits who has been a blessing to the race, and who has left in his wake an influence that ever makes the world brighter and better, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, whose life forcibly illustrates what energy, integrity and fixed purpose can accomplish when animated by noble aims and correct ideals. He has ever held the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has labored, and his career can be very profitably studied by the ambitious youth standing at the parting of the ways.

William Mullendore was born February 28, 1858, and is a son of Lewis and Harriett E. (Records) Mullendore. The father was a native of Ohio, his parents coming to the United States from Germany in an early day, locat-

ing first in Virginia, afterwards going to Ohio, and then came to Indiana, where the subject of this sketch was born.

Lewis Mullendore located in Bartholomew county first, later coming to Johnson county. He was by trade a tanner and cooper, but subsequently took up farming, to which he devoted the latter part of his life. He is now deceased, but his widow is still living on the old home place. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Huldah, Elizabeth, Joseph, the subject, William, Alice, Elsie, LaVinna, Jennie, Frank and Ollie. The subject's father was an ardent member of the Christian, or Disciples, church, but was not active in politics or in lodges. He was a man of high moral character and in every avenue of life's activities he earned and retained the warm regard of all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch was educated first in the common schools of Johnson county, and in 1884 became a student in Butler College, where he pursued his theological studies and graduated with the class of 1888. At the conclusion of his college course, he entered the ministry of the Christian church, his first settled pastorate being at Noblesville, Indiana. He achieved eminent success there, and was then called to be financial secretary at Butler College, doing much effective work for that institution. Afterward he was called to the church at Somerset, Pennsylvania, where he remained for almost seven years, and then became pastor of the Christian church at Terre Haute, but two years later retired from the ministry and came to Franklin, where he has since resided. He is connected with the Christian church at Franklin and, although not in the settled ministry, he still does much preaching and is valued highly among his brethren of the ministry because of his active and effective services in the cause of the Master. Of marked mental ability, well educated, and a forceful and effective pulpit speaker, his services are in much demand, not only in stated religious services, but also in the interests of all causes which lead to the advancement of the human race along legitimate lines. Mr. Mullendore is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of splendid land in Nineveh township, Johnson county, to the cultivation of which he gives his attention and which he has found a profitable source of income. The farm is elegantly located, and is numbered among the best of the township.

On September 29, 1880, William Mullendore was married to Mary Harbert, the daughter of Harrison and Sarah Jane (Townsend) Harbert, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother a member of the old Townsend family of Scott county, where occurred the noted Pigeon Roost massa-

cre by the Indians in the early days. Mrs. Mullendore's grandmother was led out of the massacre by her mother, who carried one child and led two others, walking all the way to the settlement by night in her bare feet, and enduring terrible hardships on the journey. To Mr. and Mrs. Mullendore have been born five children, namely: Edith, Mabel, Hugh, Ruth and William. He is a Republican in politics, and is numbered among the strong and influential citizens of Johnson county, and enjoys universal respect and esteem.

WELLBOURNE S. TUCKER.

Professional success results from merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long continued effort. Prestige in the healing art is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of diseases. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success, have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he is recognized today as one of the leading veterinary surgeons in central Indiana.

Wellbourne S. Tucker, who is well established in the practice of veterinary surgery at Franklin, Indiana, was born on March 25, 1872, about two miles southeast of Trafalgar, in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of John S. and Sarah C. (Eganbright) Tucker. The father was born in Nineveh township, this county, and the mother in Hendricks county, Indiana, the former being now a resident of Shelby county, where he follows agricultural pursuits. The subject's paternal grandfather, Clark Tucker, who was a native of Kentucky, came to Johnson county in an early day and here followed farming pursuits. To the subject's parents were born four children, those besides the subject being Myrtle, the wife of William Prosser, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Hazel Tucker, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Forrest, who is with his father.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in Nineveh and Hensley townships. He assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until he began his practical training for his life profession. In pursuance of his plans he entered, in 1898, the Ontario

Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, where he graduated in 1899, and in 1902 he graduated from the Indiana Veterinary College of Indianapolis. Immediately afterwards, Doctor Tucker came to Franklin and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has met with splendid success, and he has remained here continuously with the exception of about six months when he was engaged in the practice at North Vernon, Indiana. Because of his professional ability and the success that he had gained, he has earned and enjoys the marked esteem of all who know him.

Doctor Tucker has been married twice, first in 1892 to Maud Kennedy, of near Anity, Johnson county, Indiana, to which union was born one child, Maud. Mrs. Tucker died on August 17, 1896, and in 1903 Doctor Tucker married Lucy R. Sandefer, the daughter of James Sandefer, of Franklin. To this union was born one child, Sybil, now aged eight years.

Doctor Tucker is a man of high intelligence and public spirit and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his community and is now serving as fruit and meat inspector for Franklin. He also writes considerable live stock insurance, and in the accumulation of material wealth he has been reasonably successful, owning one hundred and sixty acres of land in Louisiana and forty acres in this county about three miles south of Franklin.

Politically, Doctor Tucker gives an ardent support to the Republican party, but takes no active part in campaigns other than the casting of his ballot. His religious membership is with the Christian church, to which he gives a liberal support. In every thing to which he has given his attention he has given his best effort and his success has been but the just reward of honest effort.

CLARENCE PROVINCE, M. D.

The man who devotes his talents and energies to the noble work of ministering to the ills and alleviating the suffering of humanity is pursuing a calling which in dignity, importance and beneficial results is second to no other. If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor of his kind, for to him more than to any other man are entrusted the safety, the comfort and, in many instances the lives of those who place themselves under his care and profit by his services. It is gratifying to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work that there remain identified with the professional, public and civic affairs of Johnson county many who are native sons of the county and

who are ably maintaining the prestige of honored names. Of this number, Dr. Clarence Province, who is prominent among the physicians and surgeons and who is practicing his profession at Franklin, is one of the representative men of the county. He stands in the front rank of Johnson county's professional men, having been engaged in his calling here for many years, during which time he has not only gained wide professional notoriety, but also established a sound reputation for uprightness of character in all the relations of life.

Clarence Province was born on December 5, 1870, at Providence, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of William M. and Julia (Abraham) Province, who were natives, respectively, of Henry county, Kentucky, and Morgan county, Indiana. There were two other children in the family, Florence, the wife of Dr. William Garshwiler, of Southport, but who is practicing medicine in Indianapolis, and Oran A., who is practicing medicine in partnership with the subject, and who is mentioned specifically elsewhere in this work. William M. Province is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted as a member of the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Union army, with which he spent three years in active service, taking part in many of the most hotly contested battles of the great struggle and gaining a good record for courage and faithfulness. After the war, in 1865, William M. Province came to Johnson county, and located at Providence, where he entered upon the active practice of medicine. He was a graduate of Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and met with pronounced success in the practice. He still resides at Providence, secure in the confidence and esteem of the entire community, for he is a man whose depth of character, sterling integrity and genuine worth have commended him to all who have known him through the years.

Clarence Province received a thorough education, having completed the common school course and the academic course at Franklin College, after he became a student at the State University, where he graduated in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then determined to adopt the medical profession for his life work and to this end he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. He immediately returned to Franklin and has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice here, being now associated with his brother, Oran A. In connection with their general practice, the Doctors Province conduct a private hospital at Franklin, which has been a great convenience to those in need of hospital service. Doctor

Clarence Province is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. He stands admittedly in the front rank of Johnson county's professional men, possessing a thoroughly disciplined mind and keeping in close touch with the trend of modern thought relating to the noble calling to which his life and energies are devoted. He has ever maintained his high standing, never descending beneath the dignity of his profession nor compromising his usefulness by countenancing any but noble and legitimate practice.

Fraternally, the Doctor is identified with the Masonic order, while, religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, to which he gives a liberal support.

FRED R. OWENS.

Among the prominent citizens and able and successful attorneys of Johnson county, none holds a higher position in the esteem of the people than Fred R. Owens, of the legal firm of White & Owens, at Franklin. He is a native son of the Hoosier state, having been born at Monticello, Indiana, on November 13, 1874, and is the son of John R. and Anna (Fullen) Owens, the father a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana, and the mother of Johnson county. John R. Owens has spent the greater part of his active life as an educator in which he attained high standing, but in 1889 he came to Franklin and is now bookkeeper for the hardware firm of Smith & Tilson. Mrs. Anna Owens died in 1903. They became the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch, and Arthur, who is connected with the Citizens National Bank, of Franklin.

The subject of this sketch attended the Franklin public schools, graduating from the high school and then attending Franklin College, from which he graduated. Having decided to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the Indiana Law School, where he graduated in 1898. In September of the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Franklin with Miller & Barnett, and in 1901 he opened an office of his own. On December 1, 1902, he formed a partnership with George I. White, under the firm style of White & Owens, a relationship which still exists. This strong firm has firmly established itself in the esteem of the people and has commanded its full share of the legal business of the county, having been prominently connected with some of the most important cases tried in the Johnson county court. At the present Mr. Owens is rendering efficient service as attorney for the city of Franklin. He gives his undivided attention

his profession, with which he is en rapport, and among his colleagues he enjoys an enviable standing, both because of his marked ability and his high personal character.

On June 19, 1901, Mr. Owens was married to Minnie Barnett, daughter of H. C. Barnett, a well known attorney and prominent citizen of Franklin, and to them have been born two sons, John Henry and Roger Barnett.

Politically, Mr. Owens is a warm supporter of the Republican party, while his religious sympathies are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member. Mr. Owens takes a deep interest in the welfare of his community, giving his support to every enterprise which promises to advance the best interests of the people. He is bound to Johnson county by strong family ties, for on the maternal side he is descended from two of her old pioneer families, his mother having been a daughter of Shelby and Elizabeth (Sutton) Fullen, names well known in the history of the county. The grandfather was born in 1819 and his wife in 1824 and members of their respective families bore their full part in the early development and progress of the community. Personally, Mr. Owens is a genial and companionable gentleman, widely read and thoroughly informed on the leading questions of the day, and he is deserving of the marked popularity which he enjoys.

EVERETT R. BOHALL.

The gentleman whose life history the biographer here takes under review is one of those strong, sturdy characters who have contributed largely to the welfare of the community where he lives, being a business man of more than ordinary sagacity and foresight, and as a citizen public-spirited and progressive in all that the term implies. He is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Jackson county, Indiana, on September 17, 1880. He is the son of Norban and Emma (Amfield) Bohall, the former of whom was a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and the latter born in New Albany, this state. The father, who was a farmer by vocation, came to Johnson county in 1881, living here until his death, which occurred in the city of Franklin, where he had moved a short time before, on January 19, 1896. He is survived by his widow, who now lives in Franklin. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are living, namely: George, a farmer of Johnson county; Edgel, a grocer in Indianapolis; Everett R., the immediate subject of this sketch; Minnie, the wife of Ward Branes, of Franklin, and Bertha, the wife of Winfred Ransdell, of Franklin.

E. R. Bohall was reared under the paternal roof in Jackson county, but was but one year old when brought to Johnson county by his parents. He received his education in the Friendship school in Union township and followed the vocation of farming all his active life up until about ten years ago. Thereafter he was employed in a grocery store and about four years ago engaged in business on his own account at No. 296 Jefferson street, Franklin, where he has since enjoyed a liberal and continually growing patronage. He carries a large and well selected stock of staple and fancy groceries, with all accessory lines usually found in an up-to-date grocery store, and because of his strong business methods, uniform courtesy to his patrons and his evident desire to please, he has long enjoyed his full share of the business in his line. He understands thoroughly every detail of the grocery business and seeks to carry such a stock as will meet the demands of the most fastidious customer.

Politically, Mr. Bohall is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and takes a commendable interest in public affairs, while his fraternal relations are with the Free and Accepted Masons. Religiously, he is an earnest member of the Christian church, to which he gives a liberal support.

On April 23, 1902, Mr. Bohall was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Lulu May Jenkins, a daughter of William A. Jenkins, of Franklin, and to them were born two children, both of whom are deceased. They have also taken a child to rear and are giving to it the same care and loving attention that they would have given to their own children had they lived. In all the essential elements of good citizenship, Mr. Bohall is a man among men and by his earnest life, sturdy integrity and strict regard for the highest business ethics, he has earned and retained the warm regard of all who know him. He and his wife move in the best social circles of Franklin and are popular among those who know them.

EDWARD E. COBB.

The history of the Hoosier state is not an ancient one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness in the last century and reaching its magnitude of today without other aids than those of continued industry. Each county has its share in the story, and every county can lay claim to some incident or transaction which goes to make up the history of the commonwealth. After all, the history of a state is but a record of the doings of its people, among whom the pioneers and the sturdy de-



EDWARD E. COBB

scendants occupy places of no secondary importance. The story of the plain, common people who constitute the moral bone and sinew of the state should ever attract the attention and prove of interest to all true lovers of their kind. In the life story of the subject of this sketch there are no striking chapters or startling incidents, but it is merely the record of a life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor.

Edward E. Cobb, who cultivates a fine farm of two hundred and seventy-five acres in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born January 14, 1873, on the Walsh farm in this township, and is the son of G. B. and Leah (Gillaspy) Cobb, both of whom are natives of Johnson county and are still living. The subject's paternal grandfather, Wesley Cobb, and his wife came from Kentucky and were pioneers of Johnson county, in the early life of which they bore a prominent part. The subject's parents for a time lived in Bartholomew county, to which they moved soon after the subject's birth, but when he was nine years old they returned again to their old home in Johnson county, where they are still living. To G. B. Cobb and wife were born two children, Dillard, of Nineveh township, and Edward, the immediate subject of this sketch. The latter received his education in the public schools of Nineveh and has devoted practically his entire life to the vocation of agriculture, in which he has achieved an eminent success. His farm is well improved in every respect and in the tilling of the soil and the planting of the crops Mr. Cobb pays due attention to modern ideas and theories relative to this science. His comfortable and attractive residence, large and commodious barns and other necessary outbuildings indicate him to be a man of good taste, while the general appearance of the place is creditable to the owner.

Politically, Mr. Cobb gives his support to the Democratic party, in which he has been active for many years. His abilities were recognized by his fellow citizens, who elected him to the office of justice of the peace, in which he served for eight years, and in 1908 he was elected trustee of his township for a six-year term, in which responsible position he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 344, Knights of Pythias, at Nineveh, and to Nineveh Lodge No. 317, Free and Accepted Masons, and the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Edinburg. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church at Nineveh, in which he takes a deep interest and to which he contributes liberally of his time and means.

In 1892 Mr. Cobb was united in marriage with Laura B. Hardin, the

daughter of Abner Hardin, and to this union have been born eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: Frank, Elizabeth, Ruth, Walter, Paul, Arthur, Catharine and Morris. By a life consistent in motive and action and because of his many fine personal qualities, Mr. Cobb has earned the sincere regard of all who know him, and in his home, which is the center of a large social circle, there is always in evidence a spirit of generous hospitality, old and young alike being at all times welcome. Mr. Cobb has the welfare of the community at heart, and at all times can be counted upon to give his ardent support to every movement having for its object the welfare of those about him. A man of sterling qualities, his honesty and strictly square dealings, his upright principles and genial disposition have won for him numerous friends throughout the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM A. BRIDGES, SR.

It is with pleasure that the biographer has an opportunity to place before the readers of this work the life record of the honorable gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for he is deemed eminently worthy of representation along with the best and most industrious citizens of Johnson county, owing to the fact that he belongs to the energetic and enterprising class that has made this favored section one of the most noted and richest in the great Hoosier state. Enjoying distinctive prestige as a farmer, he has achieved marked success, while his practical intelligence, mature judgment and sound business principles have had much to do in moulding public sentiment in the community where he has long maintained his home.

William A. Bridges, Sr., who, after a life of unremitting activity, is now living retired from active labor at his pleasant and attractive home in Franklin, was born on October 11, 1850, in Hensley township, Johnson county, Indiana, on the farm owned by his parents, George and Martha (Clark) Bridges, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. George Bridges came from Shelby county, Kentucky, to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1827, locating in Hensley township. He was born in May, 1800, and his entire life was spent in connection with agricultural pursuits, in which vocation he achieved an eminent success, owning eight hundred and twenty acres of land in Hensley township at the time of his death, which occurred on August 22, 1872. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, he gave considerable attention to the raising of live stock, giving particular attention to Shorthorn cattle and to

mules. Martha Clark also came from her native state to Indiana in an early day and her marriage to Mr. Bridges occurred after her arrival in this state. Mr. Bridges, however, had previously been married to a Miss Forsythe, by whom he had seven children, only one of whom is now living, and he married for his third wife a Miss Prather, to whom six children were born.

The subject of this sketch, who was born and reared on a farm, procured his education in the common schools of his native township and followed agricultural pursuits continuously until 1892, when he relinquished active labor for a while and moved to Franklin. In 1895 he returned to the farm and gave it his attention until November, 1900, when again he decided to relinquish the labor to which he had been accustomed and came to Franklin, where he has since lived. As an agriculturist Mr. Bridges was numbered among the best in the county, his thorough methods and up-to-date ideas marking him as a man of mature judgment and wise discrimination. A man of good business principles, he so conducted his affairs as to reap a gratifying return for his labor and now, in the evening of his life, he is enabled to quietly enjoy the fruits of his former labors.

Mr. Bridges has for many years taken an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, and in 1886 was elected county commissioner from the first district, in which position he served a full term and a half term, amounting to four and one-half years, his additional service being because of the fact that one member of the board died and he was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1900 Mr. Bridges was elected county treasurer, and was elected to succeed himself in 1902, thus serving two terms to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Franklin, serving continuously until 1910. He has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party ever since attaining his majority, and has contributed materially to the success of his party in local elections. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and has taken a deep interest in these societies. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, as are all of their children and most of their grandchildren.

On October 11, 1870, Mr. Bridges was united in marriage to Alice M. Hunter, daughter of Singleton Hunter, of Hensley township, this county, and they have become the parents of three children: Otis Bridges, who lives on the home farm in Hensley township; Harry Bridges, county treasurer, and Dell, the wife of Wiley Waggoner, of Franklin, who clerks in the store of M. G. Voris.

Mr. Bridges is the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of fine land in

Hensley township, the tract also extending over into Nineveh and Union townships. The place is well improved in every respect, its general appearance reflecting great credit on the owner. Mr. Bridges is a man of genial nature, unassuming in his relation with others, and because of his genuine worth and high qualities of character he has deserved the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

JAMES GILBERT COVERT.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellowmen. Such is the record of the popular citizen of Franklin township to a brief synopsis of whose life and character the following pages are devoted.

James Gilbert Covert, who operates a splendid farm of one hundred and eighty-two acres in Franklin township, Johnson county, was born on February 24, 1870, in the Hopewell neighborhood, this county, and is a son of A. N. and Susan (Magill) Covert. The father, who was born in this state in 1841, and who now resides near the Hopewell church, was a son of John Covert, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, and one of the first pioneer settlers in the Hopewell neighborhood, having been one of the first three families there. His wife, who was also born in this state in 1842, was the daughter of Samuel Magill, who first settled as a pioneer in Sullivan county, Indiana, and later came to Johnson county. To A. N. and Susan Covert were born six children, namely: Rev. William Chalmer, who is now pastor of the Forty-first Presbyterian church of Chicago, with a congregation of fifty hundred persons, is married and has three children, Catherine, Hudson and William Seward; Etta Covert married a Mr. Lockwood, lives near Southport this state, and they have three children, Helen, Marion and Lenore; James Gilbert, the immediate subject of this sketch; Lella, the wife of Mr. M. Caslin, lives on the Hopewell road; Emma, Mrs. Henderson, who lives in the Hopewell neighborhood; Omar, who is a singer of note, with a clear light tenor voice, is engaged in concert work, his home being in Valparaiso, Indiana. He is married, but has no children.



JAMES G. COVERT

The subject of this sketch received his education in the Hopewell high school, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one years with three scholarships. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has never forsaken that vocation. Upon taking up the active affairs of life on his own account he first lived on the old home place, two miles west of the Hopewell church, but in 1896 he came to his present splendid farm in Franklin township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his attention. The farm is splendidly improved and is devoted to the raising of a general line of products, practically all the grain raised on the farm being fed to live stock. Mr. Covert raises on an average of about sixty hogs annually, and also runs a dairy herd of twenty Jersey cows, the product of which he sells to the Whiteland creamery.

Politically, Mr. Covert is a staunch advocate of the policies of the Republican party, to which he has given his lifelong support. Religiously, he was first a member of the Hopewell Presbyterian church, but is now a member of the First Presbyterian church at Franklin, to which he gives his earnest support and has been elder of the same for a period of nine years. His fraternal membership is with the Free and Accepted Masons.

On February 12, 1895, Mr. Covert married Anna Moore Ellis, the daughter of Capt. W. B. Ellis, a veteran of the Civil war, and a member of Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. They have one child, Josephine, born December 10, 1896. Because of the active part Mr. Covert has taken in the upbuilding and progress of the community, he has merited the high esteem in which he is held among his fellow citizens. He has given his support to all movements which have had a tendency to advance the moral, educational or social interests of the people, and among those who know him best he is considered one of the best men in this section of the county.

A. W. OWEN.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life, apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate success, if not renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse fate would

seem almost to justify the conclusion that self-reliance, with a half chance, can accomplish any object. The life of A. W. Owen, well known and successful druggist of Greenwood, Johnson county, is an example in point. By his individual efforts and close adherence to his every duty, he has overcome the obstacles encountered on the highway of life and is now very comfortably fixed regarding this world's affairs and has at the same time won a reputation for right living among his fellow men.

A. W. Owen is a Yankee by nativity, having been born in the state of Maine, and is a son of Wesley and Marcia (Ladd) Owen, both of whom were New Englanders by birth and rearing. The father, who was a blacksmith, located first in Jennings county, subsequently coming to Johnson county, where he spent the remainder of his life, retiring from active labor some time before his death and moving to Greenwood, where he died in 1903. His widow is still living and makes her home with the subject of this sketch, being now eighty-three years old.

A. W. Owen received his education in the common schools and his early years of manhood were employed in various vocations, being employed a part of the time at factory work and as a drug clerk. The latter vocation had for him a fascination and he determined to make it his life work. He never studied medicine seriously, but during his experience as a drug clerk he picked up a great deal of accurate information along this line which has been of material assistance to him in his later life. He has been a resident of this county about fifteen years, having spent eight years in Indianapolis as a drug clerk. He is now established in a business of his own at Greenwood, and is numbered among the substantial, up-to-date and enterprising merchants of the town. His drug store is well furnished, including a beautiful and attractive soda fountain with all modern accessories, and he carries a large and complete line of all staple drugs and druggists' sundries to be found in the best stores of the kind. His good business ability, sterling integrity and courtesy to the trade have had their influence in bringing him a large and profitable patronage and he is numbered among the prosperous men of Greenwood.

Politically, Mr. Owen is a staunch Republican, though he has no aspirations for public office. Fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Greenwood and takes an active interest in the workings of these orders. Genial and unassuming personally, he has won and retains a host of friends throughout the community and he gives his unqualified support to every movement for the advancement of the locality in which he lives.

OREN C. DUNN.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of Franklin and Johnson county, Indiana. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by those only who devote themselves indefatigably to the work before them. He is of a high type of business man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and abilities have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable.

Oren C. Dunn, vice-president of the Citizens National Bank of Franklin, Indiana, and one of the leading citizens of Johnson county, was born at Hanover, Jefferson county, Indiana, on the 15th of June, 1851. His parents were Samuel C. and Martha A. (Crothers) Dunn, the father a native of Danville, Kentucky, and the mother of Hanover. Samuel Dunn, who was born in 1809, died in 1881, his widow dying the following year. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are deceased but the subject of this sketch. Samuel C. Dunn came to Johnson county in 1852, as agent for the old Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, having been the second agent at Franklin. He was not only a capable and efficient representative of the railroad at this place, but he took a large interest in the affairs of the community, becoming prominently identified with many of the important enterprises of that early day. He was connected with the old Franklin Insurance Bank, and later with the old Farmers' Bank, both of which he assisted to organize and in both of which he served as cashier for a number of years. He was thus one of the earliest bankers of Franklin and the history of his family here may be said to be almost identified with the history of banking in this community. Religiously, he was a member of the First Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder for many years and one of the most faithful and earnest members. Politically, he was affiliated with the Whig party until its dissolution, since which time he gave his support to the Republican party. A man of high moral character, unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent judgment, he stood "four square to every wind that blew," and throughout the community he occupied an enviable position in the estimation of his fellow men.

Oren C. Dunn received his elementary education in the Franklin public schools and private schools, concluding with one year's study in Franklin College. He then engaged in the mercantile business here, with which he was successfully identified for several years. On the organization of the Citizens



HENRY R. PRITCHARD

National Bank at Franklin Mr. Dunn became connected with it in the capacity of bookkeeper, from which position one year later he was promoted to that of assistant cashier. Five years afterwards he became cashier, in which position he served for sixteen years to the eminent satisfaction of the directors, and at the end of that period he was elected vice-president of the institution, which position he has filled during the past four years, thus rounding out a quarter of a century of continuous service with the Citizen's Bank, during which he has seen the institution grow from a modest beginning; that of one of the leading financial concerns of this part of the state. In this splendid growth he has been an important factor and today in banking circles no man is held in higher repute than Mr. Dunn. A man of vigorous mentality and strong moral fibre, he has achieved signal success in a most important field of effort and he is eminently deserving of the large measure of confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

On July 16, 1873, Oren C. Dunn was married to Alice Wheat, daughter of the late William C. Wheat, of Johnson county, whose death occurred in 1884.

Politically, Mr. Dunn is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, being aligned with the conservative, or old-school, wing of the party. Externally, he is a Free and Accepted Mason, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, in which he is a liberal supporter and in which he holds the office of elder. He takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of the community as affecting the educational, moral and material welfare of the people and gives his support to every worthy benevolent or charitable object. He has lived and labored to worthy ends and is one of the sterling citizens and representative men of his community.

HENRY R. PRITCHARD.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has won a definite goal in life, whose career has been such as to command the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such, in brief, is the record of the well-known agriculturist whose name heads this sketch, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would be difficult to find within the limits of Johnson county, where he has long maintained his home and where he has labored not only for his own individual advancement and that of his

immediate family, but also for the improvement of the entire community, whose interests he has ever had at heart.

Henry R. Pritchard was born in Johnson county on August 6, 1856, and is a son of Loven G. and Nancy (Keeton) Pritchard, both of whom are natives of this county also. The subject's paternal grandfather, Daniel Pritchard, settled in Johnson county in 1823. He was a native of Maryland, born in 1781, and came to Kentucky when but two years old, where he remained until he came to the state of Indiana. His first settlement here was in Blue River township, where he lived a year, then moved to Nineveh township, where he made his future home. He had entered land in many places over Johnson county, including a part of the land where the city of Franklin now stands. The Keeton family came from Kentucky in 1826, and also settled in Nineveh township, where they became prominent and well known among the early settlers. To Loven and Nancy Pritchard were born nine children, namely: William, deceased; Melissa; Sarah; Henry R.; Susan, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Ollie, and Charles and Nellie, the last two being deceased. Loven Pritchard was a man of strong mentality and progressive make-up, and took an active interest in the affairs of the community. Though he was a farmer throughout his active years, he also served two terms as justice of the peace with eminent satisfaction, and in other ways took an active part in the administration of the local affairs of the township. The subject's maternal grandfather, William Keeton, who was born in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, in 1794, came to Kentucky when but thirteen years of age. He there married a Miss Johnson, a native of Kentucky, in which state they continued to reside until 1826, when they came to Johnson county, Indiana, settling in Nineveh township. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Benjamin, born in 1820, died in 1913; James, born in 1821; one unnamed, born in 1823; William, born in 1826; John, born in 1829; subject's mother, Nancy, born on December 25, 1830; Mildred, born in 1833; Lucy, born in 1836, died in 1913; Susan, born in 1838; Elizabeth, born in 1840, and George, born in 1842. Of these children, those living are William, Mildred and Elizabeth. William Keeton was a prominent man in his community during the early days, having served as probate judge of Johnson county for a number of years. Politically, he was a Democrat until 1854, when he changed his support to the Republican party, with which he was afterward allied.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, after which he was in Williamsburg for three years. He then took up farming and has remained actively engaged in this vocation throughout the sub-

sequent years, though he now makes his home in Franklin. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land in Blue River township, where he carries on general farming, raising all the crops common to this section of the county and carrying on stock raising with marked success. His farm is splendidly improved, some features of which are a pleasant and attractive residence, large and substantial barns and other necessary farm buildings, while the general appearance of the entire place gives credit to the owner as a man of good taste and wise discrimination.

Politically, Mr. Pritchard is a staunch advocate of the policies of the Progressive party as enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt, and since the organization of that party he has been active in its support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Franklin, while his church membership is with the Christian church at Franklin, to which society he gives a liberal support.

Mr. Pritchard has been twice married. The first time in 1883 to Alice May Garrison, the daughter of William Garrison. She died in 1886, and in 1887 Mr. Pritchard married Ida Belle Hamner, the daughter of George and Eliza (Thomas) Hamner, natives of Johnson county and early settlers of this immediate locality. Mrs. Pritchard died in 1909, aged forty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard were born five children, namely: Charles, born in 1888; William, born in 1890; Ruth and Ralph, twins, born in 1892, and Doris, born in 1903.

Mr. Pritchard's life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings, but also in the building up of a large landed estate. He is a public-spirited man and is well and favorably known throughout the township where he resides for his honesty and uprightness in all his business dealings. He is a man of pleasing address and is noted for his hospitality and kindness to the poor.

FREMONT MILLER.

A lawyer by profession and for a number of years the efficient prosecuting attorney of the eighth judicial district, Fremont Miller has made his presence felt in the legal circles of his locality, and as a public-spirited citizen interested in whatever tends to promote the material progress of the community and the social and moral advancement of his fellow men, his influence has been salutary and his example worthy of imitation.

Fremont Miller is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Hamilton county on September 11, 1868. He is a son of Richard J. and Nancy M. (McAnally) Miller, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of North Carolina. To the subject's mother belongs the distinction of having been a direct descendant of John and Charles Wesley, two of the greatest religious reformers the world has known. Richard Miller came with his father, John L. Miller, from Pennsylvania to Clinton county, Indiana, in an early day and there they lived and there Richard Miller married Miss McAnally. The father followed mechanical pursuits and in 1872 they moved to Brown county, where he lived for a number of years, eventually locating in Bloomington, Indiana, in order to give his children the advantages of the State University at that place. He died in December, 1907, at Bloomington, where his widow is now living at the advanced age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, but none of whom live in Johnson county excepting the subject of this sketch.

Fremont Miller attended the public schools of Bloomington, and on completing the public school course, he entered the State University, where he graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also took the law course there, in which he graduated in 1898. Prior to this time he had taken several courses of study at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and was engaged in teaching school for four terms in Brown county, Indiana, in which vocation he achieved a splendid reputation as a successful educator. Immediately after his graduation in law he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Nashville, Brown county, Indiana, and soon afterwards was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney of the eighth judicial circuit, which then embraced Brown and Bartholomew counties, and he was elected in 1898. However, before he entered upon the duties of his office the circuit was changed by legislative enactment to comprise the counties of Brown and Johnson. Mr. Miller discharged his official duties so efficiently and satisfactorily that in 1900 and again in 1902 he was elected to succeed himself. In the fall of the latter year he removed to Franklin and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession here. He formed a law partnership with Henry E. White, under the firm name of Miller & White, and together they form one of the strongest legal firms in Johnson county. Mr. Miller is now serving as county attorney, having been appointed by the board of county commissioners in January, 1913. Mr. Miller's professional career has been above reproach and in every respect honorable. He is recognized as a safe counsellor, judicious practitioner, and his ability to cope

with the strongest of his professional brethren in a field long noted for a high order of legal talent bears evidence of the close and careful consideration that he gives to any matter entrusted to him and the ample preparation he makes to meet his adversary in the trial of cases. His practice, already large, is steadily growing in volume and importance and he now commands an extensive clientele, not altogether in his own county, as is evidenced by his frequent calls to other courts.

Mr. Miller has been active in political affairs ever since attaining a majority. From 1908 until 1912 he served as chairman of the Democratic county committee and did valiant service for his party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the latter order he has attained to the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, in which he takes an active interest and of which he is a member of the board of trustees.

In January, 1902, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Dorval Turner of Nashville, Indiana, the daughter of George N. and Rebecca J. Turner, and to them have been born three children, Mary Belle, Richard and George. Though very busy in the practice of his profession, Mr. Miller does not evade his ordinary duties as a citizen and in all the affairs of the community affecting the educational, moral, social or material welfare of his fellow citizens, he takes an intelligent interest, giving his support to all movements for the upbuilding of the best interests of the community. He is a man of gentle temperament and makes friends readily, his relations with his acquaintances being of the most congenial order. He is well known in Johnson county and enjoys a well deserved popularity among his fellow citizens.

J. H. KELLY.

This honored veteran of the Civil war is to be designated as one of the progressive and influential citizens of Johnson county, where for more than three-quarters of a century he has maintained his home, figuring as one of the builders of the community and especially worthy of consideration in this work. He has, by his industry and sound judgment, not only improved a fine farm and gained a fairly large competency for his old age, but he has materially assisted in the general welfare of the community, in many ways lending his valuable time and influence in the promulgation of various uplifting movements.

James H. Kelly is a native son of Johnson county, having been born in Franklin township on September 12, 1838, and is a son of Madison and Eliza (Patterson) Kelly, the father a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and the mother born in Fayette county, that state. Madison Kelly came to Indiana with his grandfather in early days and followed farming during all his active life, his death occurring near Franklin in March, 1857. His wife died in 1850. James H. Kelly received a good, practical common school education, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the defense of his country as a private in Company I, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Capt. William H. Fisher. The command was assigned to the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, and practically all of his enlisted time was spent in the Southland, where he took part in some of the most hotly contested battles of that great struggle, among which were the engagement at Russellville, Kentucky, and the several skirmishes incident thereto; the battle of Resaca and the following engagements up to the battle of New Hope Church; then followed the sanguinary conflicts at Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averasboro, South Carolina, and Bentonville, besides many minor skirmishes and hard campaigns. After his discharge from military service and participation in the Grand Review at Washington, Mr. Kelly returned to his home in Johnson county and during the following seven years was engaged in farming on the paternal farmstead. He then bought a farm located about one and one-half miles south of Greenwood, to which he gave his attention until April, 1905, when he retired from active labor and is now living in comfort in his home in Greenwood. His farm comprises one hundred and fifty acres, which he rents. During his active life no farmer in his community enjoyed a higher reputation because of the up-to-date methods he employed and the success he gained through his efforts. He has been during all the years a prominent figure in his community and has been numbered among the influential men who have always labored for the upbuilding and advancement of his fellow citizens' best interests. In return for this zeal and interest he has received to a definite degree the esteem and confidence of all who know him and today he is respected by the community where he makes his home.

Mr. Kelly has been twice married, first, in 1865, to Mary A. Henderson, the daughter of John P. Henderson, one of the old settlers and successful farmers of Johnson county. In 1887, Mr. Kelly married Nancy Beatty, the daughter of John and Sallie (Patterson) Beatty. John Beatty, who was a farmer by vocation, in connection with which he also followed blacksmith-

ing,¹ was born, lived and died in Kentucky. To Mr. Kelly's first union were born seven children: Alice, Luella, Walter S., Sarah G., Laura M., one who died in infancy and one not named.

Politically, Mr. Kelly has given a life-long support to the Republican party and, though not a seeker after public office, he served for six years efficiently and satisfactorily as justice of the peace of Pleasant township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the workings of which he has long taken a deep interest. His pleasant and attractive home, on East Pearl street in Greenwood, is a favorite stopping place for Mr. Kelly's old friends, who always find there the spirit of old-time hospitality that makes them feel at home. Personally, Mr. Kelly is a most pleasant, affable gentleman of honest convictions and sincere purposes. His upright career and wholesome moral influence makes him popular throughout the community in which he is widely known and in which his entire life has been spent.

IVORY J. DRYBREAD.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflinching application and intuitive wisdom and determination fully to utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice, and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be encountered and overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the banner of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the result of capability. Possessing all the requisites of the able lawyer, Ivory J. Drybread, of Franklin, stands today among the eminent practitioners of Johnson county, Indiana.

Ivory J. Drybread, who for a number of years has been numbered among the active and successful lawyers and progressive and public-spirited citizens of Johnson county, was born in Nineveh township, this county, on December 18, 1875, and is the son of James C. and Martha A. (Wheatley) Drybread. His father, who was a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana, was the son of William Drybread, who was born in Dearborn county, this state, in 1799, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1886, was one

of the oldest native-born residents of the state of Indiana. The subject's ancestors on the paternal side were from Ohio, where the family had been established in an early day, while the Wheatley family came from Maryland. James C. Drybread, who was a farmer by vocation, came to Johnson county to make his permanent home at about the time of his marriage, and here he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in May, 1900. He was survived several years by his widow, who died in 1907. Mr. Drybread was an active and energetic man and, by persistent industry and good management, accumulated a splendid estate, comprising seven hundred acres of good land at the time of his death. To him and his wife were born nine children, of whom five are still living, namely: Mrs. Clara A. Dixon, of Trafalgar, Johnson county, Indiana; Charles H., of Franklin; Mrs. Nannie Chambers, who lives on the old home farm in Nineveh township, this county; Ivory J., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Martha J. Lacey, of Vincennes, this state.

Ivory J. Drybread was reared on the paternal homestead, where he remained until past sixteen years of age. After completing the course in the common schools of his home neighborhood, he entered the preparatory department of Franklin College, where he graduated in 1897. In the following year he began the reading of law in the office of Judge Johnson, at Franklin, and the following year was spent in the office of Col. Simeon Stansifer, at Columbus, Indiana, who was at that time district attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1900 Mr. Drybread entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and in the fall of that year he was admitted to the bar of Johnson county and entered at once on the active practice of his profession. He was at first in partnership with Edward L. Middleton, a relation which existed until the fall of 1905, when Mr. Middleton retired from the active practice, since which time Mr. Drybread has been alone in the practice. Natural aptitude, thorough discipline and thoroughness in the handling of all matters entrusted to him have combined to gain for Mr. Drybread a distinctive success in his profession and he is numbered among the leaders of the local bar, having been connected with some of the most important litigation tried in the Johnson county courts. During a period of seven months in 1906 he was deputy clerk of the supreme court of the state, where he gained much valuable experience. During 1904-5 he served efficiently as city attorney of Franklin. He has been successful in his financial affairs and is the owner of some valuable farming land in Nineveh township, this county, to the operation of which he gives the proper amount of attention.

Politically, Mr. Drybread is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and even since attaining his majority he has taken a deep interest in public affairs, having been secretary of the Republican county central committee for the past ten years and doing efficient work in the interest of the party during campaigns. He has not, however, been a candidate for official preferment for himself. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in the York Rite of which he has received the degrees up to the order of the Temple, being a member of Franklin Commandery No. 23, while in the Scottish Rite he has received the thirty-second degree of the consistory. Socially, he is a member of the Phi Delta college fraternity and is president of the Alumni Chapter House Association. Religiously, he is an earnest member of the Baptist church, to the support of which he contributes liberally.

On June 24, 1908, Mr. Drybread was united in marriage to Cora K. Ragsdale, the daughter of William S. Ragsdale, of Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Drybread move in the best social circles of Franklin and because of their fine social qualities and their genuine worth they are popular in the locality where they live. Mr. Drybread has, through merit, close application and commendable conduct, risen steadily to a high rank in his profession, and this is the story of a life which is measured by its usefulness—a life that has made for good in all its relations with the world.

FRANK R. MULLENDORE.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest opinion of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well-defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

Frank R. Mullendore, who is one of the most successful farmers and cattle breeders in Johnson county, and who owns a splendid farm of three hundred and forty acres in Nineveh township, was born in a log cabin upon the farm where he now lives, his birthday having been November 27, 1867.



FRANK R. MULLENORE

He is the son of Lewis and Harriet (Records) Mullendore, the father a native of Pennsylvania, of which state his parents also were natives. Lewis Mullendore came to Indiana in an early day, settling in Jackson township, Shelby county, where he became one of the most prominent citizens of the county. His rise in material affairs bordered somewhat on the spectacular, for when he was married his sole cash capital was but forty cents. Coming to Johnson county in 1844, after having spent eleven years in Shelby county as a tanner, he here engaged in farming and manufacturing tile, and to him belongs the distinction of having manufactured the first tile ever made and laid in Johnson county or the state of Indiana. He successfully operated his tile factory for many years, and by strict attention to business and wise economy he was enabled to accumulate over nine hundred acres of splendid land. He made what is generally called the horse-shoe tile, and he and a brother-in-law were partners in the business. As a sample of the enterprise exercised in his business affairs it is related that at one time they heard of a bottom tile that was made in the state of New York, and he at once sent his brother to learn the secret of its manufacture, but they found it was not a very intricate matter and easily learned. In all his business affairs he was a man of the strictest honor and integrity and among those with whom he dealt he sustained the very highest standing and enjoyed universal good will in the community. As stated before, he prospered in his financial affairs and gave to each of his children practically six thousand dollars, and at his death each inherited from his estate five thousand dollars. In the life of the community he took an interested part, and was one of the builders of the Union Christian church. To him and his wife were born thirteen children, ten of whom were reared to maturity, and nine are still living, namely: Joseph H., Rev. William, Frank R., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Hulda Mulliken, Mrs. Elizabeth McQuinn, Mrs. Elsie Saunders, Mrs. Minnie Robinson, Mrs. Jennie White and Mrs. Olive Flynn.

The subject of this sketch secured his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and from his earliest active years he has followed the vocation of agriculture, in which he has achieved a splendid success. He was given one hundred and sixty acres by his father, and by his own efforts has accumulated one hundred and eighty acres more, making a total of three hundred and forty acres now in his possession. He has a splendid set of farm buildings, all of which have been built with an idea of permanency and convenience, and he is here carrying on agricultural pursuits according to the most practical ideas. Mr. Mullendore has achieved a reputation throughout the community as a

breeder of Hereford cattle, in which he has made a splendid success. His herd now numbers twenty, all of which are thoroughbreds, and thirty years' experience in this line has made Mr. Mullendore a splendid judge of the animals. He has bred some of the best Hereford cattle in the state of Indiana, for many of which he has received fancy prices and wherever they have been exhibited they have been prize winners. He shipped the first Hereford bull ever shipped to South America. Mr. Mullendore's home is pleasant and attractive and a good automobile contributes to the enjoyment of life. Optimistic in temperament, Mr. Mullendore sees the cheerful side of life and his home is a center of the social circles of the community where is always found the spirit of hospitality and good cheer.

Politically, Mr. Mullendore is a staunch supporter of the policies advocated in the platform of the Progressive party and enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt. He takes a deep interest in the current issues of the day and holds decided opinions on the great questions which are agitating the American people. His religious membership is with the Union Christian church of his community, while his fraternal membership is with the Knights of Pythias.

On November 9, 1891, Mr. Mullendore married Lavinia Featheringill, the daughter of Allen Featheringill, and to them have been born four children, three of whom are living, namely: Hubert, a farmer, who is a graduate of the Franklin high school; Naomi and Lucile. Because of his success in the material affairs of life, his influence in local affairs and the unblemished character which he bears, there is accorded to him the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem throughout the community.

WILLIAM H. McCLANAHAN.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Johnson county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging throughout the Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and in some of the bloodiest battles for which that great war was noted proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. During a useful life in the region where he lives he has labored diligently to promote the interests of the people, working earnestly and with little regard for his personal advancement or ease. He has been devoted to the public

welfare and in all of his relations his highest ambitions have been to benefit the community and advance its standard of citizenship.

William H. McClanahan was born in Scott county, Indiana, on October 4, 1840, and is a son of Francis and Armilda W. (Moore) McClanahan, both of whom are now deceased. The subject came from a long line of sterling ancestors, who were characterized by loyalty to the national government in time of war, his paternal grandfather, Robert McClanahan, having served in the war of 1812, and four uncles were Union soldiers during the Civil war. The subject was reared on the paternal farmstead in Scott county and received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. On the outbreak of the Southern rebellion he enlisted, on July 11, 1861, as a private in Company C, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front, his enlistment having taken place at Lexington, Indiana. Soon after his enlistment he was taken ill with measles and this, with resultant diseases, for several months necessitated his confinement in hospitals at Woodsonville, Columbia, Nashville and Madison, Indiana. He was granted a thirty-day sick furlough from the Woodsonville hospital in December, 1861, which was later extended to sixty days, at the expiration of which period he reported for duty at Franklin, Tennessee. He received an honorable discharge and on his return to civil pursuits he took up the vocation of farming, which he followed with splendid success until a few years ago when he retired and is now living in Franklin. He has a pleasant home on East King street and is engaged in dairying, in which he is meeting with splendid success, having a comfortable and attractive place of ten acres, on which he is spending his latter days in comfortable retirement.

On January 1, 1863, in Scott county, Indiana, Mr. McClanahan was married to Rebecca E. Flemming, who was born in Scott county, Indiana, on September 27, 1840, the daughter of Archibald and Mary (Hogeland) Flemming, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. McClanahan were born two children, Frank and Perry. Perry McClanahan inherited to a marked degree his father's patriotic disposition and military instinct, and at the outbreak of the Spanish war he enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he did faithful and courageous service during that brief struggle. He is still a member of the regular army, stationed at Washington, D. C., in the marine service. The family's splendid military record is further enhanced by the fact that Mrs. McClanahan had two brothers in the service, William and Reid Flemming, both of whom served in Indiana regiments, and William died during the service from disabilities contracted therein. Their father, Archibald

Flemming, served in the Indian wars and achieved a splendid record as a soldier.

Fraternally, Mr. McClanahan keeps alive his old army associations through his membership in Wadsworth Post No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held a number of official positions. Religiously he is a member and, with his wife, a prominent worker in the Presbyterian church. In his advocacy of wholesome living, pure politics and honesty in business, Mr. McClanahan has long enjoyed the undivided respect and esteem of all who know him, being regarded as one of Johnson county's most substantial and worthy citizens.

THOMAS W. CRAVEN.

A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. The reputation of Thomas W. Craven, one of the leading citizens of Nineveh township, Johnson county, having been unassailable all along the highways of life, according to those who have known him best, it is believed that a critical study of his career will be of benefit to the reader, for it has been not only one of honor but of usefulness also.

Thomas W. Craven is a native son of the old Buckeye state, where he was born on August 21, 1869, and is a son of William and Mary (Burnett) Craven. The father, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, came to Ohio where he settled and followed the vocation of blacksmith until his removal to Brown county, Indiana, when the subject of this sketch was but a young man, where the father followed the combined occupations of farming and blacksmithing. He had eleven children, nine of whom are still living. He was a man of some importance in his locality, and for a number of years efficiently discharged the duties of justice of the peace. He was also elected superintendent of roads, but the office was abolished before he entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He was a Methodist in his religious belief, and in politics voted with the Democratic party.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Brown county and then followed his father's footsteps and took up

trade of blacksmith, in which he worked actively for twenty-eight years. He is now engaged in the merchandise and implement business at Williamsburg, this county, in which he has met with splendid success, owing to his sound business methods, his courteous treatment of his patrons and his own personal worth. He remained in Brown county, until twenty-five years of age, since which time he has continuously been identified with Johnson county and is now numbered among the leading and influential citizens of his locality. He owns thirteen acres of land in and adjoining the village of Williamsburg.

In 1882, Mr. Craven was married to Laura A. Gillaspy, daughter of William E. and Elizabeth Gillaspy, the father having been a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana early in life, and the mother a native of this state. To the subject and wife have been born four children: Pearl, who is a graduate of Indiana University, is now engaged as a teacher of language in the Bloomington high school; Reba, at home; Ina May is a common school teacher and Ralph W. is at home. The subject has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs and was elected trustee of Nineveh township, in which capacity he rendered his fellow citizens important public service. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order, belonging to the local lodges at Nineveh, while his religious membership is with the Christian church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested and to the support of which he contributes of his means. Politically, he is a Democrat and is interested in all public questions of importance. He is properly numbered among the substantial citizens of his locality, having contributed in many ways to the advancement of his fellow citizens. He has in the course of an honorable career been successful in his business affairs, and is in every way deserving of mention in the biographical history of his county.

CHAUNCEY J. POWELL.

Chauncey J. Powell belongs to that class of men who win in life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination rather than by the influence of friends or freak of fortune, and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor, true to whatever trusts have been reposed in him, and as the county recorder of Johnson county he has played an important part in the public affairs of the community. Mr. Powell was born near Franklin, Johnson county, on July 13, 1877, and is a son of James R. and Sarah E. (Van Arsdale) Powell. The father, who was a

native of the state of Kentucky, has followed farming all his active years and in connection with this he was also an extensive dealer in live stock at Whiteland, this county. He came to Johnson county in 1865 or 1866, soon after the close of the war of the Rebellion, with his parents, Jackson Powell and wife, who also were natives of the Blue Grass state. Jackson Powell settled on a farm south of Franklin, where he lived until his death, which occurred on February 6, 1913, at the age of eighty-one years. Jackson Powell married Lydia Thompson, a native also of Kentucky, and they reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. The subject's parents reared two children, Chauncey and Cornelius, the latter being a resident of Whiteland. The subject's mother died in October, 1883, and his father subsequently married Lula T. Bohon, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, by whom he had three children, J. D., of Huron, Indiana; Henry, of Whiteland, Indiana, and Mary, who remains at home with her father.

The subject of this sketch was born and reared on a farm, received his elementary education in the public schools, graduating from the Hope well high school. He then became a student in Franklin College, where he was graduated in 1901. Immediately after he entered the employ of Swift & Company, of Chicago, as traveling salesman, with whom he remained for three years. He then located in Greenwood, where he engaged in the real estate business for two years, after which became interested in life insurance, in which he is still engaged to some extent, being manager for the American Central Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis for Johnson and adjoining counties. On November 5, 1910, Mr. Powell was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county recorder and took office on January 1, 1911, for a full four-years term. He is discharging his official duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

Fraternally, Mr. Powell is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he is an earnest supporter and to which he gives a liberal support. In addition to his regular occupation, he is the owner of a twenty-acre farm ranch in Montana, where he expects some day to locate.

Mr. Powell has been married twice, first at Omaha, Nebraska, on March 14, 1903, to Myrtle B. Lee, a native of Norway, and who died on October 1, 1903. On February 14, 1906, Mr. Powell married Lola B. Brenton, of Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana, and to them was born one child, Sara Louise, who died on July 4, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Powell move in the best social circles of the community and because of their genial dispositions

genuine worth they have endeared themselves to all who know them. Mrs. Powell has proven an efficient aid to her husband in his official duties, taking her place as his deputy in the recorder's office. Mr. Powell takes a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and county and gives his support to all worthy movements for the advancement of his fellow citizens. Prompt in the discharge of his official duties, affable and courteous to all who have business in his office, and a man of inflexible integrity, he is justly deserving of representation in the annals of his county.

FRANCIS WINTERBERG.

No people that go to make up our cosmopolitan civilization have better habits of life than those who came originally from the great German empire. The descendants of those people are distinguished for their thrift and honesty, and these two qualities in the inhabitants of any country will in the end alone make that country great. When with these two qualities is coupled the other quality of sound sense, which all the German descendants possess, there are afforded such elements as will enrich any land and place it at the top of the countries of the world in the scale of elevated humanity. Of this excellent people came the subject of this brief sketch, who is numbered among the enterprising merchants and public-spirited citizens of Johnson county, Indiana.

Francis Winterberg was born on March 13, 1843, in Germany and came to the United States in 1860, locating at Edinburg, Indiana, where he engaged in the grocery business first as clerk. He also engaged in the bakery business and some time later moved to Hope, Indiana, where he remained for a time, but eventually returned to Edinburg, where he has since been actively engaged in the grocery business. He carries a large and well selected stock of fancy and staple groceries and because of his evident desire to please his customers and his sound business methods he has achieved a pronounced success in his line. He takes a deep and commendable interest in the welfare of the community and gives his support to all movements which have for their object the advancement of the interests of his fellow citizens. Because of these worthy qualifications for citizenship he is enjoying the warm regard of all who know him.

In 1865 Mr. Winterberg was married to Charlotte Sander, and to them have been born seven children, namely: Emma, Eda, Anna, Frank, Lucy, Florence and May. Politically, Mr. Winterberg is a staunch supporter of the

Democratic party and has been elected to public positions by his fellow citizens, having rendered efficient service as a member of the town board and as school director. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which latter order he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Mr. Winterberg has a splendid home, in which he takes a justifiable pride, and in his community he stands high in public estimation. He is a worthy representative of that foreign-born element which has played such an important part in the development of our state, and he is well entitled to representation in this work. He has always been actively interested in everything which tended to promote the development of the community and has been confidently counted on at all times to endorse any progressive measure and to uphold everything which stands for the best interests of the people. During his long and industrious career he has not only gained the confidence of his fellow business men, but as a man of force of character, upright and honest in his dealings with his fellow citizens, he has gained the esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM DUANE COVERT.

Holding distinctive prestige among the enterprising citizens of Johnson county is William Duane Covert, whose record here briefly outlined is that of a self-made man who, by the exercise of the talents with which nature endowed him, successfully surmounted an unfavorable environment and rose to the position he now occupies as one of the influential and well-to-do men of the locality honored by his residence. He is a creditable representative of one of the old and highly esteemed pioneer families of Indiana, and possesses many of the admirable qualities and characteristics of his sturdy Pennsylvania ancestors, who migrated to Indiana in a very early day and figured in the history of different sections of the state.

William Duane Covert, whose splendid farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Union township, Johnson county, Indiana, is considered one of the best agricultural tracts in that section of the county, was born in the township where he now lives on July 19, 1843, and is the son of William V. Covert. His paternal grandfather was John Covert, to whom were born eight children, five boys and three girls, namely: William V., John, Simon, Cornelius, Daniel, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Lagrange and one other, all of whom came to Johnson county in 1828. John Covert filed on land for himself, while other



WILLIAM D. COVERT



MRS. ANNA COVERT

members of the family settled in the Hopewell neighborhood. John entered the farm which is now resided on by W. M. Van Nuys. Thomas Henderson entered the land where the Presbyterian church now stands. John and his wife, whose family name was Verbryck, were members of the Hopewell church, of which John was for many years an elder. William V. Covert married Margaret, the daughter of Peter Bergen, who had entered the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives. William V. Covert was a prominent man in his locality, and during his life time was a leading and influential member of Hopewell church. His death occurred in 1859 of typhoid fever. To him and his wife were born four children, John, Mrs. Sarah Ann De Motte and Peter G., all now deceased, and the subject of this sketch. The widowed mother kept her family together for awhile after the father's death, and eventually the three brothers bought their sisters' share of the estate. Eventually Peter G. and William Duane bought the farm and still later the subject of this sketch bought the entire tract, which he now owns and to the cultivation of which he has successfully devoted his time and attention during his active years. The substantial and attractive old home was erected in 1842, being one of the oldest residences in this section, but it is still in a well preserved state and here the friends of the family always find the spirit of old-time hospitality in evidence. The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the district schools of Union township and supplemented this by attendance at Hopewell Academy. He has all his life been a wide reader and a close observer of men and events and is considered a well informed man. In addition to the pursuit of agriculture, Mr. Covert for the long period of forty-six years conducted an up-to-date undertaking business, with headquarters and office on the farm, his brother, P. G., being his associate in the business until the latter's death, after which time the subject's wife assisted him.

In 1903 Mr. Covert was married to Anna Bergen, whose death occurred on January 18, 1910. Politically, Mr. Covert was for many years an active supporter of the Republican party, but of recent years he has affiliated with the Prohibition party, believing the liquor traffic to be the most vital issue now before the American people. His church membership for over a half century has been with the Hopewell Presbyterian church, in the prosperity of which he has been deeply interested. He is now classed with the financially strong and reliable men of his locality, having given strict attention to business, his career being characterized by honorable dealing and a straightforward course from which no motive has ever caused him to deviate. He has

accumulated a comfortable competency and his personal relations with his fellow men have ever been mutually agreeable, so that the high esteem in which he is held indicates his universal hold on the confidence and respect of the people.

RICHARD V. DITMARS.

The history of him whose name heads this biographical sketch is closely identified with the history of Johnson county, Indiana, which has long been his home. He began his career in this locality in the pioneer epoch and throughout the subsequent years he has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. He is of the highest type of progressive citizen and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have achieved results that have awakened the admiration of those who knew them. The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than Mr. Ditmars, and in all the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he has displayed that consistent Christian spirit, that natural worth, that has endeared him to all classes. His integrity and fidelity have been manifested in every relation of life, an example which has been an inspiration to others and his influence has been felt in the community honored by his citizenship.

Richard V. Ditmars is descended from sterling old Holland Dutch ancestry, the line being traced back many generations. His maternal grandfather Verbyrick was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and at the battle of Trenton, New Jersey, was in command of a regiment of continental troops, while at the time his wife was in hearing of the guns. The subject's parents were Garret and Sarah (Verbyrick) Ditmars, both of whom were born in New Jersey, Millstone being the father's native place. Garret was a farmer by vocation and, desiring larger opportunities for advancement, turned his face westward and removed, first, to Warren county, Ohio, where he remained six years. In 1835 he came to Johnson county, Indiana, locating on a tract of land six or seven miles west of Franklin, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1851. His widow died in 1854. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom the survivors are Cornelius L., John T., and Richard V., of Johnson county, and Mrs. Rebecca Donnell of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Richard V. Ditmars was born on December 8, 1834, while his parents



R. V. Diltmars

were living in Warren county, Ohio, and was about one year old when the family came to Johnson county, Indiana. He attended the common schools of his home neighborhood until about 1854, when he entered Hopewell Academy, three miles west of Franklin, where he studied two years. He then went to Kansas, where he remained about three and a half years, returning to Johnson county during the holidays of 1860. In the spring of the following year, his patriotism being fired by the disloyal actions of the Southern states, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and rendered faithful and valuable service in defense of his country until, about nine months after his enlistment, he was seriously wounded, his left leg being badly broken. He lay for four months in a hospital at Washington, D. C., at the end of which period he was honorably discharged from the service in October, 1862, on account of physical disability, and returned to his home. In 1863 Mr. Ditmars obtained employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of John L. Jones at Franklin, with whom he remained three years. During the two following years he was a partner in the firm of Jones, Ditmars & Company, then, selling out to Jones & Dunlap, he went to Indianapolis and took a four months' course in a business college. He then returned to Franklin and engaged in the dry goods business on his own account and has been so engaged continuously since, with the exception of a short period about twenty years ago, being now the oldest merchant in Franklin. Though now in his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Ditmars retains to a remarkable degree his physical vitality, while, mentally, he is as keen and alert as at any period in his life. His record as a business man has been one of which he is justifiably proud, for in all this period no one has been able to cast a slur on or besmirch his reputation as an honest, upright and fearless business man, while as a private citizen he has at all times stood for the best interests of the community along every line. He has been an eye witness and participant in the splendid growth which has characterized this section of the country and has himself been an important factor in its progress and development.

Mr. Ditmars has been twice married, first in 1872 to Alice Barnett, the only daughter of Dr. Robert E. Barnett, of Greenfield, Indiana, to which union were born three children, only one of whom is now living, namely, Lillian, the wife of Dr. Oran A. Province, of Franklin. Mrs. Alice Ditmars died about twenty-five years ago and five years later he married Mary Mather, of Indianapolis.

Religiously, Mr. Ditmars has for many years been an earnest and faith-

ful member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a ruling elder for thirty-four years. He is a member of Wadsworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander, and he is rendering efficient service as patriotic instructor in the schools all over Johnson county. Mr. Ditmars has been a consistent man in all he has ever undertaken and his career in all the relations of life has been utterly without pretense. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, and the city of Franklin and county of Johnson can boast of no better man or more enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM D. McCARTNEY.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor in the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in advertising, even in a casual way, to their achievements in advancing their own interests and those of their fellow men and giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of the community. Such a man is William D. McCartney, the present popular livery man and farmer at Greenwood, Johnson county, and it is eminently proper that a review of his interesting and varied career be accorded a place among the representative citizens of Johnson county.

William D. McCartney was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, on March 11, 1853, and is a son of James and Emmeline (Sharp) McCartney. The father, who also was from Jefferson county, Indiana, became a resident of that county when four years old, having been brought there by his parents, James McCartney and wife. James McCartney was a native of Ireland and his wife was a native of Virginia. The subject's father was a farmer by vocation and came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1863, settling in Clark township, where he made his future home, following his vocation as a farmer during his active life. His death occurred in March, 1878, and his wife died in 1876. They were the parents of seven children, and the subject of this sketch is the only surviving member of his family.

William B. McCartney received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation to which he has devoted his attention the greater portion of his life, the only excep-

being about four months when he was employed at railroad work. He was fairly successful in his agricultural work, acquiring the ownership of seventy-eight acres of splendid land, in addition to which he rents about three hundred acres. On this land he carries on a diversified system of farming, raising all the crops common to this locality and also gives considerable attention to the raising of live stock, feeding Polled Angus and Hereford cattle and Duroc hogs, for which he finds a ready market, owing to the good quality of the stock which he raises. His land is fertile, maintained in good condition, while the permanent improvements are of such character as add attractiveness and value to the property. In 1912 Mr. McCartney moved to Greenwood, where he bought a livery stable which he has since conducted, but still oversees his farming interests. He has twelve head of horses and a splendid line of carriages and buggies, with which he is accommodating the local trade in such a manner as is entirely satisfactory to his customers. He is also giving his attention to the breeding and raising of Percheron horses, in which he is achieving a good reputation, keeping nothing but high grade stock. He possesses good business ability and this, combined with his genial disposition and evident desire to please, has won him a warm place in the hearts of the people with whom he associates.

In 1878 Mr. McCartney was married to Alice Terman, daughter of James W. and Martha (Cutsinger) Terman, who were old settlers in Jackson township, Shelby county, Indiana, and prominent among the leading people of their community. To Mr. and Mrs. McCartney have been born four children, namely: Harry, of Greenwood, who is secretary of the J. T. Polk canning factory; Margaret, who married O. H. Thurston, a farmer of Pleasant township, this county; J. W., who was a farmer until the present year, since when he has been a contractor of stone road work in partnership with a Mr. Murphy, and Florence, who married B. E. McMullen, and is living in Indianapolis.

Politically, Mr. McCartney is a staunch Republican and has served five years as assessor of Pleasant township and a similar period as trustee of the township. He at one time ran for the offices of clerk and county auditor, but, as he was a member of the minority party, he was defeated with the other candidates on his ticket. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge at Greenwood and the commandery of Knights Templar at Franklin, and is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias at Greenwood. Religiously, the family are all members of the Christian church. Mr. McCartney has achieved success because he has given attention along proper channels and has been an advocate of honest living and dealing

with his fellow men. Though never animated with great ambition for honors, he has ever lent his aid in furthering the general interests of the locality and is well fortified in his convictions, being at all times public in his attitude toward all movements for the benefit of the locality in which he lives.

MRS. ELIZA POLK CARNES.

Wholly devoted to home and domestic duties, doing through all the years of her life the lowly but sacred work that comes within her sphere, there is not much to record concerning the life of the average woman. Yet what station so dignified, what relation so loving and endearing, what offices so holy, tender and ennobling as those of home-making, wifehood and motherhood. As man's equal in every qualification save the physical, and superior in the gentle, tender and loving amenities of life, she fully merits much larger notice than she ordinarily receives, and the writer of these lines is optimistic enough to indulge the prediction that in no distant future she will receive due credit for the important part she acts in life's great drama and be accorded her proper place in history and biography. The foregoing lines are prompted by a review of the career of one of Greenwood's grand old ladies, Mrs. Eliza Polk Carnes, who is numbered among the most respected and esteemed residents of this favored community.

Mrs. Carnes is a native of the state of Kentucky and the daughter of William and Sarah (Shoptaugh) Polk, both of whom were also natives of the old Blue Grass state. The father, who was a farmer, came to Indiana in 1856, settling in Johnson county, where he followed agricultural pursuits during his entire active life. He built the present attractive brick house in which Mrs. Carnes lives in 1867 and in which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1877. To him and his wife were born nine children, namely: John A., now deceased, who was a member of the Indiana Legislature for two terms; Matilda; Burr H., who was mayor of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and a prominent citizen of that community; Maurice; James M.; Eliza J., the immediate subject of this sketch; William L., of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Lizzie and Charles. Mr. Polk was a Democrat in his political affiliations, though not active in public affairs, and he and the members of his family were all affiliated with the Baptist church.

Eliza J. Polk received her education in the common schools, and in 1867 she was united in marriage to Henry C. Wood, who was born in Taylorsville,

Kentucky, on December 24, 1832. After attaining mature years he became a druggist, in which he had a successful career, and was preparing to enter the profession of medicine when his death occurred, on December 10, 1867. He was a man of splendid personal qualities of character, and because of his genuine worth and personal manners he had endeared himself to all who knew him. To Henry C. and Eliza Wood was born a son, Clarence H., who is now living at home with his mother and was station agent and operator at Greenwood for ten years. On October 25, 1870, Eliza Polk Wood was united in marriage to Zachariah Carnes, who was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, on January 10, 1839. After receiving a good, practical and common school education, he decided to take up the practice of medicine and matriculated in the Medical School of Kentucky at Louisville, where, in due time, he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1873 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Hardin Springs, Kentucky, where he remained about four years and then came to Greenwood, where he was numbered among the successful and prominent physicians of this locality until his death, which occurred in January, 1910. He was not only eminent in his profession, but as a citizen he stood for all those things which elevate and advance the best interests of a community. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men and was ever willing to aid and assist those who were struggling to aid themselves against adverse fate, yet in this as in everything else he was entirely unostentatious. To him life was a sacred trust, friendship was inviolable and nothing could turn him from the path of rectitude and honor. Although his life was a busy one, his every-day affairs making heavy demands upon his time, he never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to the church, his neighbors and friends. To the practice of his profession he brought rare skill and research, such qualities stamping him as a man of extraordinary talent and a benefactor of his kind. In politics he was a Republican, though not a seeker after public office, and he was a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, of which he served as president two or three terms.

To Zachariah and Eliza Carnes was born a daughter, Floy M., who became the wife of Theophilus J. Moll, an attorney in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. Carnes is the owner of one hundred acres of good land which she leases, and is looking after her business affairs with an ability which bespeaks her strong character and mentality. Despite her advanced age she retains her mental and physical faculties to a marked degree, and is numbered among the popular members of the social circles in which she moves.

GEORGE W. WILD.

Success is only achieved by the exercise of certain distinguishing qualities and it cannot be retained without effort. Those by whom great changes have been made in the political and industrial world began early in life to prepare themselves for their peculiar duties and responsibilities and it was only by the most persevering and continuous endeavor that they succeeded in rising superior to the obstacles in their way and reaching the goal of their ambition. Such lives are an inspiration to others who are less courageous and more prone to give up the fight before their ideal is reached. A definite success in any chosen field has been attained. In the life history of the honorable gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article we find evidence of a peculiar characteristic that always makes for achievement: persistency, coupled with fortitude and lofty traits, and as a result of such a life Mr. Wild stands today one of the representative citizens of Johnson county and one of the best known and most highly respected men of Clark township.

George W. Wild was born April 18, 1860, in Jollity, near Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, and is a son of Charles Wild, a native of Germany, born in 1836 and died in 1912, and his wife, whose maiden name was Christina Trech, and who was also a native of the fatherland. Charles Wild came to America at the age of eighteen years with his mother and stopped first in Cincinnati, where he plied his trade, that of blacksmith. Later he went to New Orleans, traveling as a journeyman blacksmith, seeing much of the country and gaining a great deal of valuable experience during the period. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army, serving four years and gaining for himself a splendid reputation as a gallant and faithful soldier. Eventually he came to Johnson county, settling at Jollity, and afterwards located at Urmeysville, where for a time he had a blacksmith shop. He later returned to Jollity, where his death occurred. To him and his wife were born seven children, namely: Charles, of Needham township, this county; George W., the subject of this sketch; Joseph, who resides in the east of Shelby county; Mrs. Sophia Sanders, of Blue River township, this county; Mrs. Emma Brock, also of Blue River township; Mrs. Kate Smith, of Needham township, and Caroline.

The subject of this sketch did not receive many educational advantages because his time was required in assisting in the support of the family. During his boyhood days he cut cordwood in the day time and studied at night.



GEORGE W. WILD

in this way securing a fair practical education and getting an early start in the practical affairs of life. At the age of fifteen years he began working out by the month, his first wages being at the rate of fifteen dollars a month. In this way he worked for eleven years, carefully husbanding his resources so that eventually he found himself ready to start in life on his own account. His first employment was as manager of a poultry farm for Adam Dunlap, for whom he worked about seven years. In 1901 Mr. Wild bought sixty-seven acres of his present farm, and five years later purchased forty-four acres additional. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements on the place, including much ditching and rebuilding of houses and in many ways he has brought the farm up to the highest modern standard of agricultural excellence. He keeps practically all his own live stock, which he has found a profitable method to pursue and has met with splendid success in this line. He has thirty-five acres sown to wheat, twenty-five acres to corn and eight to oats, while ordinarily he cuts about ten tons of hay. He raises a large number of live stock, averaging about seventy-five head of hogs annually, and by careful attention to this branch of husbandry he has met with gratifying success in his operations.

Mr. Wild has been aligned with the Democratic party since he attained his majority and has been numbered among the active and worthy counsellors of that party in local elections. In 1904 he was elected trustee of Clark township, serving four years and two months and giving satisfaction in the administration of the affairs of the office to which he was elected by the largest majority ever given in his township and having been the first Democratic trustee of that township in twenty years. In 1907 Mr. Wild was elected to the board of county commissioners, in which he rendered such satisfactory service that in 1910 he was re-elected for a six-year term, being the present incumbent of the office. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, of which he is a faithful and earnest adherent.

In 1892 Mr. Wild was united in marriage with Etta Logan, the daughter of Roy Logan, of Johnson county. She proved to her husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the word, encouraging him and advising him wisely, much of his success being due to her splendid assistance. She died in April, 1913. To them were born three children, namely: Ruth, who is now a student in the Normal College at Terre Haute, Indiana; Alice and Christina, who are students in the Clark township high school. The subject has long been a supporter of movements having for their object the material advancement of the community, while his influence in promoting the social and moral

welfare of his fellow men has been second to none. During his residence in the township where he has always been regarded as a man of upright principles, industrious and kind-hearted to those in need, few in this community are better or more favorably known than he.

MAJOR JOHN H. TARLTON.

One of the most difficult literary tasks is to write an unexceptionable view of a living man. If the life is worthy of record there is always danger of offending that delicacy which is inseparable from merit; for even moderate praise, when it meets the eyes of its subject is apt to seem fulsome, while a nice sense of propriety would not be the less wounded by a dry abstract containing nothing but names and dates. To sum up a career which is not ended would appear like recording events which have not yet transpired, and justly to estimate the scope and meaning of a history it is important that we have the closing chapter. In writing biographical notice, therefore, the chronicler from the moment he takes up his pen should consider the subject as no longer among his contemporaries, for thus he will avoid the fear of offending by bestowing praise where it is merited and escape the risk of giving but a fragmentary view of that which must eventually be taken as a unit. At some risk, therefore, the writer assumes the task of placing on record the life and character of a man, who, by the force of strong individuality, has achieved eminent success in the vocations to which he has addressed himself and has won for himself an enviable place among the leading men of his city and county honored by his citizenship.

Major John H. Tarlton, the efficient and popular cashier of the Central National Bank of Franklin, is a native of the county in which he lives. He has been born on September 24, 1850, on a farm east of Greenwood. He is the son of Caleb B. and Evaline M. (West) Tarlton, both of whom were born at Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, the father in 1827 and the mother in 1825. Caleb B. Tarlton came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1835 with his father, Merritt Tarlton. The latter, on coming to Indiana, had first settled in Marion county, about eight miles east of Indianapolis, where he was engaged in farming, which vocation he also followed after coming to Johnson county. Caleb Tarlton was reared to the life of the farm and never forsook farming, following it up to within about ten years of his death, which occurred in 1909. His wife died in 1898. He was a prominent and influential

in the public life of the locality and was active in political affairs, having served as a member of the lower house of the Legislature as the representative from Johnson and Morgan counties in 1870-72 and as state senator from Johnson and Shelby counties from 1876 to 1880. He was a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in his religious belief. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom four are living, namely: William M., who lives in California; James A., of Indianapolis; Charles W., of Columbus, Indiana, and the subject of this review.

John H. Tarlton was reared on the paternal farmstead and secured his education in the district schools and the public schools of Indianapolis, after which he was a student in Franklin College. From 1878 to 1886 he served as deputy auditor of Johnson county, following which he was for two years employed in the county treasurer's office, his service in these positions giving him valuable experience and an insight into practical business methods. At the close of his term in the auditor's office he was a candidate for the office of auditor, but was defeated by a narrow margin. On leaving the treasurer's office Major Tarlton accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Citizens National Bank, of Franklin, which had been organized the year previous, and he has remained identified with this strong and well-known institution since. He was promoted first to assistant cashier and later to cashier, in which position he is now serving to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the bank and its patrons. Careful and conservative, and with a comprehensive knowledge of all the details of banking methods, Major Tarlton has filled his responsible position with marked ability and he has been an important factor in the splendid success which has marked the career of this bank. Genial and unassuming, the Major readily makes friends and always retains them so that today he enjoys a marked popularity throughout the community.

In 1898, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, the subject, who had been a member of the National Guard, enlisted for service, going to the front with his command on April 26, 1898, and serving until mustered out on November 4th of the same year. He was commissioned captain of his company, and gained a good reputation as a careful and competent officer, so that after his discharge from the special military service, he was commissioned major in the National Guard, serving as such for eight years, when he declined another commission and was placed on the retired list. His military record was a creditable one in every respect and he earned the commendation of his superior officers.

On November 16, 1887, John H. Tarlton was married to Jessie B. Gib-

son, the daughter of Harvey J. and Adelaide Gibson, she having been born at Franklin, Indiana, on August 11, 1863. This union has been blessed with two children, Marcia Adelaide, who, on August 4, 1913, married L. J. Miller and resides in Chicago, and Charlotte E., both of whom are at home with their parents. Marcia graduated from Franklin College in June, 1911.

Politically, Major Tarlton gives his support to the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is an attendant of the Baptist church. Fraternally, he is a Mason, in which order he has taken the degrees of the York Rite, including those of the Temple, belonging to Franklin Commandery No. 23. In the cause of his genial personality, sterling qualities of character and his success in life, the Major is deservedly popular among his acquaintances.

DAVID R. WEBB.

In past ages the history of a country was comprised chiefly in the record of its wars and conquests. Today history is largely a record of commercial activity and those whose names are foremost in the annals of the nation are those who have become leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, and the victor is he who can most successfully establish, control and operate commercial interests. Mr. Webb is unquestionably one of the strongest and most influential of the men whose lives have been an essential part in the history of Johnson county. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing in the right place and time are the chief characteristics of the man. These, combined with everyday common sense and guided by strong will power, are concomitants which will insure success in any undertaking.

David R. Webb was born in Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana, on January 11, 1854, and is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Avery) Webb. The father, who was born on December 25, 1827, on the old homestead in this county, died on June 24, 1901; his wife also was a native of this county and her death occurred in 1855. The subject's paternal grandfather was David Webb, who also was a farmer by vocation. John C. Webb's life was a tiller of the soil, later followed the livery and horse business, and eventually became a veterinary surgeon. He was a man of excellent quality of character and was highly respected in the community. The subject of this sketch received a good practical education in the public schools of Edinboro and his first independent labor on his own account was as clerk in a store.



DAVID R. WEBB

ing the daytime and as assistant in Winterberg's ice cream parlors in the evenings. Later he was appointed deputy postmaster of Edinburg under Postmaster Matthew Duckworth, and at the expiration of his term in that office he applied himself to the tinner's trade, at which he worked two years. He then accepted employment as clerk in the hardware store of Christian C. Ferrer, and in 1877 he bought a half interest from his employer and in 1885 obtained sole control of the business. He was prospered in this line and continued in this business until 1900, when he sold a half interest to Oscar Mutz, and later sold his entire interest. He is the owner of the building in which the store is located. In 1900 Mr. Webb bought a half interest in the Martin Cutsinger grain elevator, in which he was interested for five years, at the end of which period he disposed of his interest, and in November, 1905, he bought the Mulloda Veneer Manufacturing Company. This company had been organized and was owned by Roscoe Mutz, Andrew J. Loughery and C. W. Davis, who were the pioneers in the veneer industry in Edinburg. To this business Mr. Webb has given his careful attention and has built it up to very large proportions, the sales being handled through the Walter Clark Veneer Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The plant is well equipped with the latest improved machinery, calculated to produce the finest qualities of veneer at a reasonable cost, and the produce of this factory has found ready sale wherever offered. Mr. Webb has demonstrated himself to be a man of exceptional business ability and enterprise and because of his energetic methods he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. As a private citizen he takes a deep and abiding interest in all phases of the community life affecting the educational, moral, social or material welfare of the people, and his support is always given to such movements as are conducive to the greatest public good.

In 1876 Mr. Webb was united in marriage to Laura Alice Leggate, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mullendore) Leggate, the former having been an old settler of Shelby county, where he successfully followed farming and stock raising. His death occurred in 1857. Mrs. Webb, who was born on September 7, 1857, received a good practical education in the common schools of her home neighborhood and is a lady of many gracious qualities of head and heart, such as have commended her to the good will of all who know her. To Mr. and Mrs. Webb have been born three children, namely: Eva the wife of Claude Maley, a successful lumber and hardware dealer at Evansville, Indiana; Jessie, who married, but is now deceased, having died at the age of twenty-six years; Ruth, who married Percy R. Broadbeck, lives in Edinburg.

Politically, the subject of this sketch gives his earnest support to the Republican party and has always taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, having served for several years as treasurer of Edinburg, giving eminent satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1877, while in the Masonic order he has obtained marked preferment, having attained all the degrees of the Scottish Rite to the thirty-second. He is also a member of Murat Temple, Noble Order of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. Mr. Webb lives in a comfortable and attractive home on East Main street, Edinburg, where the spirit of genuine old-time hospitality is always in evidence, and because of his genial disposition and manly qualities of character and his genuine worth he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

CAMILUS B. COOK.

The success of men in business or any vocation depends upon character as well as upon knowledge, it being a self-evident proposition that honesty is the best policy. Business demands confidence and where that is lacking business ends. In every community some men are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth rather than for their wealth or political standing. Their neighbors and acquaintances respect them, the young generations heed their examples, and when they "wrap the drapery of their couch about them and lie down to pleasant dreams" posterity listens with reverence to the story of their quiet and useful lives. Among such men of a past generation in Indiana was the late Camilus B. Cook, who was not only a progressive man of affairs, successful in material pursuits, but a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, well educated, a fine type of the reliable, self-made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors and who always stood ready to unite with them in every good work and act in the support of laudable public enterprises. He was proud of the grand state of Indiana and zealous of its progress and prosperity. He was a man who in every respect merited the high esteem in which he was universally held, for he was a man of public spirit, intellectual attainments and exemplary character.

C. B. Cook was a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Rush county on the 8th of October, 1833, and was a son of John T. and Mary (Morris) Cook. The father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, came

to Indiana in an early day, settling first in Rush county, but later moving to Huntington county, where his death occurred. He was a man of splendid personal character and stood high in the communities where he lived. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and his first active labors were devoted to the cultivation of the home farm. Later he entered the grain business on his own account in Greenwood, Johnson county, having located in Pleasant township forty-eight years ago and thirty-eight years ago located in Greenwood. Besides being heavily interested in the grain elevator business, he also dealt, earlier in life, very extensively in live stock, buying and selling the stock, in all departments of which he was prospered and realized splendid profits from his investments. He accumulated one hundred acres of land near Greenwood and also had a splendid residence in Greenwood where his widow now lives. He was a man of sterling qualities of character, being known to his neighbors as an industrious, hardworking man of undoubted honesty and the highest moral integrity, whose success in life was fully earned and deserved. He was essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertook and he won and retained the confidence and esteem of all classes. His career was rounded in its beautiful simplicity, for he did his full duty in all the relations of life and it is safe to say that no man in the county in which he lived enjoyed to a greater extent the affection and confidence of the people with whom he associated than did Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook's death occurred on December 5, 1910, and his passing away was considered a distinct loss to the community.

In 1864, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Elizabeth Voris, the daughter of Abram and Sarah (Lyons) Voris. Both of these parents are now deceased, the father having died in Franklin and the mother near Greenwood. They were the parents of three children: Margaret, deceased, Elizabeth (Mrs. Cook) and William, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook were born two children, Cora, the wife of David DeMotte, an elevator man, and they have one child, Camilus Bowen; Nora became the wife of Charles White, a successful hardware merchant in Greenwood.

Politically, Mr. Cook was a staunch Republican and took an active part in political affairs, though not himself a seeker for public office. In the religious life of the community he was prominent as a member of the Christian church, standing staunchly for all those things which go to elevate humanity and lead others to the better life. He took a deep interest in the large affairs of the community and as vice-president of the Citizens Bank, which office he held at the time of his death, he wielded a large influence in local financial and commercial affairs.

MILFORD MOZINGO.

Among the representative farmers of Johnson county is the subject of this sketch, who is the owner of a fine landed estate in Needham township and is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequence in due success, having always been a hard worker, a good manager and a man of economical habits, and, being fortunately situated in a thriving farming community, it is no wonder that he stands today in the front rank of the agriculturists of this favored locality.

Milford Mazingo, who has been eminently successful in the pursuit of agriculture in Needham township, Johnson county, and who has attained a relative degree of prominence in his county by faithful public service, was born near the banks of Sugar Creek, Needham county, on April 1, 1852. He is the son of Joseph Mazingo. The latter was born in Clark county, Indiana, on March 17, 1820, and died on September 24, 1909. He was the son of John Mazingo, a native of Virginia, who located in the state of Indiana in 1817, his coming from the South being prompted by his opposition to slavery. In 1823 the family settled on Sugar creek in Johnson county, where Joseph entered school in a log cabin and afterward in the town of Franklin. At that time but little improvement had been made in this section of the country, wild game being numerous and Indians still being occasionally seen. He was a prominent and influential member of the Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist church for three-quarters of a century, being frequently elected a delegate to church meetings. In 1839 he married Julia Ann Owens, and they established their home on fifty-six acres of land in Needham township. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three are living, namely: Mrs. William Neal, of Blue River township, this county; Mrs. Mary Yelton, of Franklin township, and Milford, the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died on July 5, 1888.

Milford Mazingo received his education in the common schools of Needham township and remained with his father until attaining the age of twenty-one years, when he rented land and farmed on his own account until 1874 when he bought his present splendid farm in Needham township. To the cultivation of this place he has assiduously devoted his attention and has made many permanent and substantial improvements, which have added to the value and utility of the farm. He carries on general farming, his entire tract of nearly one hundred acres being in cultivation and all being very productive.



MILFORD MOZINGO

as may be noted from the following figures for 1912: Twenty-five hundred bushels of corn and six hundred bushels of oats, while there is yet twenty-five acres or more in wheat and thirty-eight in corn. Seventy head of hogs are fed annually and every detail of the farm work is under the personal supervision of Mr. Mozingo, who is practical and systematic in all he does. A comfortable and attractive brick residence, located on a commanding knoll and surrounded by fine, large shade trees, is one of the notable features of this farm.

Politically, Mr. Mozingo has been a lifelong Democrat, and has taken an active part in the advancement of the interests of his party, having served as a delegate to judicial, county and state conventions. In November, 1906, Mr. Mozingo was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served two terms, a period of six years, to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. At the time of his election the county was in debt to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and had a high rate of taxation, while when he retired from office the debt had been cancelled and the tax rate materially lowered. He was faithful in the discharge of his official duties, and when he retired from office his admirers, to show their esteem for him, presented him with a fine leather rocking chair. Religiously, Mr. Mozingo is a member of the Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, of which he has been a faithful member for over forty years. His fraternal relations are with the Franklin lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Franklin Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, as well as the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Mozingo has been twice married, first on February 7, 1874, to Susie J. Parkhurst, daughter of John M. Parkhurst, and to them was born one child, William V. Mrs. Susie J. Mozingo died in 1876, and on October 10, 1888, Mr. Mozingo married Abbie M. Powers, of Clark township, this county, a daughter of John T. Powers.

Mr. Mozingo's early life story is not uncommon in our western history and serves as an object lesson to those who would mount the ladder of success. His beginning was characterized by hard work and conscientious endeavor, and he owes his rise to no train of fortunate incidents or fortuitous circumstances. It is the reward of application of mental qualifications of a high order to the affairs of business, the combining with keen perceptions of mental activity that enabled him to grasp the opportunities that presented themselves. This he did with success and, what is more important, with honor. His integrity has ever been unassailable, his honor unimpeachable, and he stands now, as he has stood in the past, one of the successful men and representative citizens of the day and generation.

JAMES T. GILMORE.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated is a member of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families in Johnson county, and there is particular interest attached to a study of his life record, owing to the fact that he has forged his way to the front by reason of an innate ability and personal characteristics that seldom fail to win the goal sought.

James T. Gilmore, the efficient and popular clerk of the court of Johnson county, Indiana, is a native of his county, having been born on October 30, 1863. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Gilmore, was one of the honored old pioneers of Johnson county, having in an early day settled in Union township where he entered government land, on which he spent the rest of his days. He was a native of Kentucky. The subject's parents, Cornelius and Virginia (Deer) Gilmore, were both natives of Johnson county, where the father followed the vocation of carpenter during his active life in Union township, where he was born and reared. His death occurred on January 22, 1902. His widow is now living in Union township at the advanced age of seventy-six years. She was born in Johnson county and is the daughter of Willis Deer, who in an early day entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, on which he lived until seventy-five years old, when he retired to his present home in Boone county, this state, where his death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-two years. To Cornelius and Virginia Gilmore were born four children, namely: Susan, the wife of John F. Henderson, of White River township, this county; Belle, the wife of Frank Eiter of Union township; Laura, the wife of James R. Blackwell, of Union township, and James T., the subject of this sketch.

James T. Gilmore, who was born on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, began his independent career as a clerk in a general store in Union township, in which employment he continued during the greater part of his life just prior to his election to the office of county clerk, though he had devoted a few years to agricultural pursuits, in which he was eminently successful. In 1910, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county clerk and was elected in the ensuing fall, assuming the duties of his office on January 1, 1912, for a four-year term. Mr. Gilmore is a man of sagacity and good business ability, elements which have contributed materially to his success in his official position, and he is discharging his public duties to the honor and satisfaction of all those who have dealings with the office. Genial and accommodating

manner, he has made friends of all who have come in contact with him, and no more popular official is in the Johnson county court house than he.

On November 22, 1891, Mr. Gilmore married America Brown, the daughter of John J. Brown, of Union township, and they have become the parents of five children, Bino, Harry, Frank, Helen and John.

Politically, Mr. Gilmore has, as before stated, given his support to the Democratic party and has taken an active part in political campaigns in his county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Improved Order of Red Men and Knights of Pythias, while his religious affiliations are with the Christian church, of which he is an earnest member and to which he gives a liberal support. Mr. Gilmore is a busy man, but he finds time and opportunity to take an interest in matters pertaining to the progress and growth of his community and county, keeping abreast of the times on all questions of vital interest and being regarded by all as a leading citizen in the locality honored by his residence.

JOHN C. McCLAIN.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The everyday life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and improvement. The fact having been recognized early in life by the subject of this sketch, he has seized the small opportunities that he encountered on the rugged hill that leads to life's lofty summit where lies the ultimate goal of success, never attained by the weak, ambitionless and inactive. Mr. McClain is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise in Johnson county, Indiana, with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequence in definite success, and in such a man there is particular satisfaction in offering in their life histories justification for the compilation of works of this character—not necessarily that the careers of men of Mr. McClain's type have been such as to gain them wide reputation or the admiring plaudits of men, but they have been true to the

trusts reposed in them, have shown such attributes of character as entitle them to the regard of all and have been useful each in his respective sphere of action, while at the same time he has won and retained the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact as a result of his industrious and upright career.

John C. McClain was born in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, on August 25, 1870, and is a son of George W. and Anna (Billingsley) McClain. The father was born in this county in 1839, and his father, Moses, who was from one of the Eastern states, came to this locality in an early day. George W. McClain was a farmer by vocation in Clark township, where he still resides, and where he has achieved a splendid reputation as an upright citizen and progressive man of affairs. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first in order of birth, the others being Mon L., Moses S., Samuel, Stella, Henry and Mary M. George W. McClain is a Democrat in his political views, though he has never held other than minor public offices.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, and his early active years were devoted to agricultural pursuits, to which he applied himself vigorously for fifteen years. He then relinquished farm labor and engaged in the grocery business at Greenwood for four years, at the end of which time he sold out and engaged in the furniture business. In this he was successful for nearly twelve years, but has lately disposed of this business and expects to engage in the undertaking business in the near future. In all of the various affairs with which he has been connected his career has been characterized by sterling integrity, high business ability and an enterprise which brooks no obstacle. He is made of the stuff that is bound to succeed and undoubtedly he will continue as he is today numbered among Greenwood's leading business men and enterprising citizens.

In 1897 Mr. McClain was married to Jessie E. Bishop, daughter of William H. and Sarah (McAlister) Bishop, and to this union have been born four children, namely: Maurine Fay, Lillian May, Sarah Anna and John William.

Politically, Mr. McClain has given his support to the Democratic party and from 1906 until 1910 he served efficiently as trustee of Pleasant township. During the same period he also served as treasurer of Greenwood, performing the duties of this responsible office with entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, having membership in the local lodges at Greenwood. Mr. McClain is regarded as one of the leading men of his community in every respect, a public-spirited, honest and upright in all his dealings with the world, and w

ning and retaining friends wherever he goes. Mrs. McClair is also much admired by those who know her for her congeniality and various womanly traits.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

It is proper to judge of the success and status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in his church, at his devotions, hear his views on public questions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and thus become competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know his worth, because, as has been said, "Actions speak louder than words." In this county there is nothing heard concerning the subject of this sketch but good words. He has passed so many years here that his worth is well known, but it will be of interest to run over the busy events of his life in these pages.

Joseph Johnson, who, for a number of years, has been successfully engaged in the marble and monument business at Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Clermont county, Ohio, on March 2, 1827. He is the son of Richard and Kazia (Vonosdal) Johnson, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and who followed the vocation of farming. He came to Ohio in an early day and his death occurred in 1870. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native state and his first independent employment was as a carpenter, which trade he had learned in his youth and which he followed for a number of years. In 1855 he came to Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, and engaged in the marble business, in which he has continued since and in which he uniformly met with splendid success. He has erected a large number of the best and most expensive monuments in this and surrounding counties, and no man in this line of business enjoys a wider reputation in his line than he. He has a well equipped marble shop and his own ideas are artistic in the highest degree, so that those who come to him find in him a wise adviser and expert workman.

In 1870 Mr. Johnson was married to Margaret Parker, a daughter of James Parker. Mrs. Johnson's death occurred on August 17, 1889. They were the parents of the following children: William A., who is now a suc-

successful attorney of Franklin, this state; Jennie, who became the wife of Capt. M. C. Badger, who is now deceased and she makes her home with the subject of this sketch, and Maggie, the wife of Charles Bokenkrager, of Los Angeles, California.

Politically, Mr. Johnson gives a staunch support to the Republican party, and he takes a deep and intelligent interest in all public questions, though not in any sense a seeker after public office. Religiously, he is a faithful and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which he gives liberally of his time and means. Mr. Johnson can honestly claim all the honor accorded him for what he has accomplished, for he started in life with practically nothing, but is now one of the substantial men of his community as a result of his close application to business and his persistency. He is well known throughout the county and has a host of warm friends here, for his life has been honorable in every respect. He is entitled to special distinction because of the fact that he is the oldest Mason, the oldest Methodist and the oldest Republican in this county, and helped to organize the Republican party.

SAMUEL DEITCH.

In the early days the Middle West was often a tempting field to energetic, ambitious, strong-minded men, and Indiana was filled with them during the time she was struggling up to a respectable position in the sisterhood of states. There was a fascination in the broad field and great promise which this newer region presented to activity that attracted many men and induced them to brave the discomforts of the early life here for the pleasure and gratification of constructing their fortunes in their own way and after their own methods. It is this class of men more than any other who give shape, direction and character to the business of a community. The late Samuel Deitch, for a long lapse of years one of the most substantial and prominent citizens of Johnson county, became identified with the commerce of this favored section of the country at an early date, and from the first wielded a potent influence in local commercial circles. He gave to the world the best of an essentially virile, loyal and noble nature and his standard of honor was absolutely inflexible. He was a citizen of high civic ideals, and ever manifested his liberality in connection with measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community honored by his residence. He was the architect of his own fortune and upon his career there rests no blemish, for he

was true to the highest ideals and principles in business, civic and social life. He lived and labored to worthy ends and as one of the sterling citizens and representative men of his locality in a past generation his memory merits a tribute of honor on the pages of history.

Samuel Deitch was born in October, 1811, in the province of Alsace, which at that time was a part of France, but now belongs to Germany. He secured his education in Paris, France, and in 1847 decided to emigrate to the United States. The tiresome ocean voyage, which was made in an old-fashioned sailing ship, required eleven weeks, and immediately after reaching this country he came to Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana. At that time his cash capital amounted to but eighty dollars, but he possessed a large stock of energy and ambition and looked about at once for a favorable opportunity to get a start. His first venture was in the mercantile business, having opened a small general store at Waverly, Morgan county. About a year later he moved to Williamsburg, now known as Nineveh, Johnson county, where he conducted a store with considerable success until 1857, when he disposed of his business and came to Franklin, where he lived until his death, which occurred on May 29, 1882. Measured by the true standard of excellence, Mr. Deitch was an honorable, upright, courteous gentleman, true to himself and to others, and his influence was always potent for good. He gave close attention to his business affairs and amassed a sufficient amount of this world's goods to make his later years comfortable and free from embarrassment. He was a man of broad human sympathies, an element of his character that was specially emphasized at the time of his burial by the following words uttered by Rev. J. W. Duncan, who knew him well: "From all that I can gather of his life (and all who know him well will bear me out in the remark), he was a man whose sympathies were easily reached. He could scarcely endure to see any one suffer, and when he did the falling tears said, 'I would relieve you if it were within my power.' When he entered the home of the poor and found them in distress, no time was lost until he had relieved that distress. The citizens of Franklin will recall his interest in the stricken people of Chicago a few years ago, and when a subscription was made for their relief, no one gave more than the deceased. He that said years ago, 'If ye shall give a cup of cold water in my name it shall be remembered,' will not forget the charities of our deceased fellow man. In his business life, which was very successful, he was particular and prompt. Carrying out his own promises to the letter, he looked for the same promptness and fidelity from others. The unanimous expression of the business men of Franklin toward the deceased was that of commendation and approval."

On March 3, 1850, he was united in marriage to Caroline Lowe, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on October 21, 1829, the eldest daughter of Thomas and Sarah Lowe, who had come to Johnson county when it was practically a wilderness. She was a granddaughter of Jacob Whetzel, who was a prominent figure in the opening and development of this locality. He came to this county in 1819, cutting his way through the forests until he reached a point on White river where Waverly is now situated, and for a long time the "Whetzel trail" was well known to the settlers in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Deitch was born one daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of William F. Sibert, a prominent and well known citizen of Franklin, now deceased, and who is referred to elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Deitch was a woman of exalted character and enjoyed to a notable degree the love of those who knew her. Though not a member, she was an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which she gave liberally of her means. Many of her liberal deeds are remembered, among these being the gift, by herself and her daughter, to the Methodist church of the parsonage, and, later, the payment of the Baptist church indebtedness. In the words of one who knew her, "Her religion was one of deeds, not words. Her principles were coin that passed current at the court of heaven. She did not wait for the needy to come to her, but, like the true Samaritan that she was, she sought them out. The world will never know the loving deeds of this good woman." Though a wife, mother and house-maker first of all, she had not confined her work to the boundaries of her home, but had found the opportunity and inclination to extend her field of usefulness into the world around her, and had become an integral part of the best things that make up the whole of the community life.

WILLIAM B. JENNINGS.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of tracing briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the subject whose life now comes under review.



WILLIAM B. JENNINGS

William B. Jennings, who in many respects is one of the most prominent citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, was born January 4, 1852, on a farm in White River township. He is the son of William H. and Margaret J. (Lyons) Jennings. The father, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1818, died January 30, 1873. He was the son of Thompson Jennings, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and he came to Johnson county with his father in the early thirties, spending his first night in Pleasant township, where they slept in a barn. The father eventually filed on land in White River township and became a successful and influential citizen of this locality. In 1846 he was elected sheriff of Johnson county and was re-elected to the position in 1848. In 1850 he was elected county treasurer and two years later was elected to succeed himself. He was then appointed to fill a vacancy as state senator from Johnson and Morgan counties, and was eventually elected mayor of the city of Franklin, this fact being noteworthy from the fact that he was a leading Democrat of his community, and at the time of his election the city of Franklin was Republican by an ordinary safe majority. He was serving as mayor of the city at the time of his death, having been re-elected. His record was one of which his descendants may justifiably be proud, for his political career was marked by a faithful performance of every duty and an intelligent interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens. The subject's mother, who died in April, 1907, at the age of eighty-four years, was a native of Johnson county, Indiana, and a daughter of Robert Lyons, one of the early pioneer settlers of White River township, his estate adjoining the Jennings estate. * Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were the parents of five children, namely: William Byron; Laura E., the wife of Edmundson Cutsinger, of Franklin, who died October 25, 1909; Robert H., who died in infancy; Harry V., deceased, and Emil H., who is connected with the Merchants National Bank of Indianapolis.

The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the Franklin public schools, after which he was a student in Franklin College, and later attended Hanover College about one and one-half years. In 1873 Mr. Jennings was appointed deputy auditor under E. Newt Woolen, in which position he served a year and then became deputy auditor under William K. Sproule in Marion county, under whom he served four years. In 1878 he was elected auditor of Johnson county, assuming the duties of his office in November, 1879, and in 1882 he was re-elected to that position. In 1896 he was elected county treasurer, and so satisfactory was the performance of his duties that he was re-elected to that position in 1898, having no opposition at either election. He had demonstrated in an unmistakable manner his emi-

ment ability and efficiency in the performance of public duties, so in November, 1907, he was again elected auditor of Johnson county. Upon the expiration of his official term in 1912 Mr. Jennings moved to his farm, the cultivation and improvement of which he has devoted his undivided attention. He is the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of fine land on the state road in Blue River township, and he maintains the place at the highest standard of agricultural excellence, it being known as one of the best farms in the locality.

Politically, Mr. Jennings has always given his earnest support to the Democratic party and has taken active and appreciative interest in local political affairs. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife and daughter belong to the Christian church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the several lodges of this order, including that of Knights Templar at Franklin.

On December 10, 1895, William B. Jennings was united in marriage to Claudia B. Cutsinger, the daughter of Edmondson Cutsinger, whose maiden name was Carroll. After the death of Edmondson Cutsinger, Mr. Jennings was appointed administrator of his estate. To the subject and his wife has been born one daughter, Clara Margaret, whose birth occurred on September 20, 1896, who has received a good musical education and is a student in the Franklin high school. Personally, Mr. Jennings is a pleasant man to know, hospitable in his home, straightforward and courteous in his business transactions, and a man in whom all who have occasion to know him repose the utmost confidence.

GEORGE W. WYRICK.

George W. Wyrick, a well-known citizen of Franklin, is descended from sterling old German ancestry, his progenitors having emigrated from their fatherland first to Pennsylvania, from which state they moved to Virginia and thence to Indiana, where the family has been established for many years. The subject's paternal grandfather, Nicholas Wyrick, first settled in Johnson county west of Providence, in Union township, where he created a farm and established his permanent home. He married a Miss Leonard, and to that union were born the following children: Eli, Andrew, Hiram, Arch, John, Henry A., Ephraim W. and two daughters, Diana Grose and Mrs. Peter Henderson.

The subject's father, Ephraim W. Wyrick, was born in Wythe county, Virginia, on June 15, 1829, and was but six months old when

His parents brought their family to the Hoosier state. In his young manhood he was a carpenter, but later also followed agricultural pursuits. As a carpenter he was a good workman, and a few of his buildings are still standing practically just as he built them. He farmed in White River township, and during the sixties he served as trustee of that township. He was a strong Democrat in his political faith and an earnest worker for his party. Religiously, he was affiliated with the Christian church, of which he was an elder at the time of his death, which occurred on January 22, 1902. He married, on October 17, 1850, Elizabeth L. Garshwiler, who was born in 1832 in Union township, Johnson county, Indiana, and whose death occurred on the 20th of August, 1905. They became the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch and Mrs. C. M. McCool, of Franklin.

George W. Wyrick was born in Union township, Johnson county, Indiana, on July 7, 1851, and spent his early childhood on the home farm. His educational training was secured in the public schools of his home neighborhood. On August 29, 1889, Mr. Wyrick left the farm and removed to Franklin, where he engaged in the grocery business for eleven years. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Wyrick was elected to the office of county treasurer, assuming the duties of that office on January 1st following and served the full term of four years. In the discharge of his public duties he exercised the same careful and painstaking care over every detail and his administration of the county's finances was eminently satisfactory to his fellow citizens. Since retiring from the treasurer's office, Mr. Wyrick has occupied himself in looking after his farming interests, otherwise being practically retired from active affairs. His business career was characterized by sagacity and shrewdness in judgment, promptness in execution and strict integrity, so that he has ever enjoyed to a notable degree the confidence and good will of all with whom he has had dealings.

On the 17th of October, 1872, Mr. Wyrick was married to Serena C. Tresslar, who was born on September 21, 1852, the daughter of Valentine M. Tresslar, an early settler and well-known citizen of Johnson county. To this union have been born the following children: Mary Cecil, born August 9, 1873, died September 4, 1873; Adda M., born January 27, 1875, is a successful teacher in the Woodruff school, at Indianapolis; Amador T., born September 19, 1879, is a partner in the dry goods firm of M. J. Voris & Company, at Franklin.

Politically, Mr. Wyrick has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party and has been active in its campaign. His religious membership is with the Christian church, of which he is a trustee and deacon.

SQUIRE H. McCLAIN.

The subject of this sketch is one of those strong, self-reliant and determined characters who are occasionally met with and who are of such a distinct type as to seem to be born leaders of their fellow men. Not that McClain courts that distinction, for he is entirely unassuming, but his force of character and his zeal and energy in whatever he undertakes naturally place him at the head of the crowd, and he has been a potent factor in the development of Johnson county, where he has long maintained his home and where he is well known to all classes for his honorable and industrious life, in both private and public.

Squire H. McClain, one of the most prominent farmers of Needles township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born on August 23, 1860, in Johnson county, Indiana, and is a son of Alexander McClain, who was born in August, 1835, and died in April, 1910. His mother, Mary Jane (Hendricks) McClain, was a daughter of Landon N. Hendricks, an early settler of this section of Indiana. Alexander McClain, who was a native of Marion county, Indiana, settled in Johnson county, Indiana, but after one year's residence there became dissatisfied and returned to Johnson county, Indiana, in October, 1860, settling on the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives, and there he made his home until his death. He was successful in life, accruing two hundred and forty acres of fine land, and was highly respected in the community where he lived. He was the son of John McClain, of Kentucky. During the latter years of his life he retired to the city of Franklin and the subject of this sketch took charge of the farm. To Alexander and Mary Jane McClain were born six children, named Jasper, deceased; S. H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Emma Brockman, deceased; William, Mrs. Laura Adams, and John, deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of the community where he now lives and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation which he has never forsaken. He inherited part of his father's homestead and later bought out the interests of the other heirs in the homestead, so that he is now the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of splendid land, forty-two acres of which are planted to wheat, sixty acres to corn and twenty-seven acres to clover. He has the reputation of being one of the best raisers of wheat in Johnson county, his yield this year averaging from thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre. He is also interested to some extent in the breeding and raising of live stock, having sold nineteen calves in 1912.

In 1887 S. H. McClain was married to Elva Tilson, the daughter



SQUIRE H. McCLAIN

James Tilson, and to them have been born five children, namely: Delta, a graduate of Franklin College; Mary and Marie, both graduates of the Franklin high school and now students in Franklin College; Oake, who is at home and is a student in the college, and Lyman, twelve years of age.

Politically, Mr. McClain is an ardent supporter of the Progressive party, while his church relations are with the Methodist Episcopal church at Franklin. Mr. McClain has, by his indomitable enterprise and progressive methods, contributed in a material way to the advancement of his locality, and during the course of an honorable career has been highly successful in his business enterprises, having been a man of energy, sound judgment and honesty of purpose, and is thus well deserving of mention in this volume.

WILLIAM F. SIBERT.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected even from childhood deserves more than mere mention. One may take his place in public life through some vigorous stroke of public policy, and even remain in the hearts of friends and neighbors, but to take the same position by dint of the practice of an upright life, and without a craving for exaltation and popularity, is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. The late William Frank Sibert, one of the successful business men and public-spirited citizens of Franklin, Indiana, who departed this life on April 10, 1912, who was well known throughout this community, was a man respected and honored, not because of the vigorous training of his special talents, but because of his daily life, each day having been one that was above criticism and passed upon in the light of real, true manhood. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he not only made his presence felt, but also gained the good will and commendation of both his associates and the general public, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and high character, no matter how trying the circumstances, and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of a gentleman. Consequently his influence for good in the general life of his community was most potent, and he will long be sadly missed from the various circles in which he moved and over which his influence was like sunshine on a field of ripened wheat.

William F. Sibert was a native and lifelong resident of Johnson county, Indiana, having been born at Franklin, on May 5, 1857, and was the son of

Henry and Minerva C. (Shaffer) Sibert. He secured his educational training in the public schools of Franklin, after which he qualified himself as a bookkeeper. His first employment was in the flouring mill of Baldwin A. Payne, and he later continued with Payne, Johnson & Company, as bookkeeper, in which line he was an expert. He believed thoroughly and absolutely in doing well whatever he undertook and he at all times enjoyed the confidence of those with whom he was associated. He possessed a rare equanimity of temper and a kindness of heart, which won for him sincere regard among all who knew him. His nature was genial and social and his manners courteous and attractive. His mind was rich in the fruits of a life of reading and observation. He had no personal enemies and provoked no one to enmity for the simplicity and cordiality of his nature and manners invited friendship and forbade enmity. His personal character was above reproach. He was a hospitable man and cordially responsive to all social claims, his home being well equipped and attractive to all whom he numbered among his list of friends. The death of such a man is a great loss to any community, and not alone his personal associates, but the people of the city, felt a sense of personal bereavement in his loss. Mr. Sibert had been in ill health for some time prior to his death, though able to attend to his business interests. For several years Mr. and Mrs. Sibert had spent the winter months at Deland, Florida, and had been back at his home in Franklin but a few days when the summons came which called him to a higher life.

Fraternally, Mr. Sibert was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons in which he had attained to the Knight Templar degree, and in the Knights of Pythias he was affiliated with the Uniform Rank. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his daily life he was an exemplar of that religion which he professed. A busy man, Mr. Sibert never took a very active part in political affairs, though in 1894 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of city treasurer, to which he was elected and the duties of which responsible position he discharged for six years to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

On October 2, 1901, Mr. Sibert was united in marriage to Sarah Deitch, the daughter of Samuel and Caroline Deitch, a union which was more than ordinarily congenial. Personal reference is made to Mr. and Mrs. Deitch elsewhere in this work. As a Christian citizen Mr. Sibert wielded a powerful influence in the community, and as a public-spirited citizen he gave his earnest support to every movement for the advancement of the general welfare.

OZAIS E. VANDIVIER.

Johnson county is indebted, perhaps, to the Vandivier family more than to any other for its wondrous transformation to one of the choicest sections of the Hoosier state, for members of this family have been leaders in agricultural, industrial and civic affairs since the early days. Each, with a fidelity to duty and a persistency of purpose peculiar to that class of men who take the lead in large affairs, has performed well his duty in all the relations of life, and while advancing their own interests they have not been unmindful of the general welfare of their fellow citizens. Thus they rightfully deserve an honored place in the history of this locality.

Ozais E. Vandivier, who is discharging in a satisfactory manner the responsible duties of sheriff of Johnson county, was born in Union township, this county, on April 13, 1867. He is the son of Jefferson and Lucinda (Canary) Vandivier, the former a native of this county and the latter born in Kentucky. Jefferson Vandivier has been a farmer all his life and has taken an active interest in public affairs, having served as trustee of Union township for four years from 1882 until 1886. The subject's paternal grandfather, Peter Vandivier, who was a native of Pennsylvania, moved from that state to Kentucky and later to Johnson county, Indiana, where he settled on a farm about eight miles west of Franklin, where he spent the rest of his days. He married in Pennsylvania and reared a family of thirteen children. His son, Jefferson, father of the subject, had twelve children, nine of whom are living, namely: Almira, the wife of T. L. Banta, of Union township; Minerva, the wife of P. S. Hamilton, also of Union township; Rosa, wife of William Garshwiler, late of Union township; Mayo, deceased, late of Greenwood, who married Alice Thompson, of Hensley township; D. M., of Marion county, Indiana, married first Emma Hamilton, now deceased, his second wife bearing the given name of Ida; the next in order of birth is the subject of this sketch; Henry R., a successful physician, married Emma Lang, of Hensley township, and lives in Clay City, Indiana; Strauther E. married first Anna Parsley, now deceased, and then Dora Jenson, and lives in Franklin, following the duties of deputy sheriff; Emma, the wife of M. S. Slack, of Hensley township, but who lives in Franklin; Susan I., the deceased wife of Peter Taylor, of Union township, and Harriett H., who is unmarried and remains at the paternal homestead in Union township.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years on the home farm and received his education in the country schools of the neighborhood. He was

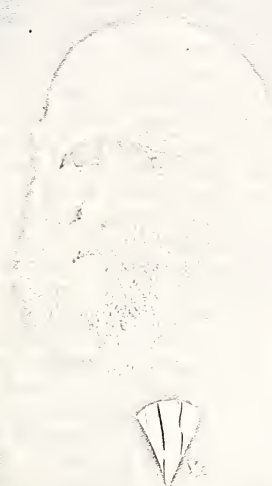
inducted into the mysteries of successful agriculture, and to that vocation devoted his energies until he was twenty-five years of age, when, in 1852, he removed to Franklin, where he followed the trade of a plasterer. On January 1, 1911, having been elected to the office of sheriff of Johnson county, he relinquished his former labors and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. It is noteworthy that although he belonged to one of the many numerous families in Johnson county he is the first Vandivier ever elected to public office, as the members of the family have invariably been content to apply their energies to the discharge of their private affairs and have had no ambition for public distinction or preferment. Mr. Vandivier has proved himself the right man in the right place and has given to the administration of the affairs of his office his painstaking and thorough supervision, so that he has proved the wisdom of those who elected him.

In 1889 Mr. Vandivier was united in marriage to Janie Merriman, a daughter of James F. and Lanie Merriman, of Hensley township, this county, and to them have been born five children, namely: Lawrence, Laurel, Rebecca, deceased, and Veta and Velma, twins.

Fraternally, Mr. Vandivier is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America and Haymakers, as well as the encampment Patriarchs Militant. In the workings of these various orders Mr. Vandivier takes a live interest, and in all the affairs of the community affecting the educational, social, moral or material welfare of the people, he is a factor of influence, for he is a warm supporter of all movements for the upbuilding of his fellow citizens. Genial and unassuming in manner, he easily makes friends and throughout Johnson county, where he is well known, his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

JAMES A. FENDLEY.

The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is widely known in Johnson county and is one of the honored citizens of White River township, where he is living in honorable retirement after a strenuous life of activity in connection with agricultural pursuits. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not



J. A. Fendley.

afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of any disaster or discouragement that may arise. In all the relations of life Mr. Fendley has commanded the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been brought into contact and a biographical history of this locality would not be complete without a record of his career.

James A. Fendley, who, though he is now retired from active labor, is the owner of one hundred and ninety-four acres of splendid land in White River township, Johnson county, is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Parke county, on February 1, 1836. His parents, Silas A. and Melinda (Ragsdale) Fendley, were both natives of Kentucky, the father having come to Montgomery county in a very early day, later moved to Parke county, and there made his permanent home. He was the father of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. James A. Fendley received his elementary education in the common schools of Montgomery county, which he has liberally supplemented during the ensuing years by much reading and close observation of men and events. He was reared to the vocation of agriculture, which he has made his life work, and on attaining mature years he took up farming in Montgomery county, subsequently going to Vermillion county and still later to Illinois, where he remained about four years. On December 20, 1869, Mr. Fendley came to Johnson county and located on his present farm in White River township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his attention assiduously for a number of years, achieving a success which eventually enabled him to retire from active labors and he is now enjoying the fruits of his former years of effort. The farm, which comprises one hundred and ninety-four acres of land, is the equal of any in the locality for productivity and for the state of its improvements, for Mr. Fendley, during his active years, gave every department of the farm work his personal attention, allowing nothing to fail through neglect of his and giving intelligent direction to the rotation of crops and other features of successful farming.

On October 26, 1860, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mary Ellen Bristow, the daughter of Evans and Susan (Sells) Bristow, both of whom were natives of the state of Virginia, and came to Indiana in an early day, settling in Marion county. To Mr. and Mrs. Fendley were born nine children: Laura, deceased; Emma, Jennie, Ella, William, Minnie, Austin, May and Nellie.

Mr. Fendley has for many years taken an active interest in public affairs, giving his support to the Democratic party. His fellow citizens, recognizing his ability, elected him to serve in several public offices, in all of which he

discharged his official duties to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. He was county commissioner three years, county ditch commissioner four years and supervisor of his township one term. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the local lodge of Greenwood, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Fendley has ever enjoyed the esteem and respect of those who know him for his friendly manner, his business ability, his interest in public affairs and upright living, and he is regarded by all as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of the community in which he lives.

JOHN H. WOOLEY.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. An enumeration of those men who have succeeded in their special vocations in Johnson county, and at the same time are impressing their personalities on the community, men who are conferring honor on the locality in which they reside, would be incomplete were there failure to make special mention of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for he is an important factor in the business life of his community. The splendid success which has come to him has been the direct result of the salient points in his character, for, with a mind capable of laying judicious plans and a will strong enough to carry them into execution, his energy, foresight and perseverance have carried him forward to a position in the front rank of the successful men of his community. He has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken, and his business methods have ever been in strict conformity with the standard ethics of commercial life. He has taken an intelligent interest in the civic life of the community and has earned the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

John H. Wooley was born in Marion county, Kentucky, on November 28, 1842, and is the son of Zachariah and Burnetta (Burnett) Wooley. His parents, who were both natives of Kentucky, moved to Johnson county, Indiana, in the spring of 1846, locating on the Madison state road, about three miles south of Franklin, and the father's death occurred in the fall of the same year. He was a farmer by vocation and was a man of high character. His widow survived him many years, dying about twenty years ago. They were the parents of six children, namely: Jane, deceased; Frances, who is the widow of John Harris, resides in Bloomfield, Indiana; Sarah is the widow

of Henry T. Neal and also lives in Bloomfield; the subject of this sketch is next in order of birth; Robert, who died about twenty-five years ago; Joseph, who died in Dayton, Ohio, in February, 1912.

John H. Wooley received his education in the schools of his day, and in 1858 his mother removed to Clay county, Indiana, where the family located on a farm. At the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, Mr. Wooley enlisted as a private in the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he participated in many of the most noted battles of that great conflict. He served valiantly and faithfully nearly four years, being mustered out in 1865. The following year he spent in Greene county, Indiana, and then, in 1866, he returned to Johnson county, and has been here since. He first located on a farm about five miles south of Franklin, to the operation of which he gave his attention until 1884, when he removed to Franklin and engaged in carpenter work and contracting, in which he had to some extent engaged before. In 1896 he engaged in the livery business, but in 1900 he sold out and went into the lumber and mill business, in which he has remained actively interested to the present time. The business is incorporated under the name of the Franklin Lumber Company, though the stock is practically all owned by Mr. Wooley and his son Otis. They carry a large and complete line of all kinds of lumber and building supplies and also do a vast amount of mill work, for which they are well equipped, and they have always enjoyed their full share of the public patronage in their line.

Mr. Wooley has been twice married, first, in 1867, to Amanda Cox, a native of Johnson county, to which union six children were born, namely: Anna, Bertha, Burnetta, Jessie and Earl, all deceased, and Otis, who is associated with his father in business. Mrs. Amanda Wooley died in 1885 and in 1888 he was married to Thurza Dobbins, a native of this county, who is still living.

In the public life of the community Mr. Wooley has taken a prominent part for many years. While a resident of Blue River township he served four years as justice of the peace, and also served four years as a member of the Franklin city council. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which society he has served as trustee for many years. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged he has performed his full part and he now enjoys the fullest measure of public confidence and regard.

W. W. AIKENS.

Johnson county has been fortunate in the number and character of its newspapers, those advance agents of civilization and indispensable aids to social and industrial development. The county newspaper is recognized as an institution and no other agency does so much for the development of a community. Some grow tired, others weary of the march and fall out, but county newspapers work all the time. On those industrious and often self-sacrificing instrumentalities of progress, the people rely for news, advice and advocacy, the newspaper is expected to do for nothing what all others charge for doing. It contributes both financially and intellectually far beyond any other agency engaged in developing and upbuilding. Its work is unselfish, as the editor usually profits little, while making fame and fortune for others.

W. W. Aikens was born on October 18, 1860, at Newark, Ohio, and is indebted to the common schools of his native city for his education. At the age of fourteen years he entered the office of the *Newark Advocate* to learn the printing trade. He was employed there until about 1882, when he started out in life on his own account and through the Western states he was employed in a number of printing offices. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Aikens came to Franklin, and secured employment here as a general printer. On July 14, 1885, believing that this field offered a splendid opportunity for a daily newspaper he started the *Evening Star*, which is said to be the oldest one-cent newspaper in Indiana which has never changed its price. The paper met with instantaneous success and its support was so hearty and continuous that Mr. Aikens has been compelled several times to enlarge its size. He is a natural-born newspaper man, having keen instinct for the right sort of news and a forceful and trenchant pen with which he comments on the current events of the day in an interesting and pleasing style, so that his paper is a welcome guest in every home into which it enters. In the strictest sense of the term Mr. Aikens is a self-made man, and by strict business methods and definite convictions on questions of the day he has made his business pay and his paper an influential factor in the community. Personally, he is a man who makes friends and retains them and enjoys a large following of admiring acquaintances. He has erected a substantial brick building as a home for the *Star*, and has equipped his office with a linotype machine and electrical service throughout, owning his own electric plant. In connection with the *Star*, Mr. Aikens established in 1890 the *People's Paper*, which, while still published from his office, is now under different management. The *Evening Star* is non-partisan in politics.

and consistently and warmly supports every movement for the upbuilding and progress of the community or the welfare of the people along moral, educational or social lines. Through the columns of his paper Mr. Aikens has through the years wielded a definite influence in the community and is numbered among Johnson county's public-spirited and progressive men of affairs. Early in his career here it was his fortune to inspire confidence in his honesty and capacity, a confidence which has been abundantly justified by his record since becoming identified with this community.

On November 29, 1883, Mr. Aikens was married to Louisa B. Ackerman, of Newark, Ohio, to which union were born three children, of whom Mary and Jamie are deceased, while Esther L. is a graduate of the Franklin high school and Franklin College and is a member of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity. Mr. Aikens and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Aikens is a trustee. In fraternal matters he takes a deep interest and in the Masonic fraternity he belongs to the blue lodge, the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the council of Royal and Select Masters, the commandery of Knights Templar of Frankfort, and Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Indianapolis. He also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, in which he is keeper of records and finance, the Court of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in which he is trustee. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the school board with efficiency and satisfaction, being a member of the board when the present high school building was erected. He has faithfully performed his part in every avenue of life's activities, and the honor and esteem in which he is held by all who have come into contact with him, whether in a business, public or social way, is but a just tribute to his worth.

ROBERT M. MILLER.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer a fit testimonial to the life and accomplishments of Robert M. Miller, who for a long lapse of years has been one of the best known legal lights in central Indiana—a man notable for the breadth of his wisdom, his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life has not one esoteric phase, being able to bear the closest scrutiny. True, his have been "massive deeds and great" in one sense, and yet his entire accomplishment but represents the result of the fit utilization of

the innate talent which is his and the directing of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination have led the way. There is in Mr. Miller a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that has commanded the respect of all, and today he stands in the very front rank of his profession in Indiana.

Robert M. Miller is the son of George and Margaret J. Miller, to whom were born six sons, three of whom died before attaining their majority, the other survivors being Judge John D. Miller, of Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, and E. C. Miller, vice-president of the Franklin National Bank, Franklin, Indiana. Robert M. Miller first saw the light of day on the paternal farmstead in Fugit township, Decatur county, Indiana, on the 14th of April, 1845, and he remained there until 1860, when, his father having died, the widowed mother removed with her boys to Hanover, Indiana, in order to give them the advantage of the excellent college at that place. Mr. Miller had received the educational training of the public schools and in 1862 he graduated from Hanover College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A few years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master's degree in deserved recognition of his scholarship and attainments. Immediately upon his graduation from college Mr. Miller took up the study of law, in connection with the vocation of teaching, and in June, 1870, he was formally admitted to the bar of Johnson county, Indiana. He then formed a partnership with Hon. W. W. Browning, and later was associated with W. C. Sanbaur, both of these gentlemen being now deceased. On November 23, 1873, he formed a professional alliance with Henry C. Barnett, under the firm name of Miller & Barnett, which association has continued uninterruptedly to the present time and which has for many years been considered one of the strongest and most successful legal firms in this section of the state.

The great secret of Mr. Miller's splendid career is that early in life he realized that labor is the only talisman of success. He ate no idle bread, he flung away no priceless moment. An insatiate thirst for knowledge, indomitable energy, untiring industry, inflexible fidelity to duty, earnest devotion to truth, an incorruptible sense of justice, purity of conduct, buoyancy of disposition and fearless self reliance—these are the elements which have characterized his record and contributed to the upbuilding of a character which has stood the test of time and storm and today he stands pre-eminent among the representative men of his county, while among his professional colleagues he is held in the highest esteem because of his high attainments in the law and his genuine worth as a man. As a private citizen, Mr. Miller takes a deep

interest in the general welfare and gives his earnest support to every movement having for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community, educationally, morally or materially.

On September 28, 1870, Mr. Miller was married to Angeline Donnell, of Kingston, Decatur county, Indiana, and to them were born five children, four of whom are living, namely: Ethelwyn, Marcia, Bertha and Gladys, their only son having died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Miller has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and has taken an active part in the campaigns. In 1910 he was the nominee of his party for the office of judge of the supreme court, but he met defeat at the polls along with the rest of the party ticket. Mr. Miller's personal relations with his fellow men have ever been pleasant, for, genial and unassuming in his disposition, he is easily approached, and is obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

DANIEL A. BREWER.

Daniel A. Brewer, who lives on a part of the old Brewer homestead in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, and who is numbered among that locality's enterprising and successful farmers, was born on February 19, 1856, on the farm where he now lives, and is a son of David D. and Nancy A. (Green) Brewer. Their parents are referred to specifically elsewhere in this work in the sketch of E. G. Brewer, to whom the reader is referred for such desired information. The subject received his education in the common and high schools of his locality and at the age of nineteen years had planned to enter Hanover College, where his father bought a scholarship. However, about that time, through the failure of the First National Bank of Franklin, his father sustained a loss of about sixty thousand dollars, because of which the sons were compelled to remain at home and assist in the operation of the farm. Though the family's financial situation was far from encouraging, they were not deterred by the unfavorable conditions, but the boys manfully went to work to pay off the father's indebtedness. Though the land was heavily mortgaged, yet in three years they paid of thirty-five hundred dollars of principal and interest and eventually the entire debt was discharged. The sons were energetic and hustling and the first year they raised fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, for which they received one dollar and fifteen cents per bushel. The subject of this sketch had originally intended to become a minis-

ter of the Gospel, but, his studies having been interrupted, he was compelled to alter his plans for a life work. However, their sacrifice made the father happy and they desired no greater reward than his comfort and happiness. Mr. Brewer has devoted his attention to farming and is now the owner of ninety-two acres of the old home farm, to which he gives his attention. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, he gives considerable attention to his stock, his product amounting to about sixty hogs annually. He also has a dairy herd of Jersey and Holstein cattle, in which he takes great pride and which are becoming a source of considerable profit.

In 1881, Mr. Brewer married Jennie Smith, of Mercer county, Kentucky, daughter of Thomas Smith, to which union were born the following children: Nellie; Guy D., born November 5, 1887, of Frankfort, Clinton county, Indiana, is now a civil engineer. He graduated from Purdue, and has achieved a splendid reputation in his profession. On January 15, 1913, he married Grace Norton, of Franklin. The third child, Smith, who was born May 15, 1890, graduated from Franklin College, and is now principal of the Edinburg high school, which position he has held for three years to the entire satisfaction of the patrons. Jennie Brewer died on November 17, 1887, and in December, 1891, Mr. Brewer married Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander Maiden, the widow of Sheriff Presley Maiden, of Franklin, who had three children by her first marriage, Edward, Lena and Oran.

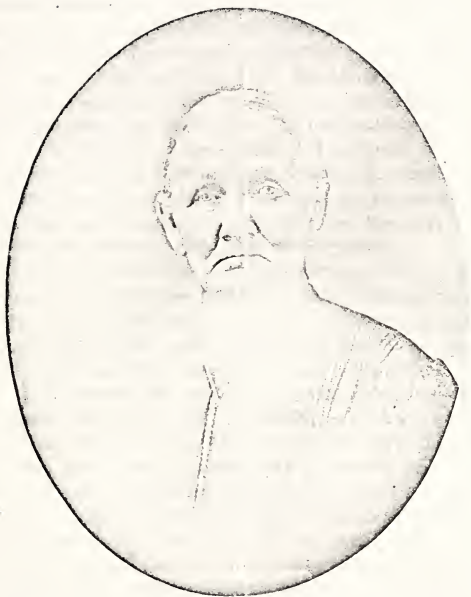
Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Prohibitionist, while his religious membership is with the Whiteland Methodist Episcopal church. He is a man of progressive tendencies and enterprising spirit and enjoys the sincere regard of the entire community in which he resides.

GEORGE HUGHES.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Johnson county none stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. He has long been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county and the years of his residence here have but strengthened the feeling of admiration on the part of his fellow men owing to the honorable life he has led and the worthy example he has set to the younger generation, consequently the publishers of this biographical compendium are glad to give such a worthy character representation in this work.



GEORGE HUGHES



MRS. URSULA HUGHES

George Hughes, who owns a splendid farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres in White River township, Johnson county, Indiana, but who is now practically retired from active labor, was born on March 31, 1834, in the township in which he now resides, and is the son of Jesse Hughes, a native of Tennessee, the latter being the son of Thomas Hughes. Jesse Hughes was born July 31, 1796, and on June 25, 1818, married Nancy Milton, who was born on August 29, 1801. Leaving his native state, Jesse Hughes first came to Fayette county, Indiana, and then, in the late twenties, located in Johnson county, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. He took a prominent part in the development and upbuilding of the early community and deeded the land for the building of the Mt. Auburn Methodist church, in which society he was active, and also took a deep and intelligent interest in all township affairs during his active life. To him and his wife were born thirteen children as follows: David, who died in Iowa; Thomas, John, James, Wesley and Almira are all deceased; William is a successful banker in Wayne county, Iowa; Jesse, deceased; George, the immediate subject of this sketch; Milton and Franklin are deceased; Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, of Centerville, Iowa, and Absalom Paris, who died in youth.

George Hughes remained under the parental roof until he was twenty years of age, receiving a fair education in the common schools of the neighborhood. After the age mentioned he received his freedom from his father, with a horse and saddle, and after working one year longer received one hundred dollars, with which he went to the state of Iowa and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Wayne county, also buying forty acres of land in Putnam county, Missouri. Eventually he traded this land for the interests of his two brothers in the paternal estate, to which he gave his attention, and after sixteen years of hard work he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land. Part of this land was taken off by the railroad which was put through it and the town of Stone's Crossing was built on ten acres of it, so that he is now the owner of one hundred and thirty-four acres of as good land as can be found in the township. In 1908 Mr. Hughes erected a fine dwelling, which is one of the most comfortable and attractive residences in the township. In every phase of agricultural work Mr. Hughes exercised good judgment and wise discrimination and was eminently successful, so that he is not now giving attention to the cultivation of the farm, but is enjoying the rest which he has so richly earned.

Mr. Hughes has for many years taken a deep interest in the public welfare of the community and has been especially generous in his attitude to-

wards churches, having given more cash in this direction than any other man in his community. He practically built the Rock Lane Methodist Episcopal church, and also assisted liberally in building both Mt. Auburn and Fairview churches. He is the oldest living member of the Mt. Auburn church and was superintendent of the Sunday school connected with that society for more than half his lifetime. He was one of the principal members of the community which had charge of the fiftieth centennial anniversary of the Mt. Auburn Methodist Episcopal church, a celebration lasting from March 15 to 19, 1900. By a life characterized by consistency and integrity he has earned the warm regard of all who know him.

Politically, Mr. Hughes has given his life-long support to the Democratic party and served efficiently as supervisor of roads. Mr. Hughes has twice been married, the first time on February 14, 1856, to Elizabeth Sells, the daughter of William and Catharine (Robinson) Sells. She died on January 21, 1882, and in 1885 he married Mrs. Ursula Dorrell Clary, a widow, who by her first marriage with Mr. Clary had five children: Mrs. Martha Sedam, David Franklin, Mrs. Mary Catharine Surface, J. J., and Minnie Lusk, deceased. By his first marriage Mr. Hughes became the father of the following children: Mrs. Nancy C. Washam, Mrs. Eliza Ann Dunham, Mrs. B. A. Sedam, Mrs. Mary Etta McCarty, Chamron C., who lives in White River township; Bruce, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Brusian Clary and Freddie D.

Mr. Hughes has passed a long and active life. In addition to the cultivation of his own land, he was for a quarter of a century one of the most successful auctioneers in this part of the county, having cried all the sales over a radius of many miles and been unusually successful in his work. In other phases of life's activities he has been enterprising and progressive, winning the praise and commendation of all who know him because of his energetic and indomitable spirit and the success which he has attained.

T. EDWARD NORTON.

The following is a brief sketch of the life of one who, by close attention to business, has achieved marked success in the world's affairs and risen to an honorable position among the enterprising men of the county in which his interests are identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful and lucky accident, no tragic situation. Mr. Norton is one of those estimable characters who

integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

T. Edward Norton was born August 23, 1868, in Mercer county, Kentucky, and is a son of William T. and Sarah Jane (Johnson) Norton, also natives of the Blue Grass state, who moved to Illinois when the subject of this sketch was but six months old. The father died there in 1881 and the mother and her family later returned to their native state. They were the parents of five children: T. Edward, James, Nannie, William and Stella. James and William are residing in the state of Illinois; Nannie married a Mr. Polter and lives in Kentucky; Stella, who married a Mr. Taylor, is a resident of Johnson county. In February, 1885, when but seventeen years of age, the subject of this sketch came to Johnson county and began working for Straughter Vandivier, with whom he remained two years, and then during the following three years he was with Isaac Vandivier. After his marriage in 1880, Mr. Norton rented eighty acres of land west of Franklin, known as the P. Clark farm, to the cultivation of which he devoted his attention for three years, and then for sixteen years he lived on the E. D. Brewer farm, adjoining the place he now owns. In 1909 he bought his present farm in Franklin township, of which he has made a splendid success. The farm is well improved in every respect, one feature of which is a large and handsome house of ten rooms, modern in every respect, which he erected in 1911; good barns and other essential farm buildings, well kept fences and other features of an up-to-date farm characterize this as one of the best country homes in Franklin township. Mr. Norton feeds practically all his grain to stock, selling annually about two hundred hogs and about two car loads of cattle. He also buys and sells several mules each year. He is a lover of live stock and keeps none but good grades, finding it more profitable to handle the better grades than the cheap stock.

In October, 1890, Mr. Norton was married to Dolly McDaniel, a daughter of Richard McDaniel, and they have become the parents of three children, Pansy, Treva and Dorris. Politically, Mr. Norton is identified with the Democratic party, in which for many years he has taken an active part. In the fall of 1911 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners from the middle district and is now discharging efficiently the duties of that responsible office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his religious membership is with the First Mt. Pleasant Bap-

tist church. His life has been filled with activity and usefulness, while untiring energy and good business ability have gained for him a conspicuous place among the leading men of his township. In every sphere of endeavor in which he has taken a part his unpretending bearing and strict integrity have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

D. W. SHEEK, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that result in a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact the life of the successful physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well-defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose of service not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. Doctor Sheek holds distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigorous professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge, with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Sheek has achieved a notable success and an eminent standing among the medical men of his county. In addition to his creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, he has also proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the people and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods that have invited criticism or censure.

D. W. Sheek is a native of the county in which he now resides, having been born in Pleasant township on October 8, 1871, and is a son of Isaac and Martha H. (Henry) Sheek, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Johnson county, this state. Isaac Sheek, who was a farmer by vocation in his native state, enlisted in 1861 in the Confederate army and for four years he followed the fortunes of war, engaging, under Generals Jackson and Lee in some of the most hotly contested battles of that great internecine conflict. His regiment took part in nearly all the concluding battles of the war in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and every important engagement in the Eastern army, and Mr. Sheek was present at the final surrender of General



D. W. SHEEK, M. D.

Lee. After the conclusion of hostilities he returned to his home and in 1866 he came to Johnson county, Indiana, where he has since resided, his present home being with his son, the subject of this sketch, at Greenwood. His wife died on December 3, 1900. To them were born three children, namely: Myrtle, who died on January 22, 1908; D. W., the subject, and Luna E., who died on March 23, 1903.

D. W. Sheek was reared under the parental roof and secured his elementary education in the public schools, graduating from the Greenwood high school in 1891. He then attended the Terre Haute Normal School for a year, after which for two years he engaged in teaching school in Pleasant township. During the following three years he was a student in the State University at Bloomington, and then resumed his pedagogical work for a year. Having decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, he then matriculated in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where, four years later, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served a year in the Indianapolis city dispensary, where he gained valuable experience. On May 16, 1904, Doctor Sheek came to Greenwood and entered upon a professional career which has been not only successful from a scientific standpoint, but which has gained for him the sincere regard and confidence of the entire community. A high order of skill in his calling, a broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering, and an earnest desire to help others have combined to make him unusually successful, and he is held in the highest esteem by his brother physicians because of his genuine worth. Genial and cheerful, he carries sunshine and comfort into every sick room which he enters, winning at once the confidence and the co-operation of his patients. Indeed, he is a welcome visitor in any company which he chooses to enter, for he possesses to an eminent degree those qualities which commend a person to the good will of others. He was honored by the medical fraternity of the county by election as president of the county medical society in 1912, discharging the duties of the position in an able and satisfactory manner.

Fraternally, Doctor Sheek is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the York Rite bodies, blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery.

In 1908 Doctor Sheek was united in marriage with Anne Lewis Vivian, the daughter of Albert and Laura (Reyburn) Vivian, who were natives of Kentucky and Kansas, respectively. The father, a successful dry goods merchant, lives at Greenwood, where he is numbered among the leading men of the community. To the subject and his wife have been born the following children: Daniel W., Lewis V. and Kenneth S.

COL. JOHN C. WEDDLE.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this sketch a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of industries in which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of every individual and the time inevitably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is, therefore, with a certain degree of satisfaction that the chronicler essays the task, touching briefly upon such record as has been that of the subject who comes under this review.

Col. John C. Weddle, well known auctioneer, successful farmer and ex-sheriff of Johnson county, was born in Hensley township, this county, March 5, 1857, and is the son of J. F. and Delilah (Spicer) Weddle, natives respectively of Brown county, Indiana, and Kentucky. J. F. Weddle was born in 1830, and when two years old was brought to Johnson county by his father, Stephen A. Weddle, and mother, Rachel (Pruitt) Weddle, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky, who settled in this state in the early-twenties, their arrival in Hensley township being in 1832. J. F. Weddle, who is still living, has spent practically all of his days in Hensley township. To him and his wife were born the following children: James S., who was killed in Franklin in 1909; John C., the immediate subject of this sketch; H. L., who resides on the home farm; Mrs. Sarah E. Green, of Franklin; Emma, who died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty years; Mrs. Abigail Spicer, of Franklin, and Louella, of Franklin.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Hensley township and in the Morgantown high school, completing his studies under Prof. John Martin, at Franklin. In 1886 he began his most worthy career as an auctioneer and from that time to the present he has been one of the best known and most successful men in his line in this section of the state. His reputation has not only been local, but almost national, having cried sales in eight or more states as far south as Louisiana, as far west as Iowa and Missouri, east into Ohio and north in to Michigan. He is an especial expert in the sale of live stock, of which he is a good judge, and in the judging of which he holds a license, especially as judge on Polk

China, Duroc Jersey, Chester White and Berkshire swine, and is very well informed on live stock pedigree. At the age of ten years he was so unfortunate as to lose his left arm in a mill accident, but this ordinarily unfortunate condition has but inspired him to greater effort and in everything he has attempted he has achieved success. He is the owner of one hundred and forty-six acres of splendid farming land in Franklin township, to which he gives a due amount of attention, having fifty acres planted to wheat, thirty acres to corn, fifteen acres to hay, twenty acres to grass, thirteen acres to oats. His output of live stock, principally hogs, amounts to about one thousand dollars annually. In connection with his farm he operates a small dairy of twelve fine Jersey cattle and also owns eleven head of horses. His farm is maintained in the best possible condition and as a result of his splendid management it returns him a very satisfactory income.

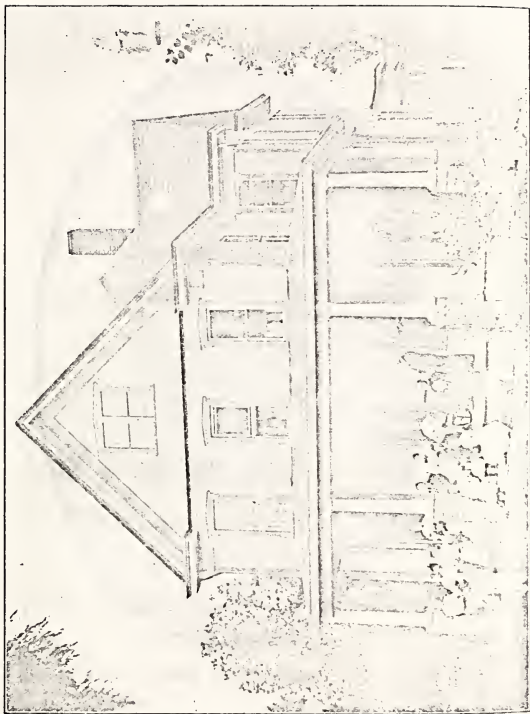
In 1880 Mr. Weddle was married to Eda C. Pritchard, the daughter of John T. Pritchard, of Nineveh township, and to them have been born six children: Homer S., who married and has three children, Nelda Marguerite, Gladys Imogene and Marion Lucille; Wilma Edith is at home; Chester V. is married and lives on a farm two miles southwest of the home farm and has one son, Maurice Edwin; Mecia, Georgia and Arla are at home.

Politically, Mr. Weddle is a staunch Democrat, and among the leaders of that party is held in high repute because of his political activity. He made a race for the office of assessor of Hensley township when but twenty-one years of age, and was defeated by only two votes. Subsequently he was elected sheriff of the county and so efficiently did he discharge his duties that he was re-elected and thus served two terms. His religious membership is with the Bargersville Christian church. He was reared a Missionary Baptist, but his wife and eldest son being members of the Christian church, he joined them. Fraternally, he is a member of the Provident Masonic lodge, in the working of which he takes a deep interest. In every avenue of life's activities he has performed his part to the best of his ability, believing that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well, the result being that he has won and retains to a notable degree the sincere respect and confidence of all who know him. He has a vast field of acquaintances, among whom are many loyal, staunch and devoted friends, and wherever he goes he receives a hearty welcome. Because of his high personal character and his genuine worth as a man and a citizen he is specifically entitled to mention in a work of this character.

JOHN WESLEY DITMARS.

Among the farmers of Johnson county, Indiana, who believe in following twentieth-century methods is John Wesley Ditmars, of the vicinity of Franklin township. He comes of a splendid family, one that has always been strong for right living and industrious habits, for education and morals, and for all that contributes to the welfare of the commonwealth. Such people are welcomed in any community, for they are empire builders and as such have pushed the frontier of civilization ever westward and onward, leaving the green, wide-reaching wilderness and the far-stretching plains populated with contented people and beautiful with green fields; they have constituted that sterling horde which caused the great Bishop Whipple to write the memorable line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

John Wesley Ditmars, than whom there is no more successful or enterprising agriculturist in Johnson county, and who is the owner of a fine farm in Franklin township, was born September 5, 1852, in this township, and is the son of Cornelius L. and Caroline (Banta) Ditmars. Cornelius L. Ditmars was born July 17, 1825, in Somerset county, New Jersey, and is the son of Garrett and Sarah (Verbryck) Ditmars, also natives of that state, Garrett being the son of Peter Ditmars. Sarah Verbryck Ditmars was the daughter of Major William Verbryck, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. The family emigrated from New Jersey to Warren county, Ohio, in 1830 and in 1836 came to Johnson county, Indiana, where Garrett bought a tract of land on which the timber had been partially cut and a log cabin built. Because of the fact that Cornelius Ditmars was compelled to go to work at an early age he was deprived of very much early education, his only schooling being gained at a subscription school taught in a log cabin by an indifferent teacher and with the most primitive equipment. In 1846, about the time he attained his legal majority, Cornelius Ditmars was hired by George King for a year at nine dollars a month, but a few months later began working on the construction of a pike road at seventy-five cents a day, and later went to work in a saw-mill at eighteen dollars a month. He and his brother, Peter, bought eighty acres of land with their savings and planted it to wheat. They were successful and continued to make money for a few seasons. The next year Peter moved onto a farm of his own and Cornelius worked for his brother William. A little later Peter married and was given one hundred and sixty acres of land by his father-in-law, and Cornelius went to work for Captain Banta, with whom he worked early and late, giving most faithful service to his employer. In 1850 he married the daughter of Captain Banta.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. DETMERS



JOHN W. DITMARS

seven years he managed the latter's big farm, the Captain having moved to Franklin. In 1866 Cornelius Ditmars bought one hundred and sixty acres of the present home farm and moved onto it two years later and has resided there ever since. He has been very successful in his agricultural labors and has added to his acreage from time to time, one of his farms being managed by the subject of this sketch, John W., and another is now owned by William S. Cornelius Ditmars' first wife died, leaving four children, namely: John W., Belle, William S., and Emmeline, who died at the age of four years. For his second wife Cornelius Ditmars married Catherine Alexander, who died shortly after her marriage, leaving one child, Olive D., now Mrs. Dungan, who lives in the Hurricane neighborhood. For his third wife Mr. Ditmars married Mrs. Jennie Graham Voris, who is still living. In politics Mr. Ditmars is a staunch Republican and has always taken an active interest in political matters. His church relationships are with the Hopewell Presbyterian church. Of his children, William S. is the father of two, Carter C., who is married, and Jane, who married a Mr. Denning, one child being born to the latter union. To Belle (Ditmars) McCaslin have been born two children, Herbert and Caroline.

The subject of this sketch attended the district schools and Hopewell Academy and Hanover College, thus obtaining a fair practical education. When twenty-five years old he married and settled on his present farm, to which he has given his undivided attention. In 1877 he erected a fine farm residence, modern in all its departments, and remodeled the house in 1907. The farm also contains good, substantial and commodious barns and other buildings such as are needed on an up-to-date farm. The buildings are all attractive in general appearance and the residence is surrounded by splendid shade and fruit trees, presenting a very inviting prospect. Mr. Ditmars is the owner of sixty-three acres and also farms two hundred and twenty acres of his father's land, thus comprising nearly three hundred acres of land. He has planted eighty acres to corn, fifty-three acres to wheat and sixty-three acres to clover and hay. He handles from eighty to one hundred hogs annually, feeding a fine herd of Jerseys and also gives some attention to cattle, buying and feeding from fifty to sixty head annually. He has found the handling of live stock a very profitable department of farm work and is considered an excellent judge of all kinds of live stock. Politically, Mr. Ditmars is a Republican, serving efficiently as a member of the township advisory board. Religiously, he is a member of the First Presbyterian church at Franklin, while his fraternal membership is with the Free and Accepted Masons, in the workings of which order he takes a deep interest.

In 1877, John W. Ditmars married Harriett Ong, the daughter of O. Ong. She died in 1881 and in 1887 Mr. Ditmars married Etta Graham, and to them have been born two children, Marie, and Edith, who is the wife of Iloff Brown, a successful farmer in Shelby county, this state, and they have one child, Iloff I. Mr. Ditmars has long had the best interests of this locality at heart and has sought to advance them in whatever way possible. His career has been characterized by untiring energy, uncompromising fidelity, and an earnest desire to advance himself in his chosen vocation. He is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and executes them with alacrity, at the same time winning and retaining the high esteem of all with whom he comes into contact by the honorable course which he has pursued.

WILLIAM HARVEY HARRELL.

Prominent in the affairs of Johnson county and distinguished as a citizen whose influence is far extended beyond the limits of the community honored by his residence, the name of William H. Harrell stands out a conspicuous figure among the successful farmers of the locality of which this volume treats. All of his undertakings have been actuated by noble motives and high resolves and characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality and his success and achievements but represent the result of fit utilization of his innate talent in directing effort along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way.

William Harvey Harrell, a successful agriculturist of White River township, and who has been elected to the office of county commissioner, is a native of the county in which he now lives, having been born on December 15, 1863. He is a son of James M. and Anna (Davis) Harrell, the father a native of Johnson county. His paternal grandfather, Moses Harrell, was a native of Virginia, and came to Johnson county in 1830, where he entered land and spent the balance of his life in its improvement and cultivation. To the subject's father was born one other child besides himself, Margaret, now deceased. William Harvey Harrell was educated in the common schools of his township, and later became a student in the Center Grove high school from which he was a member of the first graduating class. He then took up the vocation of teaching, which he followed successfully for three years, but having decided that the pursuit of agriculture promised better returns and more independence, he relinquished his pedagogical work and entered

upon the pursuit of husbandry. He is the owner of forty acres of land in White River township and forty acres in Pleasant township, and also operates one hundred acres belonging to the old home farm. He gives intelligent direction to his efforts and carries on general farming in connection, with which he also raises Jersey cattle, which he has found to be a profitable source of income. Politically, a Democrat, Mr. Harrell has long taken a deep interest in the public affairs of the community and served as township assessor for one term. In 1912 he was nominated by his party for the office of county commissioner and, being elected, will take office in 1914 for a three-year term. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic and Pythian orders, in the workings of which he is deeply interested, while his religious membership is with the United Brethren church.

In 1889, Mr. Harrell married Evelyn Smithey, daughter of Robert and Matilda (Scott) Smithey, the father being a native of Kentucky, who, in 1860, came to Johnson county. The Scott family were numbered among the early settlers of the county, having entered land from the government. To the subject and his wife have been born six children: Jessie, Edgar, Maggie, James Harvey, Mary and Everett. Mr. Harrell has been successful in every line of effort in which he has turned his attention. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and was always ready to do his part in advancing the interests of his community along all lines, especially educational. He has a pleasant, well-kept and attractive home and substantial outbuildings, and among his fellow agriculturists he occupies front rank. He is a man of sterling qualities of character, even-tempered, patient and scrupulously honest in all the relations of life, hospitable and charitable, and he has gained the approval and high esteem of his fellow citizens because of his upright life.

I. NEWT BROWN.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their place of residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced in the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps, built monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or

granite shaft. Of such we have the unquestionable right to say belongs the gentleman whose name appears above.

I. Newt Brown, who owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, and who is now living quietly in his comfortable home in Franklin township, Hopewell neighborhood, is the son of Isaac S. and Mary Carnine (Carnine) Brown. Isaac S. Brown was born in Virginia in 1830, and in young manhood came to Johnson county, where he was married. To him and his wife were born five children, namely: Robert A., C. A., Andrew C., I. Newton and Mrs. L. H. Freeman. The subject was reared to the life of a farmer and on the paternal farmstead in Pleasant township he lived until twenty-two years old, at which time he was married and located on his farm in Pleasant township, where he lived for thirty-nine years, being successfully engaged in the prosecution of agriculture, and at the end of that period he located in his present comfortable and attractive home in Hopewell neighborhood, where he has lived for five years. His farm, which is one of the most fertile and well improved in Johnson county, is farmed by him and returns him a very comfortable income. Up-to-date and methodical in all his operations, during a long course of years he was numbered among the leading farmers of Johnson county, and because of his earnest life, practical business methods and energetic habits, he enjoys the warm regard of all who are familiar with his life.

On October 23, 1889, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Edith Lagrange, whose father, Daniel Lagrange, was a native of Kentucky. He came to Johnson county in an early day and here married Catherine Lister, native of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown has been born one child, a daughter, Margaret K., who is now sixteen years of age and is in the third year of the Hopewell high school.

Mr. Brown has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and in 1900 was elected trustee of Pleasant township for a four-year term, during which period he rendered much valuable service to his fellow citizens. In 1912 he was nominated for auditor of state on the Republican ticket. Among the effective work accomplished by him was the erection of the Whiteland high school building, one of the best school buildings in Johnson county. Mr. Brown was also appointed a member of the state board of agriculture, of which body he is still a member. In 1911 he was elected president of that body and re-elected in 1912. He has always taken a deep interest in all public matters and is regarded as one of the leading and best

fluent citizens of the county. Religiously, he is a member of the Hope-well Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder and he and his family all attend regularly and contribute to the extent of his ability to the support of the society. There is much that is commendable in his life's record, for he has been found true to duty in every relation, whether of a public or private character, and while energy and untiring industry have been salient features of his business career, he is equally well known for his uprightness and the honorable methods he has always followed, and for his loyalty to any trust reposed in him. Because of his genial and unassuming disposition and his genuine worth, he enjoys a well deserved popularity throughout his part of the state.

WALTER OWENS.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy persistence, the unswerving perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterize the farming element of the Hoosier state. Among this class may be mentioned the subject of this life record, who, by reason of years of indefatigable labor and honest effort, has not only acquired a well merited material prosperity, but has also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he is associated.

Walter Owens was born October 5, 1878, in the vicinity of his present home in Needham township, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of George W. Owens, also a native of this county, who was born March 30, 1840, and died August 13, 1904. George was the son of John Owens, a native of Virginia, who settled in Grant county, Indiana, in the late twenties, being a pioneer of that locality. George W. Owens was a farmer by vocation and became the owner of two hundred and sixteen acres of land, to the cultivation of which he devoted his active years. He married Eliza A. Patter-son, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1849, and to them were born six children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being Della, deceased; Alice (Mrs. Hedden), of Mobile, Alabama; Bertha (Mrs. Webb), of Johnson county; and Walter, the subject of this review.

Walter Owens was reared by his parents and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he assumed the manage-ment of his father's farm, which he continued about four years, and then started out in life on his own account, having fallen heir to fifty-six acres of

his father's estate. Subsequently he bought another tract of the same area from his sister and is thus the owner now of a splendid tract of land which is not excelled for fertility by any land in the neighborhood. All of the land is in cultivation and is devoted to the raising of general crops, the major part of the grain being fed to live stock on the place, about fifty to seventy-five head of hogs being fed annually. Persistent industry and sound judgment have contributed to Mr. Owen's success, and among his fellow agriculturists he occupies an enviable standing because of his business success and personal characteristics.

Politically, Mr. Owens is identified with the Progressive party and takes an intelligent interest in the current issues of the day. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Franklin, and his religious membership is with the Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist church.

On September 12, 1894, Walter Owens was united in marriage with Hattie R. Patterson, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Patterson, of Johnson county, the father being deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Owens have been born one child: Minor O., who was born on May 14, 1897.

Mr. Owens' career, although strenuous and to a marked degree progressive and successful, has always been characterized by honorable dealing. He is well known throughout the county and is highly respected by all because of his public spirit and upright dealings with his fellow men.

WILLIAM P. THRELKELD.

That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered a most beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate end realized, if such be possible, apathy must follow. Effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate, and creative talent waste its energies in inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satisfaction lies ever in the future, who have labored continuously, always finding in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. Mr. Threlkeld is one whose well directed efforts have gained for him a position of desirable prominence in the agricultural circles of Johnson county, and his energy and enterprise have been crowned by a gratifying degree of success.

William Threlkeld is a native of the old Blue Grass state of Kentucky where he was born on July 31, 1855, and is a son of Daniel G. and Mary

(Bradley) Threlkeld, both of whom also were natives of that state. Daniel G. Threlkeld reared his family in Kentucky and came to Johnson county, Indiana, some time after the arrival here of his son, the subject of this sketch. To Daniel and Mary Threlkeld were born five children: William P., Melinda J., Elenora, Edward and Frank, the last three named being deceased. The subject of this sketch received his education in his native state, and followed the pursuit of farming there until about twenty-four years of age when, on February 22, 1879, he came to Johnson county, Indiana, settling in Pleasant township, where he has made his home continuously since. He has always followed the pursuit of agriculture, in which he has achieved a pronounced degree of success, and today is the owner of a fine farm of over one hundred and fifty acres, which he devotes to the raising of all the crops common to this section of the country, and also gives some attention to dairying, having now a fine herd of sixteen Jersey and Holstein cattle, which, however, he expects to materially enlarge. Every detail of the farm work receives Mr. Threlkeld's careful and painstaking attention, with the result that he has usually been rewarded with abundant harvests. Every feature of the farm indicates that the owner is a man of careful and systematic methods, and among his fellow agriculturists he is held in high esteem because of the success that he has achieved and his high personal character.

In 1888 Mr. Threlkeld married Electa Agnes Demaree, daughter of William W. and Lydia Ann (Canine) Demaree, both families having been long residents of this county, although they originally came from Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld have been born four children, Chester D., Carl C., William Clifton and Myrtle May.

In the public life of the township in which he lives, Mr. Threlkeld has long taken an active interest, and is now serving as a member of the advisory board of Pleasant township, giving eminent satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Religiously, he is a Methodist and gives earnest support to that society, both with his time and with his means. He is one of those solid men of brains and substance so essential to the material growth and prosperity of a community, and his influence has been willingly extended in behalf of every deserving enterprise that has for its object the advancement or welfare of his fellow citizens. His estimable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life have won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he has moved, and has given him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct such as should be coveted by every man.

JOHN T. DITMARS.

The gentleman of whom the biographer now writes is widely known as one of the honored pioneers of Johnson county and for over a half century he has been a valued factor in the development of the same, prominently identified with the varied interests of his community. His well-directed energies in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests and his sound judgment have demonstrated what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who, persevering often in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, proves that he is the possessor of those innate qualities that never fail to bring success if properly directed, as they have evidently been in the case of Mr. Ditmars.

John T. Ditmars, whose fine farm of three hundred and seventy acres in Franklin township is numbered among the best farms in Johnson county, was born on January 7, 1830, in Somerset county, New Jersey, and is descended from good old Holland-Dutch stock. His parents were Garrett and Sarah (Verbryck) Ditmars, natives also of New Jersey, while his paternal grandfather, Peter Ditmars, was also a native of that state. In April, 1835, Garrett Ditmars emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, where he remained six years, and in the spring of 1836 the family settled in Johnson county, Indiana, where the father occupied a farm, two miles north of Franklin. Two years later they moved to Union township, where the son resided until the father's death. Sarah Verbryck, the subject's mother, was born January 20, 1785, and was the daughter of William and Rebecca (Low) Verbryck, the father having been an honored citizen of his locality. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, attaining to the rank of major and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. To the subject's parents were born thirteen children, of whom twelve were reared to maturity, and four are now living, namely: Cornelius, who lives west of Franklin; John T., of Hopewell; Rebecca (Mrs. Donnell), of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Richard V., of Franklin. The deceased are William; Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Jane Van Nuys, Mrs. Margaret McCaslin, Mrs. Caroline Van Nuys, Peter, Magdalena, Jacob and Edward.

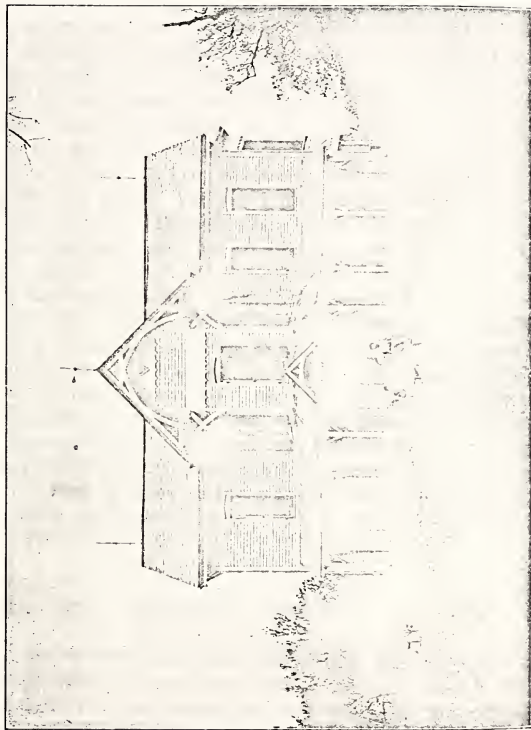
The subject of this sketch received but little opportunity for securing an education, as the facilities in that line were primitive and somewhat limited in his youth. He attended for awhile what was known as the Turkey Hill school house, but the greater portion of his early years was given to assisting in the cultivation of the home farm. At the age of twenty-one years he



MRS. REBECCA DITMARS DONNELL



G. J. Dittmar



RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. DITMARS

hired himself to his eldest brother at twelve dollars a month and was employed by him at farm labor for two years. A few years later he bought a small tract of land near Hopewell, which he farmed for about four years, but sold this and planned to buy better land. In 1866 he bought the nucleus of his present farm, for which he paid sixty dollars an acre, and as he prospered he added to the farm until he became the owner of one of the best farms in the county, now comprising about three hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Ditmars has farmed according to the best methods of the period and has been intelligent and progressive in adopting new ideas when their practicability has been demonstrated. The present splendid and comfortable residence was erected in November, 1884, and there are also other excellent buildings on the farm, all of which are surrounded by nice lawns and ever-green hedge, which gives the place an attractive and inviting appearance.

Politically, Mr. Ditmars has been a life-long Republican, having voted for General Scott, John C. Fremont, Abraham Lincoln and every Republican candidate for President since. His religious affiliation is with the Franklin Presbyterian church, of which he became a member in 1887, and in the winter of 1913 he donated to that church a ten-thousand-dollar pipe organ, a donation which has been duly appreciated by the membership and the congregation. He is extremely liberal in all his views as to local improvement and his hand is active in advancing the welfare of the community in every way possible. A man of generous impulses and genial disposition, he readily makes friends and always retains them. Having gained by his earnest efforts and consecutive labor a competence for himself, he is now enabled to take life easy and he is every ready and willing to help those less fortunate than himself. Because of his earnest character and business success he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

GEORGE W. KERLIN.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free, outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the

healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's scholars and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and are indebted to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

George W. Kerlin, who operates one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land in Needham township, comprising the Kerlin estate, and also owns one hundred and four acres of his own in the same township, was born February 22, 1863, in Franklin township, Johnson county, Indiana, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah E. (Bergen) Kerlin, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. Joseph Kerlin, who was born in 1828 and died in 1887, at the age of fifty-seven years, was a son of George Kerlin, also a native of Kentucky, who moved to Indiana in about 1835, settling in Johnson county. For several years he operated rented land here and eventually acquired a farm in the northwest part of this county. In March, 1865, he bought the land comprising the present Kerlin estate, to the improvement and operation of which he devoted his attention and here lived until his death. He was twice married, first to Miss Covert, who died while young in years, and second to Sarah Bergen, who survives him, being now about eighty years of age. They were the parents of five children, namely: Ward B., who died in January, 1912; George W., the immediate subject of this sketch; Charles B., who is engaged in the operation of a saw mill at Bangersville, and Viola and Mabel, who are at home with their mother.

George W. Kerlin was reared under the parental roof and received his elementary education in the Whiteside school, after which he entered the Franklin high school, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He early learned the habit of industry and during his vacation periods, while attending school he was constantly employed on the home farm, to the cultivation of which he devoted himself continuously since attaining his majority. Upon the death of his father he assumed control and possession of the place and has since been operating it in the interests of the estate, in addition to which he also cultivates his own farm in Needham township. He is energetic and enterprising and carries on a diversified style of agriculture, raising the crops common to this section of the country and meeting with marked success in his work. He gives a good deal of attention to the raising of stock, shipping from fifty to eighty head of cattle annually, from which he realizes good profits.

Politically, Mr. Kerlin gives his support to the Democratic party.

though in no sense a seeker after office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, and religiously his affiliations are with the Baptist church, to which he gives a liberal support.

In 1887, Mr. Kerlin was united in marriage with Mary L. Cutsinger, of Franklin, a daughter of George Cutsinger, and this union has been blessed with the following children: J. Paul, who is engaged in the automobile business at Franklin; Mark C., a graduate of Franklin College with the class of '13; Warren, who graduated from the Franklin high school, class of '13; Norris, a student in the high school, and Hugh W.

Mr. Kerlin is a man of splendid personality and, because of his industrious habits and persistent energy, he has attained definite success in his vocation and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides.

DANIEL D. DORRELL.

Dependent very largely upon his own resources from his early youth, Daniel D. Dorrell, of White River township, has attained no insignificant success, and though he may have, like most men of affairs, encountered obstacles and met with reverses, he has pressed steadily forward, ever willing to work for the end he has in view. His tenacity and fortitude are due, no doubt, in a large measure to the worthy traits inherited from his sterling ancestors, whose high ideals and correct principles he has ever sought to perpetuate in all the relations of life.

Daniel D. Dorrell was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on October 15, 1862, and is the son of William and Marcella (Bristow) Dorrell, who were the parents of eleven children, namely: Jacob G., who is referred to elsewhere in this work; Daniel D., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Joseph, who died in infancy; Mrs. Sarah Matilda Umbarger, of near Stone's Crossing; Pascal E., of Indianapolis; William A., of Morgan county, this state; Thomas, who is referred to elsewhere in this work; James M., who lives in Missouri; Robert, of near Whiteland, and Mrs. Cena J. Repass, of Hamilton county, this state.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and was reared to the life of a farmer, which he followed until of age, and then he took up carpenter work, in which he is actively engaged in connection with his agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of fifty-one and one-half acres of good land in White River township, in the

cultivation of which he has achieved a splendid success, owing to his sound judgment and up-to-date methods, and he is enjoying a gratifying degree of success in everything to which he turns his hand. As a carpenter he is a good workman and believes in doing well whatever he undertakes, so that he has enjoyed a liberal patronage in that line.

In 1891 Mr. Dorrell was united in marriage to Rosa A. Dorrell, the daughter of Peter and Polly Dorrell, natives of Ohio county, Indiana, and to this union have been born five children: Raymond, Gaylord and Theodor and two who died young. Mrs. Dorrell died on November 3, 1909.

The subject of this sketch gives his political support to the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served two terms as justice of the peace and has discharged the duties of this office to the entire satisfaction of all having business with him in the particular capacity. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which he takes a live interest. Mr. Dorrell is a man whom to know is to admire, for he has led a most exemplary life, and has sought to do his full duty in all relations with his fellow men, being a man of honor, public spirit, charitable impulses and unswerving integrity and enterprise, consequently he is eminently deserving of mention in a history of his county, along with other well known and representative citizens.

EDWARD GILL BREWER.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Johnson county the record of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section the gentleman whose name appears above occupies a prominent place and for years he has exerted a beneficial influence in the locality where he resides. His chief characteristics are keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive, and every-day common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the community.

Edward Gill Brewer, than whom no farmer in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, enjoys a higher degree of popular confidence and respect was born on the farm where he now lives on September 23, 1860, and is the son of David D. Brewer, who was born in Kentucky in 1812 and died April 24, 1884. The subject's paternal grandfather, Daniel Brewer, a native of Kentucky, came to Johnson county early in the thirties and entered

present rural homestead. David D. Brewer married Nancy Green, a native of Tennessee and the daughter of George Green. She was born in 1825, was brought to Johnson county by her parents in an early day, and her death occurred in 1901. By her union with Mr. Brewer she became the mother of six children, namely: Daniel A., who lives on a part of the old homestead in Pleasant township; Mary J., who died in 1900; E. G., the subject of this sketch; two who died in infancy, and John, who died at the age of two years. David D. Brewer was a prominent man in the community in his day and at one time owned three hundred and eighty acres of fine farm land near Whiteland. He was also largely interested in the First National Bank of Franklin, and at the time of the bank's failure lost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. He was progressive in his disposition and enterprising in his attitude toward local matters, being an influential man and active in the advancement of the community's best interests. Politically, he was a Democrat, and, religiously, a Presbyterian.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the Whiteland schools, though he was compelled by necessity to leave school at the age of eighteen years and assist his father in the operation of the home farm. At the latter's death he inherited a share of the estate, comprising one hundred acres, in the operation of which he has been successful and to which he has added eighty acres. At one time he owned two hundred and fifty acres, but of this he has sold seventy acres. He carries on a diversified system of farming and raises all the crops known to this locality and gives a share of his attention to live stock. He has at present forty-five acres planted to corn, thirty-three acres in wheat and three acres in hay, eight acres in peas and twenty acres in clover. In live stock his annual output is one hundred and fifty hogs, he having more than two hundred animals on the place, and he feeds about one load of cattle, having also twenty head of horses and mules. The farm is kept up to the highest standard of agricultural excellence and its general appearance and the method of its operation reflects great credit on the sound judgment, wise discrimination and indefatigable energy of the owner.

Politically, Mr. Brewer has given his ardent support to the Democratic party, but has been in no sense a seeker after the honors of public office for himself. Fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Pythias, belonging to the Franklin lodge of the first named order. While his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested.

In 1889 Mr. Brewer married Cora Vanarsdell, the daughter of Jackson

Vanarsdell, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Brewer was also born in the Blue Grass state, where she was reared and where her marriage occurred. To this union have been born two children, namely: Wilbur Jackson, born in August, 1890, graduated from Franklin College, and for the past two years has been teacher of English in the high school at Sioux City, Iowa; Norval David, the younger son, was born on December 16, 1901, is a graduate of the Whiteland high school and now has practical charge of the home farm. That Mr. Brewer is enterprising in his operation is evidenced by the fact that in 1897 he bought forty acres of land north of the interurban crossing at Whiteland, for which he paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, and three years later he sold this for three hundred dollars per acre, a substantial profit. In all his operations he is actuated by the highest motives, his relations with his fellow citizens having been such as to gain their confidence and good will, and, because of his unassuming manners and genial disposition, he has earned and retains the sincere regard of all who know him.

JOHN FOXWORTHY.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what it is in the power of each to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse fate would seem almost to justify the conclusion that self-reliance, with a half chance, can accomplish any reasonable object. The gentleman whose life history is herewith outlined is a man who has lived to good purpose and achieved a splendid success. By a straightforward and commendable course he has made his way to a respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his county and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate.

John Foxworthy, one of the representative citizens and successful agriculturists of Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born on December 8, 1850, in Nelson county, Kentucky, and is the son of John and Margaret Foxworthy, both of whom were born, reared and married in Kentucky, and both of whom are now deceased, the father dying in 1891 and the mother

1898. Upon coming to Indiana the family first settled on Sugar creek in Blue River township in February, 1850, and they became known as respectable, hardworking and honest citizens. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Louise, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Ann Durlham; Taylor, deceased; John, the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Susan Hilt, deceased; Edward and Joseph.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Nineveh and Blue River townships, his first studies being pursued in a school house at the east edge of Nineveh. By necessity he was compelled to start in life on his own account at an early age and by hard work and the strictest economizing he was enabled to save a little money. He first followed sawmill work and later was employed in a grist mill until 1903 when he purchased his first farm of forty-three acres in Nineveh township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he has devoted himself since. He is a practical and thorough agriculturist and has achieved a splendid success in his work. He follows the most practical methods of farming, not hesitating to adopt new methods when their practicability has been demonstrated by experience to be better than old methods, and the general appearance of his place is a credit to him. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, he also gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, which he has found to be a valuable adjunct to agriculture, and in every department of his work he has earned a reputation as a careful, painstaking and thorough man.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Foxworthy has been for many years actively interested in the welfare of his community, and in 1904 he was elected trustee of his township, in which responsible position he discharged his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to his fellow citizens. Fraternaly, he is a member of Nineveh Lodge No. 317, Free and Accepted Masons. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church and has served as an elder of that society for the past seven years.

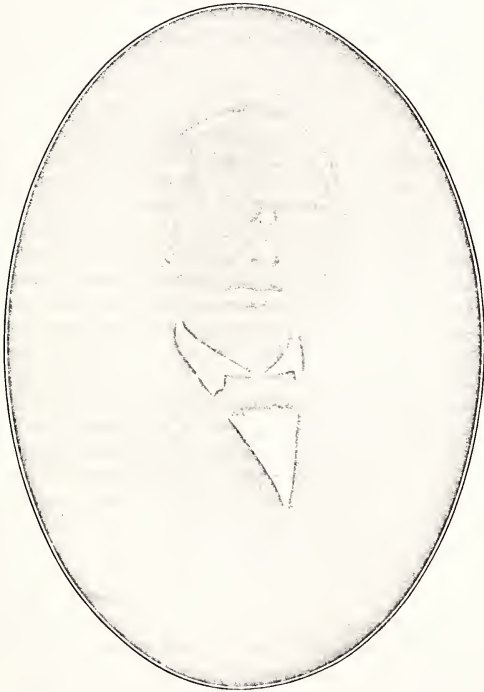
In July, 1882, Mr. Foxworthy was married to Mary A. Sconce, the daughter of William Sconce, of Blue River township, this county, and to them have been born two children, namely: Mrs. Una Sledge, who is the mother of one child, Ivory, and Paul, who graduated from the Nineveh high school in May, 1913, and is now a student in the State University, intending to follow the vocation of teaching. Mr. Foxworthy has made his influence felt for good in his community in Nineveh township, being a man of sterling worth, whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of the com-

munity in which he resides and whose efforts have always been for the material advancement of the same, as well as for the social and moral welfare of his fellow men. The well regulated life he has led, thereby gaining the respect and admiration of all his fellow citizens, entitles him to representation in a biographical work of the scope intended in the present one. Genial and unassuming in his relations with his fellow men, he has won and retains the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

MARTIN CUTSINGER.

The following is the sketch of a plain honest man of affairs, who by correct methods and a strict regard for the interests of his patrons has made his influence felt in Edinburg and won for himself distinctive prestige in the business circles of that city. He would be the last man to sit for romance or become the subject of fancy sketches, nevertheless his life presents much that is interesting and valuable and may be studied with profit by the young, whose careers are yet to be achieved. He is one of those whose integrity and strength of character must force them into an admirable notoriety which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality deeply stamped upon the community.

Martin Cutsinger, who in many ways has been prominently identified with the commercial and industrial progress of Edinburg, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on February 7, 1836. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Harris) Cutsinger, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and who came to Shelby county in 1830. Settling in the woods, he created and developed a splendid farm, and to its cultivation and improvement he gave his undivided attention for many years. In 1865 he engaged in the starch manufacturing business in Edinburg with the assistance of two other men, but in 1890 the plant was sold to the National Starch Manufacturing Company, who ran the business until 1893, when the plant was closed. Eventually the Irwins of Columbus, Indiana, bought the plant and equipment and now it is operated as a glucose factory, manufacturing fancy table syrup. After relinquishing his interest in the starch factory the subject's father engaged in business with J. A. Thompson, with whom he was associated up to the time of his death, which occurred on October 20, 1893. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat, while his religious belief was that of the Christian church, in the building of



MARTIN CUTSINGER

which edifice he was an important factor. The subject's father died on June 7, 1894. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom seven daughters and one son are still alive. Mary is the widow of J. A. Thompson and is living in Edinburg; Jennie is the widow of J. I. Thompson and also lives in Edinburg; Maria is the wife of George Mullendore, a successful farmer near Edinburg; Catherine is the wife of D. C. Marsh, of Edinburg; Hannah B. is the widow of H. E. Smith, of Indianapolis; Indiana is the widow of James Detrick, of Chicago; Eleanora is the wife of J. C. Valentine, of Franklin; William E., of Indianapolis; George and Edmundson are deceased; the subject of this sketch was next in order, and the two youngest were I. H., deceased, and a baby who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Johnson county and his energies were applied to the pursuit of agriculture from 1876 until 1890, when he moved to Edinburg and became interested in the starch business with his father until 1893 when he bought an interest in the grain and veneer business. For three years he was local agent for the National Starch Company, then he became associated with J. A. Thompson in the grain business, the latter eventually selling his interest to D. R. Webb, with whom the subject was associated for five years, when they both sold their interests and the subject has since conducted the grain and veneer business on his own account. In 1906 W. T. Thompson was associated with him for a while until May, 1913, when Mr. Cutsinger obtained full control of the business and is now operating on his own account. Mr. Cutsinger is a wide-awake business man of progressive ideas, keenly alive to the best interests of his patrons and by honorable and straightforward methods has won the confidence of the public and forged to the front among the most enterprising men of his community. His career has indeed been an honorable one and, though strenuous, there is nothing in it savoring in the slightest degree of disrepute, his relations with his fellowmen having ever been above reproach and his good name beyond criticism.

In 1876 Mr. Cutsinger was united in marriage with Charity Williams, the daughter of Clayborn and Nancy (Scott) Williams, both now deceased. The father was a successful farmer in Johnson county and stood high in the community. To Mr. and Mrs. Cutsinger have been born five children: Homer I., who is his father's assistant in business; Clarence D., who also is with the subject, married Rebie Thompson; Corwin, deceased; Minnie Belle, the wife of H. H. Mutz, a druggist, and David M., deceased.

Politically, Mr. Cutsinger has given an ardent support to the Democratic

party, in the success of which he takes a live interest and in all the affairs of life he is a man among men. His religious affiliations are with the Christian church, of which he is an earnest member and to which he contributes liberally. He is a man of genial disposition and enjoys a large popularity in the community where he has spent his life, while in his home, being a man of marked domestic tastes, he finds his greatest enjoyment in the society of his loved ones and in the entertainment of his many friends, who ever find there the spirit of true, old-time hospitality.

ALBERT T. BRUNNEMER.

It was remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "there has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best of men, the writer of this review takes pleasure in presenting a few facts in the career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, has worked himself from an humble station to a successful place in life and won an honorable position among the well known and highly esteemed men of the locality in which he resides.

Albert T. Brunnermer was born near his present home in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, on October 29, 1869, and is the son of George L. and Nancy C. (VanArsdale) Brunnermer. George L. Brunnermer, who was born January 22, 1842, and who died in 1910, was the son of Anthony and Blanche (Mitchell) Brunnermer, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. In 1860 the family settled on a farm one mile north of Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana, and the parents spent the rest of their days in the vicinity of Whiteland. George L. Brunnermer was married on February 5, 1863, to Sarah E. McClellan, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Clem) McClellan, natives of Kentucky, and to this union were born two children: James B., born December 11, 1863, who married Louie A. Sharp, and Sarah E., born August 12, 1866, now deceased. Mrs. Sarah Brunnermer died September 5, 1866, and on October 23, 1867, he married Nancy C. Vanarsdale, the daughter of Cornelius A. B. and Nancy J. (Clem) Vanarsdale. She was born in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, on October 20, 1849, and bore to her husband three children: Albert T.; Amy J., born December 8, 1871, who became the wife of Hugh E. Johnson, and William J., born

March 3, 1874. George L. Brunnemer enlisted on February 15, 1865, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as corporal until receiving an honorable discharge on September 5, 1865. In 1866 he moved to his farm in section 29, Pleasant township, where at the time of his death he owned three hundred and sixty acres of splendid land. He also owned and operated a saw mill with success and profit.

Albert T. Brunnemer received his education in the district schools of his community and lived on the home farm until twenty-nine years of age, when he located on his present place, in the operation of which he has achieved a very gratifying success. He is a practical and systematic farmer, giving his personal attention to every detail of the farm work, and in the raising of general crops and a due share of attention to live stock he has been remunerated for his efforts. He was also an organizer and is at the present time a director of the Whiteland National Bank, and in the community is numbered among the men of strong business ability and progressive tendencies, having given his support to all movements for the upbuilding and progress of the community.

On December 9, 1896, Mr. Brunnemer was united in marriage to Rose Perkins, the daughter of George and Sarah (Yaste) Perkins, both of whom are natives of Mercer county, Kentucky. Mrs. Brunnemer was born March 19, 1878, and by her union with Mr. Brunnemer has become the mother of one child, Myron L., who was born on November 26, 1898.

Politically, Mr. Brunnemer gives his support to the Republican party, in the success of which he has taken a commendable interest, though in no sense a seeker for public office for himself. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested. On his splendid farm of seventy-four acres of land he is enjoying life to the full, realizing, as the public at large are realizing more than ever, that the farmer today is to be envied rather than his condition deplored, as was at one time the case. Mr. Brunnemer's life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence and regard of all who have formed his acquaintance. He has worked his way from an humble beginning to his present situation, which fact renders him the more worthy of the praise that is duly accorded him by his fellow men.

WILLIAM J. BRUNNEMER.

Upon the roll of representative citizens and prominent and influential agriculturists of Pleasant township, Johnson county, appears the name of the gentleman at the head of this county since his youth and has worked his own way to a position of marked precedence in both business and political affairs, while he is held in unqualified esteem by the people of his community.

William J. Brunnemer, who is living on the old Vanarsdale homestead in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, where he operates successfully one hundred and thirty-two acres of splendid farming land, was born in the neighborhood where he now lives and is the son of George L. and Nancy C. (Vanarsdale) Brunnemer. The father was born on January 22, 1842, the son of Anthony and Blanche Brunnemer, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee respectively. In 1860, the family came to Indiana, locating about a mile north of Whiteland, Johnson county, where they pursued the vocation of agriculture and where George L. spent the balance of his days, his death occurring there in April, 1909. He was a native of Morgan county, and at the outbreak of the Civil war his patriotism was aroused and he gave his support to the cause of the Union. On February 15, 1865, he enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was appointed a corporal. He served valiantly during the closing months of the war and on September 5, 1865, received an honorable discharge. The following year he located on his farm in section 29, Pleasant township, to the cultivation of which he devoted his time and energies with considerable success so that at his death he was the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of land. He also gave some attention to the operation of a saw mill which he owned in that neighborhood. He was twice married, first on February 5, 1863, to Sarah E. McClellan, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Clem) McClellan, natives of Kentucky, and to this union were born two children: James D., who was born on December 11, 1863, and married Louie A. Sharp, and Sarah E., whose birth occurred on August 12, 1866, and who is now deceased. Mrs. Sarah Brunnemer died on September 5, 1866, and on October 23d of the following year Mr. Brunnemer was united in marriage to Nancy C. Vanarsdale, a daughter of Cornelius A. B. and Nancy J. (Clem) Vanarsdale, her birth having occurred in Pleasant township, this county, on October 24, 1848. To George L. Brunnemer's last union were born three children: Albert T., who is represented elsewhere in this work; Annie J., who was born on December 8, 1871, and

became the wife of Hugh E. Johnson, and William J., the immediate subject of this sketch. Religiously, the subject's parents were ardent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal homestead and received his education in No. 11 school. He remained with his father until twenty years of age, when he moved onto the farm where he now lives, and to which he has since given his indefatigable attention, his industry and perseverance being rewarded with a fair measure of success. He is a good all-around farmer, giving due attention to every detail of his work, and has a splendid residence which he erected in 1908, while the other buildings on the place as well as fences and other details show the owner to be a man of good judgment and sound discrimination.

Mr. Brunnemer has been married twice, first in November, 1894, to Ida Caplinger, the daughter of Robert and Mary (McLain) Caplinger, of Johnson county, though natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Brunnemer died in August, 1900, at the age of thirty-two years, her child having died in infancy. In July, 1901, Mr. Brunnemer married Burdette McLain, the daughter of John A. and Susan (Caplinger) McLain, and to this union were born five children: William Merrill, born August 11, 1902; Winford Harrell, born February 26, 1905; Georgia Catherine, born January, 1908; Christine Frances, born June 6, 1911, and Marion, born May 29, 1913.

Mr. Brunnemer gives his political support to the Republican party, in the success of which he takes an active interest, while his church relations are with the Methodist Episcopal society, to which he gives a liberal support. He has always been regarded as a man of high principles, honest in every respect and broad-minded. A man of broad character, kindness of heart to the unfortunate and ever willing to aid in any way any cause for the betterment of the community and the public with whom he has to deal, he is held in high favor and the utmost respect by all who know him.

M. J. VORIS.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the foremost business men of Franklin and has by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the industrial and commercial advancement of the community. Possessing splendid executive and business ability, he has been successful in a material

way and because of his sterling qualities he is numbered among the representative men of the city in which he lives.

M. J. Voris, head of the well known mercantile firm of M. J. Voris & Company, was born on February 4, 1860, and is the only son of John C. and Elizabeth Margaret (Morgan) Voris. The parents were both born in Johnson county, the father in Union township and the mother in Nineveh township. John C. Voris was a carpenter and contractor and a well known citizen in his day. He was a son of Peter Voris, one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson county and a man of much prominence in the community, having served at one time as probate judge. John C. Voris, during the Civil war, organized a company of Home Guards in Hensley township, and he afterwards went into active service. Near the close of the war he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company H of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry. He was captured by the enemy at Sulphur Springs, Alabama, and put in prison at Cahaba, Alabama, being held there until the close of the war, a period of about six months. In the fall of 1865 he removed his family from Trafalgar to a farm north of Franklin, and two years later, in the fall of 1867, he removed to Franklin. Here he operated a planing mill and lumber yard, the property being a part of that now occupied by the Franklin Coil Hoop Company, and he followed contracting for a number of years very successfully. Many of the most substantial buildings of the county were erected by him, among them being the Methodist Episcopal church and the Dr. Martin property, in Franklin, C. L. Ditmar's residence at Hopewell, and the William Pritchard residence and the Union church, south of Franklin. John C. Voris died in Franklin in May, 1870, being survived by his wife, who now lives in the old home on Jackson street. They had two children, the subject of this sketch and a daughter who died in 1894.

M. J. Voris received a good practical education in the public schools of Franklin, and upon the completion of his studies he became clerk in a dry goods store in Franklin. Soon afterwards he became a partner in the business and in 1892 he formed the firm of M. J. Voris & Company, which has since been known as one of the most substantial mercantile concerns in this city. In 1896 he bought the building and business of W. A. McNaughton, which is the present site of the Voris business. Mr. Voris is a man of marked business ability and has become materially interested in a number of local enterprises. He is a stockholder and director in the Franklin National Bank, a director in the Union Trust Company, a director in the Mutual Building and Loan Association. He is the owner of a fine farm of two hun-

dred and twenty-five acres in this county, owns property on Jefferson street, Franklin, and has a substantial interest in the Williams & Voris Lumber Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is a member of the board of trustees of Franklin College and in many ways has shown a commendable interest in the welfare of his city and community.

Politically, Mr. Voris has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and sees no reason today why he should desert that party for any other. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken all the degrees of the York rite, thirty-two degrees of the Scottish rite, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Religiously, he has for many years been an active and earnest member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as a deacon for twenty-six years.

On December 20, 1888, Mr. Voris was united in marriage to Arta H. Payne, the eldest daughter of Dr. P. W. Payne, who is referred to elsewhere in this work, the latter having been a pioneer physician and prominent citizen of this community.

The success attained by Mr. Voris in his business affairs has been greatly owing to his steady persistence, stern integrity and excellent judgment, qualities which have also won for him the confidence and esteem of the public to a marked degree. Personally, he is a man of quiet and unassuming disposition, though genial and friendly in his relations with others, and he has for many years enjoyed a wide acquaintance and large prestige throughout Johnson county.

J. J. BEATTY.

Although not an old man in years, the gentleman whose life record is herein outlined has stamped his individuality upon the locality where he resides in no uncertain manner, being an excellent representative of that type of the much heralded American business man—the type that does things—Mr. Beatty being a worthy descendant of a long line of honorable and influential ancestors.

J. J. Beatty, one of the enterprising and progressive business men and influential citizens of Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in Shelby county, this state, on the 22d day of August, 1870. He is the son of George and Amanda (Tolin) Beatty, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Marion county, Indiana. The subject has lived in Johnson county

since he was thirteen years old and has been a prominent figure in the life of the community. He has for a number of years been successfully engaged in the mercantile business here, and because of his high business principles, his staunch integrity and good qualities as a man and citizen, he has not only enjoyed a large and constantly increasing patronage, but has gained the confidence and good will of the entire community. He has made two races for county sheriff, being unsuccessful in each instance, was once elected assessor of White River township, and is now a candidate for county clerk on the Democratic ticket. He is deserving of success in his aspirations, for he is not only a man of acknowledged ability, but he is of that character that lends honor and dignity to a community.

Mr. Beatty married Maggie Fishback, a daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Paskins) Fishback, both of whom are now deceased, the father having been a successful farmer and a well known and highly respected citizen. The Paskin family was an old and well known family in this county, having been early settlers of the community. To the subject and his wife have been born five children, all of whom are at home, namely: Floy, Elsie, Oral, Fawn and Fern. Fraternally, Mr. Beatty is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the order of Freemasons, in the workings of both of which he takes a deep and intelligent interest. In every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged he has been true to every trust and he is eminently deserving of the high position which he holds in the esteem of all who know him. Genial and unassuming in manner, he readily makes friends and he and his wife belong in the best social circles of the community, their home being a favorite stopping place for their friends. In the public life of the community Mr. Beatty has taken a deep interest, giving his support to every movement which will conserve the best interests of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM W. WHITE.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of their pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the unbounded esteem of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personality serves as a stimulus and incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class the subject of this review very properly belongs.

Having never been seized with the roaming desires that have led many of Johnson county's young men to other fields of endeavor and other states, where they have sought their fortunes, Mr. White has devoted his life to industries at home and has succeeded remarkably well, as we shall see by a study of his life history.

William W. White, who is one of the leading citizens of Johnson county, was born in Nineveh township, this county, on February 20, 1860, the son of George B. and Rachel I. (Lane) White, the White family having been for many years one of the most prominent in this section of the country. Mr. White received his elementary education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and then attended the high school at Nineveh, later taking a course of three years in Franklin College. He was thus well qualified for life's battles, and upon leaving college took up the vocation of farming, to which he has since given his undivided attention and in which his success has been of unusual order. In addition to a general line of farming Mr. White has given a great deal of attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, including sheep, Jersey cattle, hogs, Shetland ponies, and saddle horses. He has acquired a reputation extending over a wide range of this section of the state because of the high quality of his stock, but of recent years he has discontinued the breeding of all these lines except the Jersey cattle, of which he now has a splendid herd and for which he finds a ready sale. His farm comprises one hundred sixty acres of as fine land as can be found in his township, and all of the improvements on the same are of up-to-date character in every respect, the general appearance of the place being complimentary to the owner. Still in the prime of life, Mr. White gives his detailed attention to all departments of his farm work, and among his fellow agriculturists he enjoys a high reputation because of the honest success which he has attained in his work.

In the public life of his community, Mr. White has for many years occupied a very prominent place. For many years he was superintendent of roads, giving careful and painstaking attention to this department and his efforts were appreciated by his fellow citizens. A member of the Johnson County Fair Association for about fifteen years, he was an efficient and faithful servant of the people in whose interests he labored. He has always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the agricultural features of his county, and as chairman of the Farmers Institute he has earned many warm words of praise and commendation. In order to better qualify himself for not

only his own work, but for his interests and active part in agricultural institutes, Mr. White took a course in Purdue University, where he gained much valuable knowledge by study and observation regarding agricultural methods.

Religiously, Mr. White is an active and earnest member of the Christian church and has served in many capacities in the interests of religious work. He was chairman of the Johnson County Sunday School Union and superintendent of the Johnson County Adult Sunday School Department. In his own church he has served efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday school. He has always stood for the highest standard of right and morality and among his fellow citizens there has never been breathed a word of suspicion against his character. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, of which he has been a staunch supporter, though never a seeker for public office.

On October 3, 1890, Mr. White was united in marriage to Jennie Mullendore, a daughter of Louis and Harriett (Records) Mullendore, the families of which are represented elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born three children, Dora Muriel, Verne and William E. By his persistent advocacy of wholesome living, pure policies and honesty in business, Mr. White has long enjoyed the undivided respect and esteem of all who know him, being regarded as one of Johnson county's most substantial and worthy citizens, and therefore he merits representation in a work of the province of the one at hand.

J. W. RUNKLE.

Indefatigable industry, sound business judgment and wise management have been the elements which have contributed to the success achieved by J. W. Runkle, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana. His farm is well improved and highly productive, being numbered among the good farms of the township in which he lives, and because of his high character and unquestioned integrity, he enjoys to a marked degree the sincere respect of the community.

J. W. Runkle, one of the most enterprising farmers and progressive citizens of Blue River township, was born on January 9, 1863, in the township where he now resides, and is the son of Gather B. and Mahala (Anderson) Runkle. His father was born December 7, 1834, near Edinburg.

Bartholomew county, Indiana, and is the son of Louis Runkle, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, who migrated to Indiana in an early day and established a tannery below Edinburg. He finally migrated to Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a son of Peter Runkle, who fought in a Virginia regiment during the Revolutionary war, and the latter was the son of John Runkle, the emigrant ancestor of the subject, who originally came from Germany and settled in Culpeper county, Virginia. The subject's grandfather, Louis Runkle, married in Bartholomew county and two years later came to Blue River township, this county, and purchased land in the early thirties. His wife had borne the maiden name of Barlow. Mr. Runkle was very prosperous in his business affairs, accumulating considerable wealth, and to him and his wife were born three children, Gather B., John L. and Mary Ann, the latter dying at the age of fourteen years. John L. was a soldier in the Civil war and died from the effects of a wound received in battle. Mahala Anderson Runkle was a daughter of William and Rebecca Anderson, natives of Kentucky. She was born November 16, 1834, and died on May 21, 1901. She was born and reared in Bartholomew county, but later her parents moved to Shelby county. To Gather and Mahala Runkle were born three children, namely: John W., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Eliza L. (Furnas) Long, of West Lafayette, Indiana, and Mrs. Mamie Shepherd, of Blue River township, this county. Thus four generations of this family have been reared on the land where the subject now lives.

John W. Runkle received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Edinburg high school, and then became a student in the Louisville College of Pharmacy, where he received a thorough technical education, and afterward followed his profession at Indianapolis for a period of two years. In 1888 he received from his father eighty acres of land in Blue River township and at once came home and entered actively upon its management and operation. One of the first acts after his coming here was to set out a large orchard and otherwise substantially improve the farm, so that it is now one of the best in this locality. As he prospered in his affairs he added to his acreage until he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-seven acres of splendid land. He also rents one hundred and ten acres of his father's farm. He has eighty-five acres planted to corn, seventy-five acres to wheat and twenty acres to alfalfa and hay, while in the way of live stock, which he has found a valuable adjunct to farming, he handles one hundred and fifty hogs and a carload of cattle annually. He carries on his farming operations

according to modern methods and gives his attention to other details of the farm work, so that his success is entirely a matter of his own creation.

Politically, Mr. Runkle gives his support to the Republican party, while in fraternal matters he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the local lodge at Edinburg. Religiously, his sympathies are with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he gives a liberal support.

On August 6, 1893, Mr. Runkle married Lola Miner, the daughter of John B. Miner, of Edinburg, her birth having occurred on August 8, 1867, on a farm in Blue River township, this county. To them have been born three children: Louis W., born July 5, 1894; Byron J., born July 1, 1898, and Lola Monta, born October 24, 1899. These children have all received good educations and move in the best social circles of the community where they live. Mr. Runkle is a man of decided convictions on the leading questions of the day and gives ardent support to all movements for the upbuilding of the community socially, educationally, morally and materially. The result is that he has in a large measure enjoyed the sincere regard and confidence and good will of all who know him, and he is numbered among the leading and influential citizens of his locality.

EPHRAIM B. CHENOWETH, M. D.

The present age is essentially utilitarian and the life of every successful man carries a lesson which, told in contemporary narrative, is productive of much good in shaping the destiny of others. There is, therefore, a due measure of satisfaction in presenting, even in brief resume, the life and achievements of such men, and in preparing the following history of the scholarly physician whose name appears above, it is with the hope that it may prove not only interesting and instructive, but also serve as an incentive to those who contemplate making the medical profession their life work.

Ephraim B. Chenoweth was born January 18, 1875, in Eminence, Morgan county, Indiana, and is the son of Stephen and Verbenia (Gray) Chenoweth, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively. On the paternal side the subject traces his ancestry back to John Chenoweth, an Englishman, who settled on the site of Baltimore in 1720. He was a Protestant in his religious faith. On the maternal side the family is traced in a direct line of descent from Oliver Cromwell. Stephen Chenoweth was born in 1838 in

Pennsylvania, and was a son of Ephraim B. and Marie (Reisinger) Chenoweth, the father a native of Pennsylvania and of English descent, and the mother of German parentage. Ephraim B. Chenoweth was an early settler in Morgan county, Indiana, in the late twenties and attained to considerable prominence in the early life of the community, in the upbuilding and progress of which he took an important part. Stephen Chenoweth enlisted for service at the outbreak of the Civil war, becoming a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he rendered valiant service for three years. He has followed the vocation of blacksmithing during the greater part of his active life, but is now retired. His wife died in 1909. To them were born three children, Mrs. Lillian Stringer, Matthew, deceased, and Ephraim B., the subject of this sketch.

Ephraim B. Chenoweth received his elementary education in the common schools of Eminence and the high school at Martinsville. He then pursued the scientific course at Danville Normal School, from which he graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then matriculated in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he pursued his technical studies four years, graduating in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately located in the active practice of his profession at Quincy, Morgan county, Indiana, where he remained seven years, building up a good patronage and gaining an enviable reputation as a successful medical practitioner. He served as coroner of Owen county with efficiency during the years 1907-8-9, resigning in the latter year because of his removal from that county. He then located at Nineveh, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice, gaining a wide notoriety throughout the county as a competent, able and successful doctor. He has had remarkable success as a healer of diseases, and has often been called into consultation by his professional brethren because of his ability as a diagnostician and his uniform success in the healing of diseases. In addition to splendid technical skill he possesses broad sympathies which enable him to at once gain the confidence of his patients, a point which all physicians will admit is a most important element of success in medical treatment. He is a member of the Johnson County Medical Association and the Indiana State Medical Society, in the proceedings of both of which he takes an interested part. He is now holding the position of township physician for the poor and indigent. He takes an intelligent interest in every phase of local life and all movements which promise to benefit the community educationally, morally, socially or materially enlist his warmest support and hearty co-operation. He

is well read and widely informed, a splendid conversationalist and a welcome visitor in any company which he chooses to enter.

Fraternally, Doctor Chenoweth is a member of Nineveh Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is medical examiner; of Nineveh Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Edinburg. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men at Quincy.

In 1903 Doctor Chenoweth was united in marriage to Mina Kennedy, the daughter of William Kennedy, of Martinsville, and to this union have been born three children, Morris Kennedy, Byron Elsworth and Robert Denslow. Doctor Chenoweth has always not only kept in close touch with the trend of medical thought, but is also a close student of all social, political and scientific subjects, being broad-minded, full of spirits and a leader in those matters relating to the advancement of his fellow men. He is a man of decided convictions on public questions, maintains his stand with resolute firmness and has made his usefulness felt in various trusts with which he has from time to time been honored. In every sphere of endeavor in which he has taken a part, his unpretending bearing and strict integrity have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens, and his influence is always powerful and salutary in the community.

THOMAS DORRELL.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, would be incomplete without specific mention of the well known and popular gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. A member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of the central part of the state and for many years a public-spirited man of affairs, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been scrupulously honest in all his relations with his fellow men and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his neighbors and friends. Consequently he has long ago won the favor of a great number of people of White River township, where he maintains his home.

Thomas Dorrell was born May 29, 1872, in White River township, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of William and Marcella (Bristow) Dorrell, who were the parents of eleven children: Jacob G., who resides

the old Jacob Dorrell farm two miles north of Stone's Crossing; Daniel D., who resides a quarter of a mile north of Stone's Crossing; Joseph, who died in infancy; Mrs. Sarah Matilda Umbarger, who lives a mile west of Stone's Crossing; Pascal E., of Indianapolis; William A., of Morgan county, this state; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; James M., who lives in Missouri; Robert, who lives two miles northeast of Whiteland, and Mrs. Cena J. Re-pass, of Hamilton county, this state.

The subject of this sketch received a splendid education and preparation for life's duties, having completed his common school education at the Center Grove high school, where he graduated in 1891, and in 1899 he entered Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating there in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then engaged in the vocation of teaching in the common schools, which he followed for five years. He achieved eminent success in this calling, his ability being recognized throughout the county, and he became principal of the high school and superintendent of the school at Center Grove, where he remained three years. He is now giving his sole attention to the cultivation of his fine farm in White River township, where he is operating two hundred acres of land, including ninety acres belonging to his mother. Owing to his skilful management and careful attention, the farms are well kept and are under a high state of cultivation, returning abundant harvests for the labor bestowed upon them. He has worked his way up to a position of prominence in his community and comparative affluence, having ever maintained a high order of living and dealt fairly and honestly with his fellow men until no man in Johnson county today stands higher in general public esteem. While he has never sought public office, he has always been a loyal Democrat and ever assisted in furthering the interests of his community, whether in a political, moral or social way, and no more praiseworthy citizen is to be found in his community.

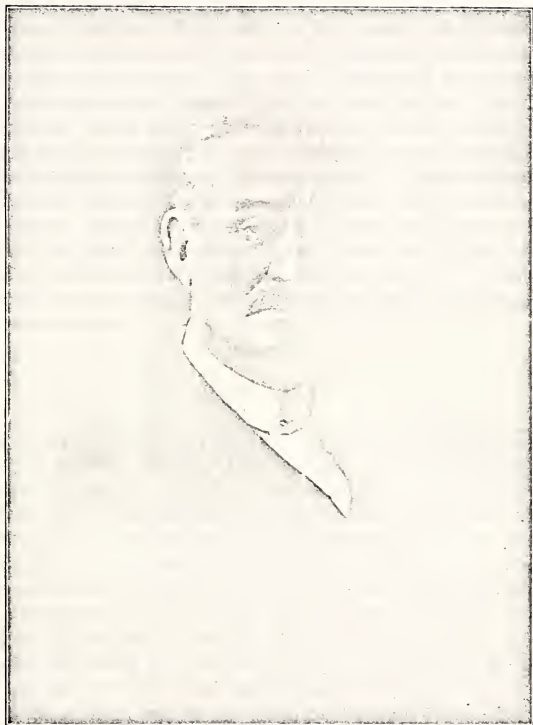
Religiously, Mr. Dorrell is a faithful and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his lodge memberships are with the Knights of Pythias at Stone's Crossing and the Free and Accepted Masons at Greenwood, in the workings of both of which he takes an appreciative interest.

On May 30, 1911, Mr. Dorrell was united in marriage with Margaret A. Gregg, the daughter of Ira T. and Elizabeth L. (Shera) Gregg. The former died in January, 1913, and she died September 28, 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Dorrell has been born a daughter, Elizabeth Marcella, whose birthday was April 1, 1912.

SCOTT CURRY.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Johnson county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is Scott Curry, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana.

Scott Curry, a resident of Whiteland, with which community he is closely identified in a business way, and who is also one of the most successful farmers of Pleasant township, is a native of Johnson county, having been born on December 23, 1855, and is the son of John and Matilda (Wise) Curry. Both of these parents were natives of the state of Kentucky, the father having been born in Fayette county and the mother in Louisville. They were married in that state, and in 1883 came to Johnson county, settling in Clark township, where the father followed farming during the remainder of his years. He bought his original tract of land here from Dr. Murphy, well known in his day, and to the improvement and cultivation of that land he gave his attention, developing it into a good farm and achieving for himself a splendid reputation as an agriculturist and business man. To him and his wife were born eight children, namely: Tisdal Eddie, deceased; Laura, deceased; Eliza, who lives at Huntington, Indiana; Thomas, of Southport, Indiana; Henry, deceased; William, of Indianapolis; Isabel, deceased, and Scott, the subject of this sketch. Scott Curry received his education in the common schools of his township, and his boyhood days were spent on the paternal farmstead, where he early learned the secrets of successful agriculture under the intelligent direction of his father. He devoted himself assiduously to the cultivation of the soil until 1911, when he retired from active farm work and moved to Whiteland, where he has since resided. He has not, however, relinquished his active operation of the farm, which is carried on under his personal direction. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of the old homestead, on which are raised all the crops common to this locality, and where also considerable attention is given to the raising and feeding of live stock, large numbers of animals being sold from his farm annually. He keeps the farm up to the highest type of modern agricultural methods, and not only financial success has come through his operations, but also an enviable reputation as a successful agriculturist. Mr. Curry is also interested financially in various enterprises at



SCOTT CURRY

Whiteland, and is a stockholder, director and vice-president of the Whiteland National Bank.

Politically, Mr. Curry is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, to which he has given his vote at every election since attaining his majority. He is not a seeker after political office for himself, but wields a definite influence in the party campaigns. Fraternally, he is a member of the time-honored order of Freemasonry, belonging to the local lodge at Franklin and taking a deep interest in the workings of the order. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church and gives this society his liberal support. Mr. Curry has never married. He is a man of large views and broad sympathies, and no movement for the advancement of his community has ever solicited his aid in vain, for he believes in progress all along the line of material effort and his interests are always in full harmony with the highest and best interests of his fellow citizens. Genial and unassuming in manner, he has won a large and loyal circle of friends throughout Johnson county, who esteem him highly because of his genuine worth and high personal character. Because of the success which he has attained, he is eminently entitled to representation in a history of his county.

JOHN OLIVER.

It was once remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "There has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best men, the writer of this memoir takes pleasure in presenting a few of the leading facts in the commendable career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, worked himself from an humble station to a successful agriculturist and won an honorable position among the well known and highly esteemed men of a former generation in Johnson county. For it is always pleasant as well as profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has won a definite goal in life, whose career has been such as to command the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such, in brief, was the record of the late John Oliver, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would have been difficult to have found within the borders of Johnson county, where he long maintained his home and where he labored not only for his own individual advancement and that of his immediate family, but also for the improvement of the entire community whose interests he ever had at heart.

John Oliver was born on May 30, 1831, in county Derry, Ireland, and was of Scotch descent, his parents having fled from Scotland to Ireland during the Scotch Rebellion. These parents, John and Margaret Oliver, were strict Presbyterians in their religious belief of the branch known as Covenanters and they were staunch defenders of their faith, willing to suffer for their honest convictions. John Oliver, Jr., was born in Ireland and at the age of eighteen years he came to America with his widowed mother, who located in Philadelphia. There he was employed by his brother-in-law, John McCauley, grain merchant. Before the war he and his brother-in-law came to Johnson county, Indiana, and acquired a farmstead, and in 1866 Mr. Oliver brought his wife, whom he had married earlier the same year, to his new home and located on the Dr. Donald farm, which he rented for five years. In 1867 he rented the Banta farm and, by dint of the most indefatigable effort and the most rigid economy, saved money and in 1872 was enabled to buy his present farm. His first home was in a good log cabin for a year, but in May, 1873, a more substantial and attractive residence was built. Mr. Oliver was a hardworking and progressive man, enterprising in his methods, and his keenest delight was in the thought that he was creating a good home. He was domestic in his tastes, his greatest enjoyment being found in the family circle with his loved ones. Among his fellow citizens he was courteous and gentle and to a notable degree he enjoyed their respect and good will. As a businessman he was shrewd and sagacious and carried forward his plans with energy and ability. Broad-hearted and charitable, he was a man among men and no worthy cause ever appealed to him in vain. His death removed from Johnson county one of the most substantial and highly esteemed citizens and the many beautiful tributes to his character as a man and citizen attested to the abiding place he had in the hearts and affections of his friends.

On August 14, 1866, Mr. Oliver married Mary F. B. McFall, who was born on March 23, 1843, in Ballymoney, Ireland, the daughter of Daniel M. and Mary McFall, natives of Scotland and Covenanters who fled to Ireland to escape persecution because of their religious belief. They were members of the Douglas clan who had opposed King James and were therefore forced to flee the country. To Mr. and Mrs. Oliver were born eight children, of whom six were reared, namely: John, who died in infancy; Elizabeth Adelaide, who married a Mr. Graham, of Franklin; John Van Nuys, who died in 1901; was attorney of the city of Franklin, and a partner of Gabriel Overstreet; William, who is the present mayor of the city of Franklin, is a graduate of the Indiana Law School; Gertrude is the wife of Mr. Shuffelbarger, who is a bank

cashier at Martinsville, this state; Llewelyn is a farmer and makes his home with his mother; Daniel Arthur is also at home. These children have all been well educated, completing their studies in Franklin College. Mrs. Oliver comes from a long and sterling line of ancestry, her family having had a coat of arms which is now used by Mrs. Oliver. The arms bear the inscription "Make Sure," with a figure of a hand and dagger. Mrs. Oliver also possesses an old heirloom in the shape of a seal many years old.

John Oliver, who was one of the most respected members of his community, was a rigid churchman, giving special observance to the Sabbath. He and his wife united with the Hopewell Presbyterian church in September, 1866, and thereafter he gave that society his staunch support. His death occurred on September 23, 1909, and throughout the community it was felt as a personal loss, for his character was such that he had endeared himself to all who knew him. Mrs. Oliver is a lady of many charming qualities and in the circles in which she moves she is held in high regard because of her high personal character and pleasing disposition. She has reared her family to honorable manhood and womanhood and now is numbered among the citizens of her community who are giving honor and dignity to the society to which they belong.

W. L. NEIBLE.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune can not be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions.

W. L. Neible, a successful attorney and the efficient postmaster at Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, is a native of the old Hoosier state, having

been born in Shelby county on March 5, 1870. The family is originally of Holland origin, the first representatives of the name having come to this country in an early day, locating in New Amsterdam, New York. Later members of this family moved to Virginia and afterwards to Ohio. They became prominent in the life of the communities where they resided. The subject's parents were Lewis and Catherine (Gephart) Neible, the father a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and the mother of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Lewis Neible was an energetic farmer and active lumberman and was successful in his vocations, attaining a prominent and influential place in his locality. The subject's parents are both now deceased, the mother dying in 1899 and the father in 1893.

The subject of this sketch received his education first in the common schools and later in the normal school at Danville, Indiana, and the Valparaiso University. Having decided to make the practice of law his life work, he then became a student in the Indianapolis Law School, where he graduated in 1899. His early years were not characterized by hours of ease or influential assistance from outside sources, for he was practically compelled to work his own way through school. In 1899 Mr. Neible entered upon the active practice of his profession in partnership with Harry M. Scholler, under the firm name of Scholler & Neible, an association which continued with mutually satisfactory results until 1907, when Mr. Scholler retired from the practice, since which time Mr. Neible has continued alone.

Careful preparation, painstaking effort and sterling integrity of character are the concomitants which contributed to the success of Mr. Neible in the practice and among his professional colleagues, as well as the general public. He attained high distinction because of his ability and genuine worth. In 1900 Mr. Neible was appointed postmaster at Edinburg, a position which he still holds, and he is discharging his official duties to the entire satisfaction of the department and the patrons of the office. For a number of years he rendered efficient service as city attorney of Edinburg. He is also interested in the newspaper business, owning a one-third interest in the *Edinburg Courier*. In the civic life of the community he takes a live interest and is now the efficient and energetic president of the Commercial Club of his city, one of the important factors in the commercial and civic life of the community.

In October, 1910, Mr. Neible was married to Cornelia, the daughter of Judge Nelson R. Keyes and Elizabeth (Mooney) Keyes. Mr. Keyes was a prominent and well known attorney of Columbus, ranking high as one of the successful lawyers of Indiana, was judge of the circuit court of Bartholomew county at the time of his death. He was a man of marked

ability, wise judgment and wide experience, and few cases of prominence were conducted in his and adjoining counties with which he was not engaged on one side or the other.

Politically, the subject of this sketch has been a life-long Republican, and has taken an active interest in the success of his party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. Personally, Mr. Neible is a man of strong personal qualities, easily makes friends and always retains them. United in his composition are so many elements of a provident, practical nature, which during a series of years have brought him into prominence and earned for him a first place among the enterprising men of his county, that it is but just recognition of his worthiness that he receive specific mention in this work.

MATHEW J. TRACY.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which can not only endure so rough a test, but gain new strength through the discipline. The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls the reader's attention was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life, making his influence felt for good in his community in Pleasant township, Johnson county, where he has long maintained his home, and because of the honorable career he has known here and also because of the fact that he is numbered among those patriotic sons of the North who assisted in saving the Union's integrity in the dark days of the sixties, he is eminently worthy of a place in this book.

Mathew J. Tracy, a respected citizen and retired farmer of Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, than whom no man in his locality is more deserving of mention in a work of this character, was born on January 6, 1832, in Pleasant township, the son of James and Mary (Tanner) Tracy, natives respectively of North Carolina and South Carolina. In the paternal line the subject traces his ancestry back to Nathaniel Tracy, who was born in 1743 and died in 1818, and who married Mary Tidwell. Nathaniel Tracy was a native of Maryland, who later emigrated to North Carolina. He was a sol-

dier in the Revolutionary war, as was Josiah Tanner, the subject's maternal grandfather, who was wounded in the right arm in the battle of King's Mountain, being crippled for life. Both of these men moved from the Carolinas to Kentucky, where they spent the remainder of their lives and died. Their children became scattered, but many of them are still living in Indiana. James Tracy was born May 14, 1785, and died on February 14, 1883. On September 27, 1804, he married Mary Tanner, who was born on December 16, 1784, and died on May 28, 1848. Their children were John, Keziah, Nathaniel, Thomas, Elinor M., Margaret, James, Elizabeth A., Mahala, William, Josiah, H., Martha W., Mary Jane, and Mathew J., the immediate subject of this sketch. James Tracy, on coming to Johnson county in 1828, entered land and brought his family here the following year. He made permanent and substantial improvements on his land, and at his death left a splendid estate.

Mathew J. Tracy was reared under the parental roof and has followed the vocation of carpentering and also farming throughout his life. He has been a practical man in every sense of the word and, aside from the tilling of the soil, has held other interests, having served for a number of years as vice-president of the Whiteland Bank, which position he relinquished, however, upon his retirement from active business a few years ago. During the Civil war he gave practical evidence of his loyalty by enlisting as a private in Company F, Third Indiana Cavalry, which command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Tracy took part in seventy-one battles and engagements, and was slightly wounded. Among the principal battles in which he took part were South Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Culpeper Court House, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Richmond. He had his horse killed under him at Culpeper, Virginia, and in one engagement was twice wounded. After the war he gave his attention to his private interests, and accumulated an estate of nearly seven hundred acres. He has deeded to his children over five hundred and three acres, and is the owner himself of one hundred and sixty acres near Whiteland. Staunch integrity, persistent industry and an indomitable spirit that would brook no obstacle have been the elements that have contributed to his success, and no man in his community occupies a higher standing in the esteem of his fellow citizens than he. He has given his support to all worthy enterprises of the community, particularly churches, all of which he has donated liberal sums to, but he is not identified by membership with any. Fraternally, he was for a number of years an active member of the Masonic order. Politically, since the opening of the Civil war he has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

On December 2, 1852, Mathew J. Tracy was married to Susan Margaret Smith, who was born on May 21, 1836, and died on April 10, 1857. Their children were Louis Franklin, born November 9, 1853, and James Buchanan, born April 20, 1856. For his second wife Mr. Tracy choose Mary K. Varner, who was born January 2, 1842. Their children were Richard Marion, deceased; Mathew Varner, deceased, and Clarence Allen, deceased. Mr. Tracy's third marriage was to Sarah E. Zwires Boulden on October 23, 1890.

SAMUEL J. McCLELLAN.

This well known old family, whose name appears above, has been so long identified with the history of Franklin that the history of one is pretty much the history of both. The family also bears an unique distinction in the fact that from 1861 to the present time, a period of over a half century, the position of station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Franklin has been held by two members of the family, the subject of this sketch and his father. This record, while a very unusual one, is more worthy of note from the evidence which it conveys of the absolute trustworthiness with which the company's business has been attended to and stands in unmistakable evidence of the capability and honesty of the McClellans, father and son.

Samuel J. McClellan was born on September 14, 1849, in the city of Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of James H. and Isabella (Bryan) McClellan, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, the father having been born in Trimble county. James H. McClellan came from his native state to Johnson county in an early day, settling first eight miles north of Franklin, where he maintained his home until 1848, when he removed to Franklin. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of this city, serving in that position eight years, or until 1861, when he became the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Franklin. He served in that capacity up to the time of his death, which occurred on February 28, 1881. Soon after coming to Indiana, he had for a short time taught school in Marion county, being a man of intellectual attainments and high character. In his religious faith he was a Methodist. To him and his wife were born three children, namely: Mrs. Betty Riley, of Franklin; Mrs. Marv Whedon, deceased, formerly of Louisville, Kentucky, and Samuel J., the immediate subject of this sketch. The mother of these children survived her husband many years, her death occurring on December 23, 1903.

Samuel J. McClellan received a fair education in the public schools of Franklin, and on October 1, 1866, he began to learn telegraphy in the office of the Pennsylvania Company, under his father's direction. He has since that time been in that office continuously, having been appointed agent on March 4, 1881, on the death of his father. The Pennsylvania Company is one of the most exacting corporations and to retain so responsible a position for so many years is a record of which Mr. McClellan is deservedly proud. Among the patrons of the road he enjoys a merited popularity, for his courtesy and evident desire to please and care for the patrons of the road have been duly appreciated by the public, who esteem him for his effective work as agent.

Politically, Mr. McClellan is a staunch Democrat. Fraternally, he is a Knight of Pythias and a Mason, in the latter order having attained to the order of Knight Templar. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian. Mr. McClellan has always given his support to every movement calculated to advance the highest interests of the community and because of his integrity of character, his genial disposition and his genuine personal worth, he is held in high esteem in the community.

C. M. DURHAM.

Among those men of sterling attributes of character who have impressed their personality upon the community of their residence and have borne their full share in the upbuilding and development of Johnson county, mention must not be omitted of C. M. Durham, of Whiteland, where he has maintained his home and where he has exerted a strong influence for good on the entire community, being a man of upright principles and desirous to see the advancement of the community along moral, educational and material lines, at present holding the responsible position of cashier of the Whiteland National Bank.

C. M. Durham is a native of the old Blue Grass state, having been born on May 16, 1883, and is a son of William Robert and Ellen (Cox) Durham, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The subject's father died in 1898 and his widow still resides in Kentucky. Besides the subject, there were Elijah, Benjamin, of Washington, William, of Kentucky, and Odom, of Shirley, Indiana. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and in Morehead Normal School. At the age of nineteen years he accepted a position as cashier of the Sandy Hook Bank, Elliott county, Kentucky, where he remained four years, then came to Whiteland and



C. M. DURHAM AND FAMILY

cashier of the Whiteland National Bank, in which position he has since remained. He was one of the organizers of the latter institution, which has become one of the most substantial and best known financial institutions in Johnson county. It was organized in 1909, and has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, with resources of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The bank has erected a splendid brick building, with all modern fixtures and a burglar and fireproof vault, and pays three per cent. on deposits. The present officers and the directors are as follows: President, S. E. Brewer; vice-president, Scott Curry; cashier, C. M. Durham; directors, S. E. Brewer, Scott Curry, E. D. Brewer, Charles Boone, E. O. McAlpin, A. T. Brunnemer and C. M. Durham. As the executive officer of the bank, Mr. Durham has business qualities of the highest order, and his absolute integrity has won for him the highest esteem of the officers of the bank and its patrons.

On December 25, 1903, Mr. Durham was married to Effie Williams, of Kentucky, and they have had two children, Lenora Florine and Robert. Politically, Mr. Durham is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious membership is with the Baptist church. Fraternally, he is a member of the time-honored order of Freemasons, in the workings of which he takes a deep interest. Of marked domestic tastes, Mr. Durham finds his greatest pleasure in his home circle. Genial and unassuming in his relations with others, he has made many warm friends since coming to Whiteland, and among those who know him he is held in high regard.

DICKSON BROTHERS.

Among the progressive young business men of Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana, identified with an important industrial enterprise, and whose training and ability have enabled them to achieve a noteworthy success in their line, are the Dickson Brothers, John B. and Mino. Men of intelligent ideas and wide experience, their interests have been so interwoven with the establishment with which they are identified as to make the history of one practically the history of the other within the past few years, and as experts in the line of endeavor to which their energies and talents have been devoted they have an honorable record and have achieved much more than local reputation. Messrs. Dickson are both natives of Johnson county, John B. having

been born here on August 22, 1875, and Mino on December 5, 1881. They are the sons of Francis and Etha J. (Brewer) Dickson, the father a native of Owensboro, Kentucky, and the mother of Johnson county, Indiana, the daughter of John D. Brewer. Francis Dickson located in his early life at New Albany, Indiana, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Franklin, Johnson county, and for a year or so followed milling. He then bought the Whiteland flour mill and entered into the milling business on his own account, continuing at such until 1887, when the mill was converted into an elevator. He conducted this elevator successfully until 1903, when he retired from active business pursuits. He was a man of large business ability and achieved a gratifying degree of success with his enterprises, enjoying to a noted degree the warm regard of all who knew him. He was the father of three children, John B., Una, who married a Mr. LaGrange, and Mino. The parents of these children are both deceased, the father dying on May 5, 1913, and the mother on August 5, 1894. They were faithful and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were much respected in the community.

The subjects of this sketch received their education in the common schools and upon attaining mature years decided to go into business on their own account. Their earlier years had been spent as assistants to their father, under whom they had learned much of the detail of modern business methods, so that when, in 1904, they embarked in business on their own account, they were well qualified. Under the firm name of Dickson Brothers, they engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, and their business career has been replete with continued successes. They have a capacity of three hundred car loads of tile per year, in all sizes from four inches up to eighteen inches, the quality of the tile being the best advertising medium. The tile are made from surface clay and are considered equal to any of similar kind upon the market. The Dickson Brothers handle the entire output, selling direct to consumers and jobbers. The plant has been in active operation night and day since it was started in 1904, and the demand is generally ahead of the output. The proprietors also take contracts for putting in county drains up to three and five miles in length, and in this line of business the firm has been very successful, their work meeting with the full approval of the county authorities and those interested. The Dickson Brothers have worked hard and honorably earned the reputation which they enjoy, not only as successful business men, but as leading public-spirited citizens of their locality, and it is needless to add that they are held in the highest esteem by all with whom they come in contact, for they have shown the force of their strong individualities and their sterling

integrity in helping to make the community what it is. They are essentially men of affairs, sound of judgment and farseeing in what they undertake, and they have won and retained the confidence and esteem of all classes.

On November 15, 1899, John B. Dickson was united in marriage to Maude Vaught, the daughter of George B. and Violento (Coleman) Vaught. George B. Vaught was the son of Andrew J. and Mary (Thomas) Vaught, both of whom were natives of Virginia, coming to Clark county, Indiana, in an early day, and later to Johnson county, where they settled in Franklin township. Mr. Vaught followed farming all his life and became a prominent and respected member of the community. To him and his wife were born three children. In the Methodist Episcopal church he was a prominent worker and his father in the early days was a licensed exhorter. He and his wife are both now deceased. To John B. Dickson and wife have been born two children, Etha and William, both of whom are at home.

On July 24, 1901, Mino Dickson was married to Laura Hibbs, the daughter of Oliver P. and Clara (Botchford) Hibbs, the father a native of Johnson county, Indiana, and the mother born in Connecticut, she having come to this county in her childhood with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have been born three children, Frances, Dale and Vivian, the latter being deceased.

Politically, the Dickson boys are not active, though they give their support to the parties of their preference, John being a Republican in his political belief, while Mino gives his support to the Democratic party. In their religious belief the brothers are also divided, John being a Methodist and Mino a Presbyterian, and each gives due measure of attention to all worthy benevolent and charitable objects, no movement for the welfare of the people or the upbuilding of the community appealing to them in vain.

In their business affairs the Dickson Brothers have earned an enviable reputation for their enterprise, energy and persistence. They keep four wagons delivering goods in Johnson county and the surrounding country, also ship a great deal of their stuff throughout the state as far south as Madison, and through Hendricks, Shelby, Hancock and Bartholomew counties. They have earned a good reputation as reliable business men, their word being considered as good as a bond, and wherever they have had dealings they have left a good impression with those with whom they have dealt. They are men of sterling honesty and integrity of character, and because of these elements and their genial disposition they have made friends wherever they have gone. Their past record and their personal character justify the belief that the future holds in store for them far greater successes than they have already achieved.

JAMES W. WHITAKER.

Among the honorable and influential citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, is the subject of this review, who has here maintained his home for many years, winning a definite success by means of the agricultural industry, to which he has devoted his attention during the years of an active business life. His career has been without shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and thus he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

James W. Whitaker, trustee of Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, and a progressive and successful farmer, was born September 28, 1852, in this county, and is a son of Willis and Sarah E. Whitaker, natives of Indiana and Kentucky respectively. Willis Whitaker, who was born in 1813 and died in February, 1901, was the son of M. B. Whitaker, a native of Kentucky and one of the early settlers of Johnson county. To Willis and Sarah Whitaker were born three children, namely: Louisa Minerva, deceased; James W., the subject of this sketch, and Lucetta A., who died in February, 1908. James W. Whitaker was reared under the paternal roof and secured his education in the common schools of Pleasant township, where he has spent his entire life. He was reared to the vocation of farming and has never seen any reason to forsake this calling, in which he feels there is a dignity and independence not to be found in any other vocation. He is the owner of eighty-five acres of splendid land, to the improvement of which he has given careful attention, his houses, barns and other buildings being attractive, while the general appearance of the fields indicate that the owner is a man of right judgment and sound discrimination in his conduct of the same. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Whitaker has long taken an active interest in the public affairs of his locality. He served efficiently one term as road supervisor, and in 1911 was appointed trustee of Pleasant township, in which office he is now serving, his term expiring in 1914. During his service he has made substantial improvements in the Whiteland high school buildings, at a cost of between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars, including a new addition of nine rooms comprising a large assembly room and auditorium. The building has been made modern throughout and is now one of the best school buildings in Johnson county. Mr. Whitaker has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his township and, as far as lies in his power, has contributed to the welfare of his fellow citizens. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, while his fraternal membership is with the Masonic order at Greenwood.

In 1880 Mr. Whitaker was married to Christina A. Drake, a daughter of William Drake, and to them have been born the following children: Mr.

Pearl Smith; Granville, of Indianapolis; Leona; Roy, of Pleasant township; Ray, Rose, Warren, Dault, Inez and Gladys. Mr. Whitaker is a man of splendid influence in his community, having been a very industrious man and led an honorable career, setting a worthy example to the younger generation of his community and giving his own children a splendid training. He is regarded as a public-spirited man and can always be counted on to support the right side of any movement involving the moral, educational or social welfare of his fellow citizens.

JOHN FULMER.

Any person who will investigate the facts in the case will be surprised to learn of the great number of people of Germanic descent now living in the United States. Unquestionably the greatest number of emigrants reaching the shores of the new world comes from that nation, and statistics show that there is more Germanic blood in the United States than any other. This being a fact, it is easy to account for the prosperity and morality of this country. Not only that, but it will afford an explanation for the love of learning shown by the people of this vast nation. Germany is famous the world over for its remarkable universities, for its educated men, for its poets and philosophers, and for the industry, patience, intelligence, morality and sturdiness of its citizens. These qualities have been brought to this country by the immigrants, and are now part and parcel of our wonderful nation—its progress in domestic economy, its advancement in every branch of material improvement, and its love of country and home.

John Fulmer, one of the sturdy and successful agriculturists of White River township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in the locality where he now lives on December 20, 1862, and is a son of Joseph and Christina (Kaylor) Fulmer. Both of his parents were born in Germany, from whence they came to the United States in 1852, having married in their native land. They first landed in New York City, from whence they went to Cincinnati and subsequently to Indianapolis. After remaining there for a time they came to Johnson county, settling near Smith's Valley on what is now known as the Sutton farm, where they remained for two or three years and then returned to Indianapolis. After four years more in the Capital City, they returned to their former farm, where they remained until 1863, when they moved to what is known as the Fisher farm, where Mr. Fulmer now lives. They

were the parents of seven children: Andrew; Henry; Mary, who married Henry Weyl; Sarah, who married Josiah Selch; Elizabeth, who married A. D. McKinney; John and William.

The subject of this sketch received a fair education in the common schools, and upon attaining mature years took up the vocation to which he had been reared and in which he has achieved a pronounced success, being now numbered among the most enterprising and successful farmers of White River township. He is the owner of one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land in this township, practically all of which he has earned by his own efforts and for which he has earned the proud American title of "self-made man." He carries on a diversified system of agriculture, in connection with which he breeds, feeds and sells live stock, to his financial profit. The farm which he now operates is splendidly improved in every respect, its general condition and appearance reflecting great credit on its owner.

John Fulmer has twice been married, first on October 14, 1885, to Martha Alice Engle, the daughter of Frank and Martha (Looper) Engle, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer were born two children, Grace Mabel, who is now a teacher, and Lester Carl, who was born on June 27, 1894. Mrs. Martha Fulmer died on September 3, 1903, at the age of thirty-seven years, and on February 28, 1911, Mr. Fulmer married Flora B. Evars, the daughter of Levi and Rebecca (Parke) Evans, the mother being a daughter of Samuel Parke. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Johnson county, Indiana. Samuel Parke was numbered among the early and influential settlers of Johnson county. To Levi and Rebecca Evans were born two children, Mary, who married John Sutton, and Mrs. Fulmer.

The subject of this sketch has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, and is now serving as a member of the advisory board of White River township. Aside from political affairs, he takes an interest in every department of public life which affects his fellow citizens or the general advancement of the community, and he has been a potential influence in its progress and achievement. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 679 at Bargersville, while in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is affiliated with the lodge at Smith's Valley, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Religiously, he is an earnest member of the Christian church and takes deep interest in its spiritual verities. His career thus far has been a consistent and honorable one, and because of his

staunch integrity and his accomplishments he is entitled and holds the sincere confidence and good will of all who know him. He has been one of those solid men of brain and substance so essential to the material growth and prosperity of a community and whose influence has been willingly extended in behalf of every deserving enterprise that has for its object the advancement of the moral welfare of the community.

JACOB G. DORRELL.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life, and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject of this sketch whose eminently honored and successful career now comes under review.

Jacob G. Dorrell, who was born in White River township, on what is known as the Messersmith farm on May 23, 1869, is the son of William and Marcella (Bristow) Dorrell. Mr. Dorrell secured his education in No. 5 district school, and his early years were characterized by much hard labor upon the home farm. He remained with his mother until he was twenty-one years old, when he moved on to his farm, where he lived from October until January 25, 1881, and then located on the old Dorrell homestead, where he has lived continuously since, with the exception of about five months, when he resided on his uncle Pascal's place. He is now the owner of about sixty acres of splendid land, which comprises the old Dorrell homestead, originally settled on by his grandfather, Jacob Dorrell, and here he is giving the personal attention to the cultivation of his land, which brings splendid success. He has a comfortable and substantial dwelling and good outbuildings and his farm indicates that he is an excellent manager and a man of good judgment. In addition to the raising of the ordinary crops common to this locality, he gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock.

Politically, Mr. Dorrell is a Prohibitionist, while his church relations are with the Mt. Auburn Methodist Episcopal church. He is very active in church

work and is at present trustee of his church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Stone's Crossing and with the Masons at Greenwood.

On October 6, 1880, Mr. Dorrell married Maria Ellen Umbarger, the daughter of James Umbarger, and to them have been born six children, namely: Charles Omer, a farmer; Walter Martin, of Indianapolis; William Edgar, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Okal Purvis, of Indianapolis; Lola and Hazel, at home. The family move in the best social circles of the community and because of their genuine worth and the splendid family record they are held in high regard by all who know them.

SAMUEL E. BREWER.

Specific mention is made in the following paragraphs of one of the worthy citizens of Johnson county, Indiana—one who has figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its progress, contributing in a definite measure in his particular sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Additional interest also attaches to his career from the fact that practically his entire life has been passed within the borders of this county. Earnest purpose and tireless energy, combined with mature judgment and everyday common sense, have been among his most prominent characteristics and he has merited the respect and esteem which are accorded him by all who know him.

Samuel E. Brewer, president of the Whiteland National Bank, was born June 28, 1842, in Pleasant township, this county, and is the son of John D. and Frances (Webb) Brewer, natives of Mercer and Henry counties, Kentucky, respectively. John D. Brewer was the son of Daniel A. Brewer, a native of New Jersey, who migrated to Kentucky, and the latter was the son of Abram Brewer, who was born and reared in New Jersey. The latter was the son of Everardus Brewer, who was the son of Jacob Brewer, the son of Adam Brewer, who came from Holland to America in 1642 and settled on Manhattan island. John D. Brewer came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1828 locating on some land which he had secured while here on a hunting trip, having previously made four trips to this county, and in 1832 he filed on a piece of land in Pleasant township. He prospered in his business affairs and at the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1882, he was the



SAMUEL E. BREWER



MRS. MELISSA BREWER

owner of one thousand acres of good land. In 1834 Daniel Brewer and his family came, his wife being Theodosia Darland, and they, with their children, Garrett, David, Daniel, William, Sarah, Mary and Samuel, all settled on farms in Pleasant and Franklin townships. John D. Brewer built a log cabin, in which he "batched" for eight years, and then married Frances Webb, a daughter of James Webb, a native of Henry county, Kentucky, where he was an early settler. To John D. and Frances Brewer were born nine children, namely: Samuel E., subject of this sketch; Frances, who died at the age of two years; one who died in infancy; Mrs. Theodosia Miller, of Bloomington, this state; Mary, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Etha Dixon, deceased; Mrs. Frances Brewer, deceased; Mrs. Belle Covert, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Margaret Tracy, of Whiteland, and Mrs. Telvia Brooks, of Indianapolis. The mother of these children died in 1894.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the district schools, supplemented by attendance at Hopewell Academy during 1861 to 1864. He then engaged in teaching school, following that vocation for a few years, and then located on eighty acres of his father's land, to the cultivation of which he devoted his time for a few years, at the same time teaching, as his business affairs would permit. In 1871 he bought a saw mill, which he operated until 1887, and then erected the Whiteland canning factory, which he operated. He had a hard struggle to make the concern a success, but eventually got it on its feet and in 1898 sold it to Grafton Johnson. The factory is now a prosperous institution and is one of the largest canning factories in the state. Mr. Brewer managed this factory until 1905, when he disposed of his interests and retired. In 1909 he assisted in the organization of the Whiteland National Bank, of which he was elected president, and in which capacity he is still serving. Much of the success of this splendid institution has been due to his good business management and personal influence, and among his business associates he is held in high regard, his sound judgment and wise discrimination being considered invaluable in the management of the bank. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid farm land, besides which he owns a splendid residence and one of the best business blocks in Whiteland.

Politically, Mr. Brewer is a Democrat, though he assumes an independent attitude in local affairs, voting for the men whom he deems best qualified for office. He was elected justice of the peace, serving four years in this capacity to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1867 Mr. Brewer married Melissa, the daughter of Cordonand Springer, a native of Virginia and an early settler in Johnson county, having

come here in the late twenties. To Mr. Brewer have been born the following children: Mrs. Annie Graham, who lives one mile east of Whiteland and is the mother of seven children: Roy, Earl, William, Fannie, John and two others; Mrs. Fannie Alexander, now deceased, lived in Illinois, and left three children, Mary, Anna and Melissa; Edward, who died in 1900, left two children, Samuel and Marcie; Mrs. Leona Tingle lives in Greenwood. Mr. Brewer's career has been one of honor and trust and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than the simple truth that his name has never been coupled with anything disreputable, and that there has never been the shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty. He has been a consistent man in all that he has ever undertaken and his career in all of the relations of life has been absolutely without pretense. His actions are the result of careful and conscientious thought and when once convinced that he is right no suggestion of policy or personal profit can swerve him from the course that he has decided upon. He is essentially a man of affairs, sound judgment and far-seeing in what he undertakes and he has won and retained the confidence and esteem of all classes.

GEORGE W. HECK.

That life is the most useful and desirable that results in the greatest good to the greatest number and, though all do not reach the heights to which they aspire, yet in some measure each can win success and make life a blessing to his fellow men; and it is not necessary for one to occupy eminent public positions to do so, for in the humbler walks of life there remains much good to be accomplished and many opportunities for one to exercise talents and influence which in some way will touch the lives of those with whom we come in contact, making them brighter and better. In the list of Johnson county's successful citizens the subject of this review has long occupied a prominent place. In his career there is much that is commendable and his life forcibly illustrates what a life of energy can accomplish when his plans are wisely laid and his actions governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals.

The subject of this sketch, George W. Heck, who operates a splendid farm of one hundred acres in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in this township on January 29, 1871, and is a son of Peter and Jennie (Cutsinger) Heck. Peter Heck, who was the son of Jacob and Mary Heck,

was born in Ohio on July 28, 1825, and died on April 10, 1907. His parents were sturdy Germans, from whom he inherited many of the characteristics for which that great nation is noted. He was one of eleven children. The family moved to Indiana when he was an infant and settled near Mt. Auburn, Shelby county, Indiana, where, on December 7, 1854, he was married to Jennie Cutsinger and on October 7, 1855, settled in Johnson county. Jennie Cutsinger Heck was born on June 16, 1836, and died on April 25, 1909. Peter Heck became the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land and was considered a very successful farmer. He inaugurated a system of giving to each of his twelve children forty acres of land or its equivalent in money, though the boys earned the same by work. Upon his death Peter Heck left an estate of three hundred acres. To him and his wife were born twelve children, namely: John R., James B., Mary, Hannah, deceased, Elizabeth, Saloma, George W., Abraham, Nancy, Emma, Samuel, and Jacob, deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his education in school house No. 9 in Clark township, and his boyhood days were spent in work with his father on the home farm. In 1896 he received forty acres of land from his father, to which he at once gave his attention and which he has increased from time to time until he is now the owner of one hundred acres of splendid land in Clark township. To the improvement of this he has indefatigably devoted himself and in 1911 he built a fine, new barn, thirty-eight by sixty feet in size, and has a neat and attractive residence set in the midst of a grove of locust and apple trees, the whole presenting a very attractive appearance. Mr. Heck gives his attention to the raising of all the cereals common to this locality, having twenty-six acres in corn, twenty-five acres in wheat, and raising annually about forty head of hogs. By his efficient labor and successful management his farm has become one of the most productive and valuable of its area in the county, as well as one of the county's most beautiful and attractive rural homes.

Politically, Mr. Heck gives his support to the Democratic party, while his church membership is with the Rock Lane Christian church.

On February 21, 1896, Mr. Heck married Addie May Huffman, a daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Halfacre) Huffman. Abel Huffman was born in 1842 in Johnson county and died in 1910. He was a son of Aaron and Jemima (Wells) Huffman, natives of Kentucky, and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Halfacre, was born in 1838 and died in 1905. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Eva Heck and Mrs. Addie Heck. Aaron Huffman was the owner of ninety-two acres of land in Marion town-

ship, Johnson county. Jemima (Wells) Huffman was the daughter of Charles and Violet Wells, natives of the state of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Heck has been born one child, Odine, born November 26, 1896, who is now living at home and is a member of the senior class in the Clark township high school.

JAMES L. GRIFFITH.

The occupation of farming, to which the major part of the business life of James L. Griffith, one of the well known and popular citizens of Johnson county, has been devoted, is the oldest pursuit for a livelihood of mankind and the one in which he will ever be the most independent. His name has long been inseparably connected with the general growth of Johnson county, of which he is a native and where, in fact, he has spent most of his life. While primarily attending to his own varied interests, his life has been largely devoted to his fellow man, having been untiring in his efforts to inspire a proper respect for law and order and ready at all times to uplift humanity along civic and social lines.

James L. Griffith, one of the leading farmers and influential citizens of Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in this township on January 19, 1869, and is the son of Granville R. and Mary E. (Fitzpatrick) Griffith. The father, who was a native of Jennings county, Indiana, came to Johnson county at the age of seven years with his parents, his father, James Griffith, having been an early settler of this county, where he followed farming during his entire residence here. He was a public-spirited citizen and took an active interest in all public affairs, although he never held office. He was the father of six children: William, Robert, John, one who died in infancy, Melissa and Granville. To the latter were born four children, James L., Maggie M., Mary V. and Annabelle. In the common schools of Clark township the subject of this sketch secured his education, and then followed the pursuit to which he has been reared, that of agriculture, in which he has always been successfully engaged. He is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land in Clark township, the improvements on which are of the best, the splendid and attractive residence being one of the best in the country, and all the other improvements on the farm are in accordance therewith. For many years he has carried on the various departments of his work with that discretion and energy which are sure to find a natural sequel in definite success, having always been a hard worker, a good manager and a man of

economical habits, and, being fortunately situated in a thriving farming community, it is no wonder that he gained the front ranks of the agriculturists of this favored locality.

Mr. Griffith has been twice married, first on January 2, 1894, to Minnie B. Von Talge, the daughter of Henry and Laura (Curry) Von Talge, the father being a native of Kentucky and an early settler of this county, to which union were born two children, Marie and Granville Ray. On September 12, 1906, Mr. Griffith married Florence Depue, daughter of William and Lavina (Records) Depue, both families having been prominent in the early history of this county.

Politically, Mr. Griffith has given his support to the Republican party, while his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Baptist church and takes a deep and active interest in the verities of the spiritual life. In every avenue of life's activities he has been true to every trust and is justly popular in his home community.

ARCH W. BYERS.

The science of agriculture—for it is a science as well as an art—finds an able demonstrator as well as successful practitioner in the person of Arch W. Byers, who is widely known in Johnson county, maintaining a very productive and desirable farm in Franklin township. He comes of a very highly honored pioneer family, members of which have played well their parts in the general development of this favored section of the great Indiana commonwealth.

Arch W. Byers, well known throughout Johnson county as the owner of the celebrated "Melrose Farm" in Franklin township, was born on December 28, 1869, in this township, and is the son of Henry S., Sr., and Maria (McCauley) Byers, natives of Kentucky, his mother being a daughter of Dr. Robert McCauley, a native of Scotland, and the latter was also one of the early pioneer physicians of Johnson county, where he was held in high esteem. Henry S. Byers, Sr., was born in 1823 and died in 1900. He came to Johnson county, Indiana, with his father, Henry Byers, in 1825, the family settling in Franklin township, where the father had filed on government land, one hundred and sixteen acres of this tract being still in possession of the family. Henry S. Byers became an extensive land owner and live stock man, owning at one time five hundred and eighty acres in one tract.

Besides this tract he bought other land and gave a farm to each of his children, allowing them to pay out in time. During his life he owned over one thousand acres of land and was numbered among the most prosperous agriculturists of Johnson county. Politically, he was a staunch Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party he became aligned with that political faith, from which he never departed. He was a member of the Home Guards, and his religious membership was with the First Mt. Pleasant Baptist church. The subject's mother died in 1901. They had become the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine were reared to maturity, namely: Robert McCasley, who died at the age of forty-two years; Sarah M. Vandivier, of Franklin township; George W., of Franklin; Alonzo N., of Franklin township; Meline, who married a Mr. Wilkes and lives in Hensley township, and Caroline, the wife of Mr. Riggs, of Franklin township, are twins; Sylvanus, of Franklin township; Susanna (Mrs. McCaslin), of Franklin township. E. N. McCaslin now occupies the old home place, where the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day, it having belonged to the old Dr. McCasley estate. The house, a fine old brick mansion, was built in ante-bellum days, but was burned down during the war and later rebuilt. The subject of this sketch received his education in the little brick school house near his home, and he was reared to the life of a farmer. Upon starting out in life for himself he applied himself diligently to the vocation of agriculture, spending several years on his father's farm. In 1897 he received one hundred and thirty-six acres of the home farm, on which he built a house, and in time he paid his father for the land. The father had a peculiar plan of distributing his property among the children. When a child had accumulated two thousand dollars, the father gave him a farm and also two thousand dollars and gave him time to pay for the land without interest. The payment notes were five hundred dollars yearly, and if all the notes aggregating thirty-seven hundred dollars were paid as they came due they bore no interest. Nine children in the family were thus treated, and were thus enabled to accumulate good estates. The subject lived on his tract of land for eleven years and then traded with George W. Byers for his present farm, which comprises one hundred and thirty-one acres, and which is improved with a fine sixteen-room modern residence, large and substantial barns and other necessary outbuildings. Mr. Byers feeds stock largely with the grain produced on the farm, and has thus been able to realize unusually good profits from his efforts. He keeps fifteen to twenty full-blooded Jersey cows and sells the milk from these, averaging three hundred pounds a day or thirty-five gallons. He has twenty acres

of land planted to wheat, fifty acres to corn, fifteen acres to oats and forty acres to clover and hay.

Politically, Mr. Byers is a staunch and active supporter of the Progressive party, heartily endorsing the policies of that party as promulgated by Theodore Roosevelt. His religious membership is with the First Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, to which he gives liberally and of which he is a regular attendant.

In 1890 Mr. Byers was united in marriage to Nona Nichols, and to them have been born two children, Paul and Raymond Nichols.

Reverting to the genealogical ancestry of the subject of this sketch, it is worthy of note that the emigrant ancestor of the subject, George Frederick Byers, who came from Germany to this country, married Catharine Sams. Among their children was Henry, born January 15, 1788, who married Elizabeth Wylie, September 5, 1811, and whose death occurred on April 14, 1865. They had eleven children, George, Sarah, John, Isaac, Benjamin, Henry S., Sr., Catharine, Elizabeth W., Cynthia Ann, Jacob and David. Henry Byers was born in Pennsylvania, and, having lost his father while quite young, he was taken into the family of Demarce, who brought him to Henry county, Kentucky. He was there reared and in the spring of 1825 he was married and moved to Indiana, the trip being made on horse-back, on which he also carried a sack of flour. He entered a farm five miles southwest of Franklin, the same being that now owned by Sylvanus Byers, of which he cleared five acres and planted it in corn. He then returned to Kentucky after cultivating his crop and brought back his family. He was an expert drummer, and was presented with a drum by the state for his services during the Indian troubles. This drum, with the gift inscription, is now owned by Arch W. Byers. Henry Byers married Maria McCauley on January 9, 1845, and to them were born the following children: Robert M., born November 17, 1845, died November 30, 1887; Mary E., born March 27, 1847, died September 18, 1851; Sarah M., born October 4, 1848; George W., June 15, 1851; Alonzo N., October 3, 1853; Caroline, December 7, 1855, and Adaline, the same date, twins; Sylvanus, April 20, 1858; Clarissa, July 4, 1860, died April 4, 1863; Rachel, November 10, 1862, died December 4, 1862; Almira, February 7, 1864, died April 22, 1865; Susanna, April 13, 1866; Arch W., December 28, 1869, the last named being the immediate subject of this sketch.

Mr. Byers has long been numbered among the progressive agriculturists and public spirited citizens of this county, and is now the owner of a very desirable farm property and is one of the substantial men of his community.

Endowed by nature with strong mental powers and possessing the courage and energy to direct his faculties in proper channels, he early became a man of resourceful capacity, as the able management of his private affairs abundantly testify. He possesses the happy faculty of not only making friends but binding them to him by his good qualities of head and heart.

WILLIAM A. RUSSELL.

In his special line of effort, probably no man in central Indiana has achieved a more pronounced success nor a larger record than William A. Russell, who is not only a farmer of large importance, but is also a noted horse breeder. For a quarter of a century he has given his particular attention to the breeding and raising of Percheron draft horses and mules, and because of the eminent success which he has achieved he has gained a reputation which extends far beyond the borders of his own locality. Sound judgment, wise discrimination and good common sense have so entered into his make-up as to enable him to carry on his business along lines that have insured his success. Because of his splendid record and his high personal qualities he is eminently deserving of representation in the annals of his county.

William A. Russell was born on January 18, 1866, on the farm where he now lives, and is a son of Alexander R. and Mary (Durbin) Russell. Alexander R. Russell, who was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on July 28, 1818, was the first white child born in Shelby county. He was the son of John Russell, a native of Kentucky and one of the first settlers of Shelby county, Indiana, having made the trip by horseback to his new home in 1815. His wife, Mary, was born in Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana, on July 8, 1836, and was a daughter of William Durbin, a Kentuckian by birth and also an early settler of Blue River township, Johnson county. Alexander R. Russell, whose death occurred in April, 1900, was one of the most successful farmers of Johnson county, and accumulated four hundred and eighty acres of fine land. He was twice married and was the father of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to mature years. His first wife was Susan Cutsinger, who bore him Margaret, Harvey, Jacob, Mary, Malvina, Sarah, John and Susan. To his union with Mary Durbin were born William A., Mrs. Harriet Golenburg and Matilda.

William A. Russell was reared to the life of a farmer and secured his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and one year in

the Edinburg high school. He has never seen any reason to induce him to forsake the vocation to which he was reared, and he has been eminently successful. He is himself the owner of fifty-two acres of land in Blue River township and forty acres in Nineveh township, while he and his mother together own two hundred and eighty acres of land, and he oversees one hundred acres in Nineveh township. He is thoroughly up to date in all his operations, giving proper attention to the maintenance of the fertility of the soil, while the building and other permanent improvements on his farms indicate him to be a man of good taste and sound ideas.

It is, however, as a breeder of horses that Mr. Russell has achieved his greatest reputation and it is deemed consonant in this connection to recite in some detail the description of some of the splendid animals which are in his stables. During the past twelve years Mr. Russell has devoted his attention principally to the breeding and raising of Percherons and jacks. He has ten registered Percherons, the finest of their kind in Johnson county, and nineteen grade horses. He also gives careful attention to the breeding and raising of Duroc Jersey hogs, in the handling of which he is also highly successful. Mr. Russell began his breeding operations with Wannetta, 45592, recorded by the Percheron Society of America, and which was purchased by Mr. Russell on February 28, 1909. Prior to that time, however, he had owned a number of pure-bred horses. The next mare, a daughter of Wannetta, was Belvia, 45593, and Wannetta's second colt was St. Elmo, 59694. St. Elmo is a black stallion and is as handsome a horse as there is in the country and is recorded in the Percheron Society of America. Sire, Madrid, 41499 (57014).

A full sister to St. Elmo is Martha Washington, 71130, whose pedigree is the same as that of St. Elmo. The next colt was Red Pepper, 94445, whose sire was Glen, 49173, and recorded in the Percheron Society.

Other pure bred mares in Mr. Russell's stables are Dorothy, 55003; sire, Madrid (see St. Elmo). Lena, 86895; sire, High Top, 35557. Bertha, 94446; sire, Glen, 49173; dam, Dorothy, 55003. Pedigree runs back to 1884. Several of the pedigrees run back to the seventh dam, imported in 1851. Mr. Russell also has a colt, sired by Challenge, 63426; dam, Belvia.

Mr. Russell also has three splendid black jacks, the chief of which is Rastus, sired by Brud Ritter; dam, Charlotte.

Mr. Russell is a member of the executive committee of the Indiana Draft Horse Breeders' Association, and a member of the Percheron Society of America, being in line for election as a director of the latter organization. He has exhibited his horses at a number of state and county fairs and has won

many blue ribbons with them. He is justifiably proud of his attainments as a horse breeder, and has done much to promote among the rank and file of the farmers a desire for a better breed of horses than they were formerly satisfied to own.

Politically, Mr. Russell is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He contributes liberally to the support of the Methodist church, to which his family belongs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, at Edinburg.

On September 15, 1883, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Lottie Burkhart, the daughter of Andrew and Ursula (Stevens) Burkhart, and to this union have been born the following children: Mary, Mrs. Hattie Kyle, Earl L., Alexander and Edna. Personally, Mr. Russell is well liked, being a man of pleasing address, and he is rightfully numbered among the leading men of his community.

ELMORE TODD EARNEST.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Johnson county within the pages of this work, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that practically his entire life has been spent within the borders of this county.

Elmore T. Earnest, a successful farmer and popular citizen of Needham township, was born December 22, 1854, on the farm where he now lives, and he enjoys the additional distinction of having lived in the same yard for fifty-nine years, his first home having been in a log house built by Henry Henderson in about the year 1822, the present home having been built by his father in 1864. Therefore, but two houses have occupied this site in a period of over one hundred years. Mr. Earnest is a son of David E., who was born in Virginia in 1827, and came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1842. Here he married Mary A. Bennett, a native of Oldham county, Kentucky, born in 1827, who came to Johnson county at the age of seven years, and here

spent the remainder of her life, dying in 1906. David E., who had come to this country in company with an uncle, Stephen Tillson, one of the early pioneers of this section of the state, became a well known and successful resident of this locality, and his death, in December, 1896, was considered a distinct loss to the community. To him and his wife was born one child, the subject of this sketch.

Elmore T. Earnest received his education in the common schools of the home neighborhood and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he has followed ever since. On the death of his father he inherited the home farm of one hundred acres and has brought it up to a high state of cultivation, with splendid modern improvements, so that the place is now valued at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre. The land is extraordinary fertile; good fences are maintained on the place, and the land is properly ditched and tilled, these improvements making it one of the most attractive and profitable farms in the neighborhood. The land is all in cultivation and practically all of the grain produced is fed to hogs and cattle, of which the output in the spring of 1913 was forty-nine head, although the annual capacity of the farm is about sixty head. The acreage of grain on the farm is twenty-five acres of corn and thirty acres of wheat, while thirty tons of hay will be cut this year. Mr. Earnest is indefatigable in his efforts and up-to-date in his methods, so that he is numbered among the representative agriculturists of this section of the county.

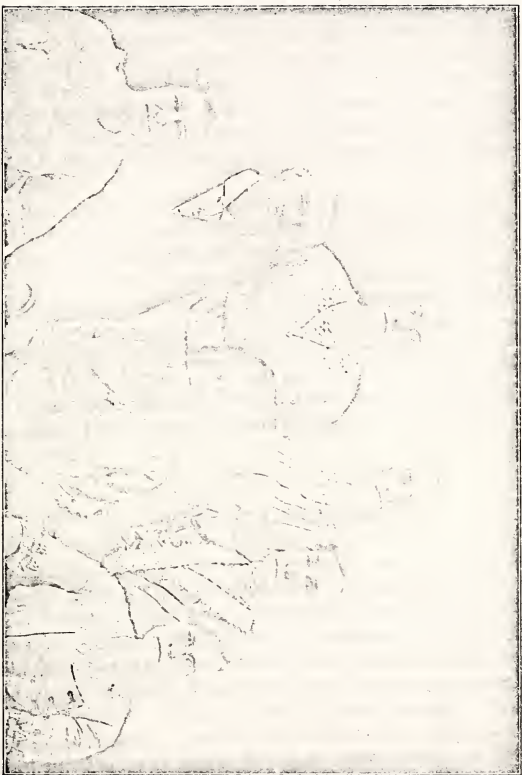
Mr. Earnest has twice been married, first, on November 1, 1877, to Lida R. Freeman, who died in 1896, leaving one daughter, Anna, who is now the wife of Edward C. Vest, a farmer of this county, and they have two children, Mary Pauline and Lottie Davis. Mr. Earnest's second marriage was in February, 1899, to Mrs. Cora M. Ragsdale, nee Willard, who by her former marriage was the mother of a son, Herbert Collier Ragsdale.

Politically, Mr. Earnest is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and has served his township efficiently as road supervisor. He takes an intelligent interest in the current affairs of the day, but is not a seeker after public office. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and to the Anti-Horsethief Association, while his religious membership is with the Baptist church, of which he is an earnest supporter and to which he contributes liberally of his means. The members of the family move in the best social circles of the community and, because of their genuine worth and splendid personal qualities, they enjoy the warm regard of all who know them.

ISAAC W. BOWDEN.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in church, hear his views on public questions, observe the operations of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization, and are therefore competent to judge of his merits and his demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation, it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know of his worth, for, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In this connection it is not too much to say that the subject of this sketch has passed a life of unusual honor, that he has been industrious and has the confidence of all who have the pleasure of his friendship.

Isaac W. Bowden, whose splendid farm is located in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, is a native of the state of North Carolina, having been born in Davie county, on August 27, 1857, and is a son of Caleb and Mary (Eitchison) Bowden, both of whom were also natives of North Carolina, where they spent their entire lives. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom, besides the subject, a brother and sister are still living in Davie county, one of the children is in Nebraska and one in Iowa. Three brothers of this family served in the Confederate army during the war of the Rebellion, one having been killed at Seven Pines, and one died at Goldsborough, North Carolina. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native community, and as soon as old enough began farm labor, with which industry he has been identified ever since. On January 26, 1880, he came to Johnson county, Indiana, and located on his present farm in Pleasant township, to which he is giving his close attention. He is the owner of eighty-six acres of land, practically all of which is under cultivation, and here he gives due attention to the rotation of crops and other modern ideas relating to successful agriculture, so that his efforts have been abundantly rewarded with success. He gives some attention to dairying, having sold milk for the past fifteen to twenty years. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, he gives considerable attention to the raising of live stock, particularly Poland China hogs, in the handling of which he has been quite successful. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work, and, judging from his past record, he will undoubtedly achieve much in the future years. He takes



ISAAC W. BOWDEN AND FAMILY

his place among the leading agriculturists of a community noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

Politically, the subject of this sketch has always given his support to the Democratic party, though aside from the casting of his ballot he has not taken an active part in campaigns. He is a staunch advocate of all that will advance the interests of his community, and no worthy movement bids for his support in vain. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the workings of both organizations taking a deep interest. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and gives his support to every phase of that society's work.

On June 10, 1880, Mr. Bowden was united in marriage to Margaret J. Sheek, the daughter of Leven W. and Mary E. (Henry) Sheek, both families having long been identified with Johnson county, of which they were early settlers. Mrs. Bowden's mother, Mary E. Sheek, was a daughter of Hiram Henry, who was a prominent man in Johnson county during his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowden have been born five children: Lola May, the wife of Jesse Tilson; Jessie, the wife of Ray Brown; Flora, of Indianapolis; Annie Marie, the wife of Oral Fix, of Greenwood, and Julia, who remains at home. The family move in the best social circles of the community and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them because of their genial disposition and genuine worth.

JOHN T. OVERSTREET.

All callings, whether humble or exalted, may be productive of some measure of success, if enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, form the motive force of the person directing the same, and in no case is this fact more apparent than in agricultural pursuits. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance as well as the above enumerated qualities. When a course of action is once decided upon these attributes are essential. Success is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, only those who have diligently sought her favor being crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the prosperous and influential agriculturist whose name forms the caption of this biographical review, we find that the above named elements have

entered largely into his make-up and therefore we are not surprised at the large and ever-growing success which he has attained.

John T. Overstreet was born in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, on August 28, 1860, and is a son of John H. and Eleanor V. (Covert) Overstreet, the father born January 12, 1809, and the mother on December 25, 1818. John H. Overstreet was a native of the state of Kentucky, from whence he came to Johnson county in an early day, settling in the city of Franklin, where he and his brother, William, entered the mercantile business, which they continued about two years; then John H. Overstreet came to Clark township, his entry here being in the year 1848, and he settled on the land which the subject of this sketch now owns and cultivates. Just before coming to this township, however, he had tried out some land in Franklin township, but after three years' residence there he decided on a change and came to Clark. He was twice married, and by his first union had four children, George S., Mary, Benjamin W. and Willis G., of whom Mary is deceased. To his second union were also born four children, Nancy, Cornelius B., deceased; Martha, deceased, and John T., the immediate subject of this sketch. Both parents are now deceased. They were prominent in the community during their active lives, standing staunchly for the best interests of the people, and, because of their sterling integrity and the high order of their living, they were numbered among the leading citizens of the community.

The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, after which he spent two years as a student in old Asbury College, now DePauw University, at Greencastle. Thus well qualified for life's duties, he returned to the home farm, to which he has since given his attention and in the cultivation of which he has shown sound judgment and wise discrimination. In addition to husbandry, he has also given considerable attention to the buying, feeding and shipping of live stock, to which he closely applied himself for about fifteen years with good financial results. He has up-to-date ideas as to farming methods, has rotated his crops so as to retain the original fertility of the soil and he raises abundant harvests. He is a man whose years of straightforward and honest dealing have gained for him the confidence of his neighbors and have made him a man of influence in his community, as his geniality and amiability make him welcome in any social gathering or group of men.

On January 14, 1880, Mr. Overstreet was united in marriage with Dessie D. Reece, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Garrison) Reece, both of

whom were natives of Indiana, though on the paternal side the subject's wife was of German ancestry, her grandparents having come from the fatherland and located in Kentucky, from which state they came to Indiana in an early day. Thomas and Eliza Reece were the parents of five children, Elmira, Artie, Albert, Dessie D. and Desmus, twins. To Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet has been born one child, Chella Cecil, who became the wife of Arlis G. Patterson, of Clark township.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Overstreet has for many years taken an active part in the public affairs of his locality, and in 1909 was elected trustee of Clark township, in which responsible position he is now serving and in which he is discharging the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Franklin and the Knights of Pythias at Greenwood, being a charter member of the latter lodge. Religiously, he is a member of Rock Lane Christian church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested and to which he contributes liberally of his means. Clark township has had no worthier or more highly respected citizens than the Overstreet family, which has been identified with its progress from the pioneer days to the present time, its several members working simultaneously for their own advancement place in this history.

WILLIAM EDGAR McCASLIN.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

The subject of this sketch is descended from one of the old established families of Indiana, his paternal grandfather, Alexander McCaslin, having come to this state from Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1816. He settled first in Scott county, where the family remained until 1829, when they came to

Johnson county, locating about two miles south of Franklin, where Alexander remained during the remainder of his life. His son, John McCaslin, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Scott county and accompanied the family on its removal to Johnson county. He married Martha Jane Alexander, and among their children was the subject of this sketch.

William Edgar McCaslin secured a good practical education in the common schools of Johnson county, and, being raised to the life of a farmer, he early recognized the fact that no other career offered to him so many opportunities for advancement and independence as agriculture, therefore he has never forsaken this vocation, but has given it his undivided attention with eminent success. He is the owner of a good farm of ninety-one acres in Franklin township, and his systematic methods and persistent energy have resulted in a commensurate degree of success.

In 1899, Mr. McCaslin married Hattie May Halstead, a daughter of Albert and Louisa (Hoagland) Halstead, the father a native of Blue River township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin have been born two children, Martha Elizabeth and Eleanora Louise. Politically, Mr. McCaslin gives his support to the Republican party, and he takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs, though he has never been a seeker after office of any kind. In every avenue of life's activities he has performed his full part as a man, standing "four square to every wind that blows," and because of his genuine worth and high character he has enjoyed to a large degree the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He and his wife move in the best social circles of the community and are extremely popular among their acquaintances.

HERNAN BARLOW.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer adverts to the life of one who has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound in both lesson and incentive and prove a guide to young men whose fortunes and destinies are still matters for the future to determine. The subject of this sketch is distinctively one of the representative agriculturists of Johnson county. For a number of years he directed his efforts toward the goal of success and by patient continuance in well doing succeeded at last in over-



HERRNAN BARLOW AND FAMILY

coming the many obstacles by which his pathway was beset, and is today considered one of the foremost farmers of the county.

Hernan Barlow, whose fine farm of two hundred and forty acres in Clark township is one of the show places of Johnson county, was born in this county on September 15, 1870, and is a son of John and Hannah (Smith) Barlow, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana. John Barlow came to Johnson county with his parents when he was but a boy, the family settling near Edinburg, where they remained until 1853, when they moved to Clark township, where they spent the remainder of their days. John Barlow was a farmer during all his active years and enjoyed high repute in the neighborhood where he lived because of his honest character and good business ability. He held no offices, although he took a deep interest in the public affairs of the community. He was a member of the old Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and among his neighbors he co-operated in the advancement of the interests of the community. He and his wife were the parents of four children: William, Ora, May, who married a Mr. Copeland, and Hernan.

Hernan Barlow received his elementary education in the common schools of Clark township, and then was a student in the Acton Normal School for a while. Upon the completion of his educational training, he took up the vocation of farming, to which he had been reared, and is still actively and successfully engaged in that pursuit. He is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of as fine land as can be found in Johnson county, it being eligibly located in Clark township, and here Mr. Barlow carries on mixed farming. To say merely that he is a successful farmer does not imply the true facts, for he has given to his affairs such able and intelligent direction and has carried on his business transactions on so large a scale that he is almost in a class by himself as a farmer. For about four years Mr. Barlow carried on dairying with abundant success, giving his special attention to Holstein cattle, which breed he found gave the best general results. His dairy barns are up to date in every respect, and are built to accommodate between seventy-five and one hundred head of cattle. Vacuum milking machines are used and were connected to each stall. In connection with the barn there are big cement silos, and altogether about two hundred head of cattle, both dairy and feed cattle, can be accommodated. Mr. Barlow's residence is one of the finest in the county, the house itself being modern and up to date in every particular, with all the conveniences that one could desire, while cement walks and beautiful lawns, as well as a large cement veranda encircling the entire

house, give it an air of comfort and hospitality that makes it very inviting to one passing by. One would have to travel far before finding a more satisfactory agricultural prospect than is to be found on the Barlow farm, and among his fellow citizens Mr. Barlow is held in the highest esteem, because of the success he has achieved.

Politically, Mr. Barlow is a supporter of the Progressive party and takes a deep interest in public affairs, though he is not himself a seeker after public office. He is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Detective Association, and, religiously, is affiliated with the Christian church, of which he is a staunch supporter.

On January 27, 1907, Mr. Barlow was united in marriage with Mamie Whitton, a daughter of Joseph and Maggie (Wells) Whitton, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Marion county, Indiana. The father came to this county in his early life, and he took up the occupation of farming, to which he devoted his active years. His marriage also occurred here. To Mr. and Mrs. Barlow have been born three children, Ethel May, Russell W. and Everett J. By a straightforward and commendable course Mr. Barlow has made his way up to a respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his neighborhood, and earning a reputation as an enterprising and progressive agriculturist and a broad-minded and upright citizen, and has much in his life record that could be studied with profit by a young man starting on the battle of life.

THOMAS W. McQUINN.

Among the citizens of Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with valuable landed estates and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success in life and in his old age has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he resides has been benefited by his presence and his counsel.

Thomas W. McQuinn, who is successfully operating a fine farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born April 2, 1852, in this township, and is a son of Martin and Abigail (Legan) McQuinn, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. As the name

would indicate, the McQuinns are of Irish descent, and have inherited the staunch qualities which have made that nationality so desirable an element in our national life. Martin McQuinn reared four children by two marriages, their names being Mrs. Frances (Sawans) Branigin, who is the stepmother of Elba L. Branigin, editor of the historical portion of this work; Alfred T., of Nineveh township; Mrs. Sarah Coons Kephart, of near Bargersville, and Thomas W., the immediate subject of this sketch. The subject's mother, who was Martin McQuinn's second wife, died in 1861, and her husband died in the spring of 1895. Mrs. Abigail McQuinn had been married before her union with Mr. McQuinn, her first husband having been a Mr. Coons.

Thomas W. McQuinn received his education in the common schools and lived on the paternal homestead until he had attained his twenty-second year. After his marriage, which occurred in 1874, Mr. McQuinn lived a year or rented land and then bought eighty acres of land, to the cultivation and improvement of which he gave his attention, and subsequently bought additional land from time to time until he is now the owner of one hundred and ninety acres of as good land as can be found in Nineveh township. In 1896 he erected a splendid home and now his buildings are up to date and first class in every respect. His barn, which is of the bank style, is large and commodious and the residence, which is attractive and well arranged, is set in a beautiful grove of lawn and shade trees. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, Mr. McQuinn gives a good deal of attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, selling annually one hundred head of cattle and a like number of hogs, his cattle being of thoroughbred Jersey stock. His 1913 crops embrace fifty acres of corn, forty-eight acres of wheat and fifty acres of hay. He is up to date in his methods and is achieving a splendid success as a farmer, his place being considered generally one of the best in Johnson county.

On March 8, 1874, Mr. McQuinn married Elizabeth Mullendore, the daughter of Lewis Mullendore, and to them have been born seven children, six of whom are living, namely: Everette M., a mechanic and contractor of Indianapolis, married Dora Featheringill, the daughter of Thomas Featheringill, and they have two children, Harry and Margaret; Bertha Abigail, who was the wife of Oscar Adkins, died on July 5, 1909; Mrs. Harriet Brewer, of Whiteland, is the mother of two children, William and Donald; Ernest Raymond, a farmer, married Opal Forsythe, and they have one child, Ralph Mullendore; Louis E., who lives in northern Michigan, is an auto mechanic and shop manager; Alice Marie and Thomas Wendal are at home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine (Mullendore) McQuinn, who was born on January 5, 1851, is a representative of one of the best known families in Johnson county, a complete sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. She is a lady of splendid personal qualities of character and is beloved by all who know her. Mr. McQuinn is a man of many praiseworthy traits of character, being scrupulously honest in all his dealings with the world, generous and pleasant, possessing rare fortitude and good judgment, advocating clean policies, wholesome living and honest in business. Needless to add that such a man has hosts of friends and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

JOHN A. McCASLIN.

In the history of Johnson county, as applying to the agricultural interests, the name of John A. McCaslin occupies a conspicuous place, for through a number of years he has been one of the representative farmers of Franklin township, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, sooner or later, and to Mr. McCaslin they have brought a satisfactory reward for his well-directed effort, and while he has benefited himself and community in a material way, he has also been an influential factor in the educational, political and moral uplift of the community favored by his residence.

John A. McCaslin, who is numbered among the enterprising and successful farmers of Franklin township, Johnson county, is a native of the county in which he now lives, and was born on November 11, 1870, being the son of John and Martha Jane (Alexander) McCaslin. The subject's paternal grandfather, Alexander McCaslin, was a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, and came to Scott county, Indiana, in 1816, remaining there until 1829. The subject's father was born in Scott county, and came to Johnson county with his parents in 1829, locating about two miles south of Franklin, where they remained for the remainder of their lives. To John and Martha McCaslin were born five children, George A., Robert W., Belle, John A. and Edgar. The subject's father was a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and a Republican in politics, though not active in political matters.

John A. McCaslin received the advantage of a good common school education in Franklin township and spent his early years under the parental roof, giving his assistance in the operation of the home farm. He has never

forsaken the basic science of agriculture, in which he has achieved a splendid success, and he is still actively engaged in that line of effort. He is the owner of a splendid farm in Franklin township, the general appearance of which is a credit to him, and he has exercised a wise judgment and sound common sense in its operation, so rotating the crops as to not impair the fertility of the soil. In addition to the tilling of the land, he gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, which he has also found a profitable source of income.

In 1897, Mr. McCaslin was married to Lella Covert, the daughter of Albert N. and Susan (Magill) Covert, who were early settlers of this county and reared a large family here. Politically, Mr. McCaslin has always given his support to the Republican party, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, which he attends regularly and to which he gives a liberal support. He has become well and most favorably known throughout his locality for his loyalty to the truth, his uprightness in business, his public spirit and friendly disposition. He and his wife are among the most influential and popular citizens of their community, being abreast of the times in every way and always willing to give their time and substance, if need be, to further any movement looking to the betterment of the locality where they reside, religiously, socially or educationally.

J. J. CLARY.

Faithful to facts in the analyzation of the character of a citizen of the type of J. J. Clary is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city or state revered at home and respected abroad. In the broad light which things of good repute ever invite, the name and character of Mr. Clary stand revealed and secure and, though of modest demeanor, with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position or as a leader of men, his career has been signally honorable and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work.

J. J. Clary, a successful farmer of White River township, of which civil subdivision he is trustee, was born on May 23, 1870, on the farm on which he now lives, and is the son of Wesley P. Clary, whose death occurred

in 1884. His mother, Ursula (Dorrell) Clary, a native of Johnson county, is still living. Wesley P. Clary was the son of David Clary, whose parents were natives of Ireland. He married a Miss Bristow, of Welsh descent. The Clarys were early settlers and pioneers of Indiana, and have always been numbered among the best citizens of their community. To Wesley P. Clary and wife were born five children, namely: Mrs. Martha Sedden, of Marion county, Indiana; David Franklin, who died in 1879; Mrs. Mary Catherine Surface, of Oldenburg, Texas; J. J., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Minnie, who was born in 1876 and died in 1882. After the death of her husband, the subject's mother married George Hughes, with whom she is still living.

J. J. Clary received a good practical district school education and has followed farming during all his active years. He lived with his mother on the home farm until attaining his majority, when he went to Indianapolis, where he was a member of the police force for two years. He was a good officer, but preferred the independent and out-door life of the farm and returned to the home farm, thirteen acres of which he had inherited from his father and to which he thereafter gave his strict attention. He was prosperous in his efforts and added to his original holdings from time to time as he was able until he is now the owner of sixty-seven acres in White River township and forty acres in Pleasant township. The place is well improved and maintained in excellent condition, the nice lawn and attractive home, with all modern appointments, making life very pleasant and commending the owner as a man of good judgment and excellent taste.

From boyhood Mr. Clary has taken an active interest in political affairs, giving his support to the Democratic party, and in 1897 he became road supervisor of the township for four years, while in 1908 he was elected trustee of White River township for a four-year term, which, however, by legislative enactment was lengthened to six years. He is now engaged in the erection of a new school house, which will cost about fifteen thousand dollars, having four rooms and basement and modern in every respect. Religiously, Mr. Clary has for a long time been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Stone's Crossing, in which he has been a member for twenty-two years and an incumbent of one office or another for eighteen years. He also belongs to the Masons at Bargersville.

On January 31, 1891, Mr. Clary was united in marriage to Susan Hughes, a daughter of George Hughes. To them have been born three

children, Hazel Kirk, born August 17, 1893, George Denzel, born June 30, 1899, and Elsie Glenn, born November 8, 1900. Mr. Clary is a most gracious and companionable gentleman, honorable and reliable in all his dealings, and he ranks among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the community in which he resides, manifesting an active interest in whatever pertains to the progress of his county, and co-operates with others in forwarding all measures whereby his fellowmen may be benefited. Because of his high principles and his success in life he is held in high favor by his fellow citizens.

CHRISTIAN HELD.

Among the earnest men whose enterprise and depth of character have gained a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens is the honored subject of this sketch. A leading farmer and stock raiser of the township in which he resides and a man of decided views and laudable ambitions, his influence has ever been exerted for the advancement of his kind, and in the vocation to which his energies are devoted he ranks among the representative agriculturists of the county.

Christian Held, who is operating successfully one of the largest and most fertile farms in Franklin township, Johnson county, is a native of the dominion of Canada, where he was born October 25, 1855, and is the son of Christian and Mary (Henglesten) Held. The father was a native of the German empire, who came to this country in an early day, landing in New York City, from whence he went to Canada, where he resided for a time, eventually coming to Indiana, where he spent the balance of his life. He was engaged here in farming and in the community where he lived he was held in high esteem because of his genuine worth and high character. To him and his wife were born ten children, six of whom are still living.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Jennings county, Indiana, where the family resided for some time, and on attaining mature years he took up the vocation of farming, which he has followed ever since. He is now operating the R. V. Ditmars farm of two hundred and ninety-three acres, located in Franklin township, one of the best and most fertile tracts of land in the county, and to this farm he is giving most intelligent direction, the fruits of his efforts being evident in the abundant harvests he reaps annually. In addition to a general line of farming, Mr. Held also gives some attention to the raising of live stock, in the

handling of which he has met with considerable success. The cozy and attractive home, large and commodious barns, well-kept fences and other features of a modern and up-to-date farm characterize the place, and in the community where he has resided so many years Mr. Held is regarded as a competent and progressive agriculturist. Because of his sterling qualities of character and the deep interest he has taken in the affairs of the community, he has enjoyed to a marked extent the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Politically, Mr. Held has given his support to the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for public office of any nature. His religious belief is embodied in the creed of the Presbyterian church, which he attends and to which he gives a liberal support. Socially, he and the members of his family move in the best circles of the community and are popular among their acquaintances.

On March 9, 1893, Mr. Held was united in marriage to Cora M. Hensley, the daughter of Prettyman B. and Barbara Ann (Wallace) Hensley. The father was a native of this county, of which his family had been very early settlers. More details of the family history will be found elsewhere in this work in the sketch of Hiram Hensley. Mrs. Held is a woman of many splendid qualities of character and, like her husband, she is popular among her acquaintances.

ROBERT A. SERVICE.

The student interested in Johnson county, Indiana, does not have to carry his investigation far into its annals before learning that Robert A. Service has long been an active and leading representative of its agricultural interests and that his labors have proven a potent force in making this a rich farming region. Through several decades the subject has carried on farming, gradually improving his valuable place, and while he has prospered in this, he has also found ample opportunity to assist in the material development of the county, and his co-operation has been of value for the general good.

Robert A. Service, one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Needham township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in Fran'lin, this county, on November 12, 1858, and is a son of Henry and Leah (Whitenack) Service. The father was a native of county Derry, Ireland, and came to this country in a very early day, landing at Quebec, Canada, from whence he went to Philadelphia, later to Cincinnati, and in 1855 came to Johnson coun-

ty. He was a shoemaker by trade, which vocation he followed until 1878, when he moved to Needham township, where he remained until 1884, and then came back to Franklin, where he died in 1885. He was prosperous in his business affairs, and erected the old building at the northwest corner of the public square in Franklin, which is now owned by his widow. He was prominent in the public life of the community, though never an office holder. Fraternally, he was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Franklin, and was a member and an active worker in the Presbyterian church. To him and his wife were born two children, namely: Robert A., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Lydia, who married a Mr. Bronson and lives in Bridgeport, Alabama.

The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the common schools of Franklin, after which he attended the old Franklin Academy. He then followed the vocation of his father, being employed at shoemaking from 1874 until 1878, when he relinquished the bench and took up the vocation of farming, which has been his active pursuit since that time. He is now the owner of eighty acres of splendid land in Needham township, to the operation and cultivation of which he gives intelligent direction, and on which he raises abundant crops annually. In addition to the tilling of the soil he gives considerable attention to the breeding and raising of Jersey cattle, of which he sells large numbers every year. He gives every detail of the farm work his personal attention, and by his enterprise, progressive ideas and systematic methods he has achieved eminent success in his calling.

On February 5, 1885, Robert A. Service was united in marriage to Elizabeth Stephens, who was reared by Jacob and Jeannette (McQueston) Stephens, who were natives of Scotland, from which they came to America and some time afterward settled in Johnson county. To the subject and his wife have been born four children, namely: Essie, who married a Mr. Cecil Holdren, an insurance agent of Indianapolis; Harry, of Johnson county, and Guy and Rhea, of Needham township.

In his political ideas Mr. Service is in full harmony with the platform of the Progressive party, to which he gave his earnest support in the last election, and during the period from 1890 to 1895 he rendered efficient service as assessor of Needham township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Franklin. In the widest and best sense of the term, his life has been a pronounced success, as he has always measured up to the high standard of citizenship required by men of his stamp, serving well and faithfully his day and generation, and by

virtue of his consistency to truth, honor and right living he has won an honored name in the township in which he resides. Therefore, he is eminently well qualified for a place in the present volume.

WILLIAM MARTIN FISHER.

Johnson county, Indiana, enjoys a high reputation because of the high order of her citizenship, and none of her citizens occupy a more enviable position in the esteem of his fellows than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. A residence here of over sixty years has given his fellows a full opportunity to observe him in the various lines of activity in which he has engaged and his present high standing is due solely to the honorable and upright course he has pursued. As a leading citizen of his community he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

William Martin Fisher, a prominent citizen and the present popular trustee of Needham township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in this township on October 31, 1849 and is the son of Jacob and Katherine (Bowers) Fisher, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. In their youth they came to Indiana, their marriage occurring after their settlement in Clark county, and in 1826 they came to Johnson county, settling on the farm which the subject of this sketch now owns. It consists of one hundred and forty-nine acres, all of which is eligible for cultivation, and here Mr. Fisher has carried on successfully for many years his vocation as an agriculturist. He is systematic in his methods and raises all the crops common to this locality, among his fellow citizens being considered a man of exceptional ability and acumen. His father spent his entire life on this farm after locating on it, and here he raised to maturity eleven children, namely: Henry, John, Phoebe, Jane, George, Katherine, an infant, Thomas, Mary, William M. and Eliza, seven of these children being now deceased. Jacob Fisher was a Methodist in his religious views and active in religious work. Politically, he was not active, although taking a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community.

On October 29, 1883, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Jane Boner, the daughter of Henry and Penelope (Kinnick) Boner, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, coming to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1857, settling in Pleasant township, where they remained during their ac-

tive lives. They were successful farming people and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew them. The mother is still living. To the subject and his wife have been born two children, Olesta and Erie-R.

The subject of this sketch has been a prominent worker in the ranks of the Democratic party for many years, served as road supervisor for one term, and in 1908 entered the office of township trustee, to which he had been elected and the duties of which he is discharging to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. His term will not expire until 1914. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Franklin, in which he takes an active interest, while his religious membership is with the Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, in which he is an active worker and to which he contributes liberally of his means. He is a man of sound and practical intelligence, keenly alert to everything relating to his interests, and, in fact, with all that concerns the prosperity and advancement of his community. Because of his splendid personal characteristics and his genuine worth, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

ELMER VANDIVIER.

One of the most enterprising of our younger generation of farmers in Johnson county, who has believed from the outset of his career that the "wisdom of yesterday is sometimes the folly of today," and that while the methods of our grandfathers in tilling the soil were all right in their day, yet in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and farm along different lines, in view of the fact that conditions of climate, soil, grains, etc., have changed since the days of the pioneers. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work and he has therefore met with encouraging success all along the line, and, judging from his past record, he will undoubtedly achieve much in the future years and take his place among the leading agriculturists of a community noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

Elmer Vandivier, proprietor of the well known Spring Hill farm in Franklin township, Johnson county, Indiana, is a native of this county, his

birth having occurred on October 3, 1872, the son of Isaac N. and Sarah M. (Byers) Vandivier. His father and his grandfather also, John Vandivier, were natives of Johnson county, of which locality the Vandivier family were early settlers and prominent citizens. The subject's mother was also a native of this county, the daughter of Henry Byers. The subject is the only child born to his parents. Isaac N. Vandivier was a life-long farmer after his marriage, before which event he had followed the mercantile business to some extent at Trafalgar. His first farm was in Franklin township and he never left the home place, giving his entire attention to its cultivation and improvement, in which he was successful to an eminent degree. He carried on general farming and stock raising, and in all the affairs of his community he was considered a prominent and potential factor.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools during his boyhood days and early he learned the mysteries of successful agriculture through his father's direction. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land in Franklin township, where he carries on general farming and also successfully breeds the finest strains of Jersey cattle, for which he finds a ready sale. He owns an attractive and comfortable residence, large and commodious barns and other necessary farm outbuildings, and in the operation of his place he exercises a wise discrimination and sound judgment, which has insured his material success.

On November 16, 1893, Mr. Vandivier was united in marriage to Carrie Park, a daughter of Rufus L. and Serelda (Silver) Park. The Park family originally came to this county from Kentucky and were early and prominent settlers of the same. To Mr. and Mrs. Vandivier have been born five children, Ruth, Margarette, Felen, Bonnie and Grace, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. Vandivier's political preferences are with the Republican party, of which he has been a staunch supporter for many years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, while his religious membership is with the Baptist church, of which he is an earnest member. Personally, Mr. Vandivier is friendly, a good mixer and wins and retains friends without effort, for he is at all times a gentleman, obliging, unassuming and honest to the letter in his dealings with his fellow men. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence and regard of all who have formed his acquaintance.

GEORGE OWENS, SR.

Descended from honored ancestry and himself numbered among the leading citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, the subject of this sketch is entitled to specific recognition in a work of this character. A residence in this county of many years has but strengthened his hold on the hearts of the people with whom he has been associated and today no one here enjoys a larger circle of warm friends and acquaintances, who esteem him because of his sterling qualities of character and his business ability.

George Owens, Sr., one of the oldest residents and successful farmers of Johnson county, was born on June 30, 1833, in Needham township, this county, and is the son of Samuel and Millie (Fisher) Owens. His father is a native of Clark county, Indiana. The subject's paternal grandfather came from Virginia in a very early day in its history and located in Clark county, later settling in Johnson county, where he made his future home. He was a farmer during all his active years. He was the father of seven children, three of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Johnson county, and has followed farming throughout his active years, being now the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of splendid tillable land in Needham township, to which he devotes his attention. His farm is well drained and well fenced and his fields are kept in a high state of productivity, owing to his skill in rotating crops and other modern methods of farming. He has a modern and comfortable dwelling, which is nicely furnished. Many convenient outbuildings also stand on the place, which altogether stands in marked evidence of the owner's wisdom and good judgment. He is among the most highly respected citizens of Needham township, where he is well known to all classes and much liked by all who know him, for his life has been led along even-tempered and useful lines. He is regarded as unqualifiedly upright and as advocating whatever tends to promote the moral, civic and educational affairs of the county, being known to be kind and hospitable to those whom misfortune of any kind has overtaken.

Politically, Mr. Owens has always given his support to the Democratic party, in the success of which he has taken the deepest interest, and he served four years efficiently as supervisor of Needham township, performing the duties of his office to the full satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Owens has been married twice, first on January 18, 1854, to Kathryn Owens, the daughter of John and Mary (Fisher) Owens, who were early settlers of this county. To this union were born two children, Emma,

deceased, and Martin. On March 10, 1859, Mr. Owens married Serena Hutchings, the daughter of John and Lilly (Fisher) Hutchings, who were natives of North Carolina, coming to Clark county, this state, in an early day, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mr. Hutchings was a life-long farmer and a prominent man in his community. To him and his wife were born eleven children, five of whom are still living.

To George and Serena Owens were born seven children, namely: Mary Etta, Robert, Joseph, Bert, Ora, Lula, Willis and Grace. The members of the family move in the best social circles of the community and are well liked by all who know them, for the family has always stood for the best things in the community and is numbered among the progressive and enterprising families of the county.

SAMUEL M. MITCHELL.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place to live, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and that their influence has been such as to mold the characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing the late Samuel M. Mitchell in the front rank of such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized throughout the locality long honored by his citizenship by those at all familiar with his history. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved and gave him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct such as few achieve, and although he is now sleeping the "sleep of the just," his influence still lives, and his memory is still greatly revered.

Samuel M. Mitchell was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on November 10, 1868, and his death occurred at his home in Franklin township on August 25, 1911. He was a son of John F. and Martha (Fishback) Mitchell, his father also having been a native of this county, as was his father before him, James Mitchell. The subject's paternal great-grandfather, John D. Mitchell, was a native of Kentucky, and came to Johnson county in 1820.

entering land in Nineveh township. The various members of the family in this county have always taken a prominent part in the public life of the community, and have stood high in the esteem and confidence of the people. To the subject's parents were born three children, Samuel M., Asa W. and Ora.

The subject of this sketch received a good, practical common school education, and was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he followed throughout his active life. He was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land in Franklin township, where his widow now resides, and to the cultivation and improvement of this tract he gave his undivided attention with eminent success. He was not only an excellent and capable farmer, but he had a true love for his occupation, by reason of which he was enabled to lead a contented and successful life. He was not content to farm exactly in the same manner as all his neighbors, but he removed from the beaten path and devoted his energies to agriculture according to the most up-to-date and modern methods. There seemed to be united in him such qualities of head and heart as would insure success in every field of endeavor and the winning of the good graces of the people wherever he went, for he was possessed of those qualities that are everywhere admired. His life had been more or less shaped by the early teaching and training of his boyhood days, for he had been reared in a pure moral atmosphere. He had been taught self reliance, independence of thought and action, and a sturdy belief in a strict adherence to the accepted standard of ethics. Sterling honesty in his dealings with his fellow men and an exact sense of justice in every transaction of life were the principles that seemed to govern his active career, as those who knew him longest and best can testify. He was a progressive citizen of his community, where he labored not only for his own advancement, but also for the good of the people generally, his efforts having been amply repaid with abundant material success and the esteem of his fellow men. He was a man of many sterling characteristics, hesitating at no obstacles and ever willing to do his full share in the work of progress, a man whose word was as good, if not better, than the bond of most men.

On August 24, 1890, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Evelyn Branigin, a daughter of Edmond and Mary A. (Nay) Branigin, the father a native of Johnson county. Mrs. Mitchell's paternal grandfather, Nicholas S. Branigin, was a native of Kentucky, from which state he came to Indiana in an early day, his parents having been among the early and prominent settlers of this community. Nicholas Branigin was the father of

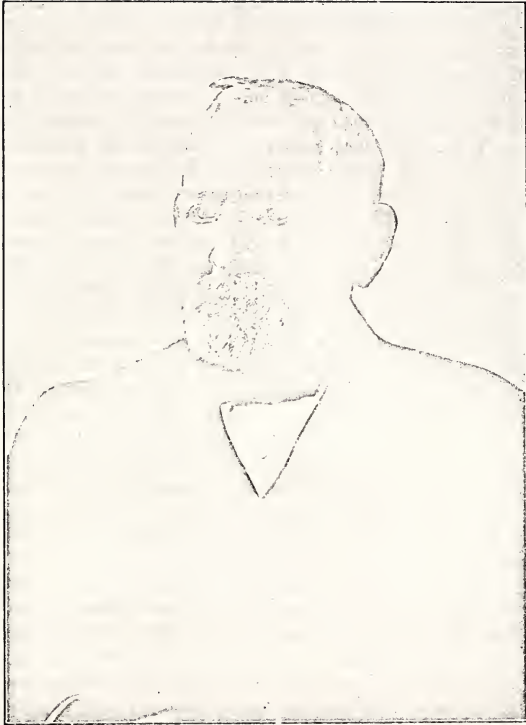
five children, Edmund D., William, Emery D., Oscar D. and one deceased unnamed. To Edmund and Mary Branigin were also born five children, namely: Winifred, Evelyn, Edmonie, Minnie and Harry L., of whom Winifred and Edmonie are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell was born one child, Max D., who remains at home with his mother.

Politically, Mr. Mitchell was affiliated with the Democratic party, but, aside from the exercise of the right of franchise, he never took a very active part in political affairs, though maintaining at all times an intelligent interest in the current issues of the day. Religiously, he attended the Christian church, to which he gave liberally of his means, and in every way possible contributed his quota to the advancement of the best interests of the community. His death was considered a distinct loss to the community, for he had been a man of sterling character, whose support was ever given to the best things and whose influence was always exerted for the highest ideals. Mrs. Mitchell is a lady of many splendid graces of character, and among the friends with whom she associates she is held in the highest esteem.

CORNELIUS L. DITMARS.

The life history of Cornelius L. Ditmars, one of the well known and highly esteemed venerable citizens of Johnson county, now living in honorable retirement, shows what industry, good habits and staunch citizenship will accomplish in the battle for success in life. His record has been one replete with duty well and conscientiously performed in every relation of life. He has come down to us from the pioneer period and has noted the wondrous transformation from that time to this, playing well his part in the drama of civilization. He has thus been an advocate of wholesome living and cleanliness in politics as well and has always stood for the highest and best interests of the community in which so many of his active years have been passed and which has been honored by his citizenship.

Cornelius L. Ditmars was born on the 17th day of July, 1825, in Somerset county, New Jersey, and is the son of Garrett and Sarah (Verbryck) Ditmars, who also were natives of that state, Garrett being the son of Peter Ditmars. Sarah Verbryck Ditmars was the daughter of Major William Verbryck, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. In 1830 the Ditmars family emigrated from New Jersey to Warren county, Ohio, where they remained



CORNELIUS L. DITMARS

until 1836, when they came to Johnson county, Indiana. Here Garrett Ditmars bought a tract of land, on which the timber had been partially cut and a log cabin built. At an early age Cornelius Ditmars was compelled to go to work, and was thus deprived of the educational advantages which he desired, his only school instruction being gained at a subscription school taught in a log cabin by a teacher of very ordinary ability and with the most primitive equipment. In 1846, at about the time he attained his legal majority, Cornelius Ditmars entered the employ of George King for a year, at nine dollars a month, but a few months later began working on the construction of a pike road at seventy-five cents a day, later going to work in a saw mill at eighteen dollars a month. He was wisely economical of his funds and eventually he and his brother Peter bought eighty acres of land with their savings and planted it to wheat. In this enterprise they were successful and continued to make money for a few seasons. The following year Peter moved on to a farm of his own and Cornelius went to work for his brother William, but a little later he entered the employ of Capt. John P. Banta, to whom he rendered the most faithful service. In 1866 Mr. Ditmars bought one hundred and sixty acres of the present home farm, on to which he moved two years later and where he has resided ever since. He has been very successful in his efforts and added to his acreage from time to time, until he became one of the largest farmers, as well as one of the most progressive and enterprising in his section of Johnson county. He is now living in practical retirement, having turned the operation of his land over to other hands, though he still retains personal supervision of his business affairs.

Cornelius L. Ditmars has been married three times, first, in 1850, to Caroline Banta, the daughter of Capt. John P. and Catherine (List) Banta, to which union were born four children, John W., Belle, William S., and Emmeline, who died at the age of four years. Mrs. Caroline Ditmars died in 1861, and in 1867 Mr. Ditmars married Catherine Alexander, whose death occurred in 1870, their union resulting in the birth of a daughter, Olive D. In 1872 Mr. Ditmars married Mrs. Jennie Graham Voris, who is still living.

Politically, Mr. Ditmars has always been a staunch Republican and has taken an active interest in public affairs. Religiously, he and his wife are earnest members of the Hopewell Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Ditmars has served as elder for many years. Personally, he is a man of clean character and has ever exerted a healthful influence in the community, giving his support to every movement which promised to advance the welfare of the community in any way. Because of his genuine worth and the success which

has crowned his life's efforts, he enjoys the sincere respect of all who know him and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

BARNEY M. VAUGHT.

Among those persons who have, by virtue of their strong individual qualities, earned their way to a high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens, having by sheer force of character and persistency won their way from an humble beginning to a place of influence and prominence in the community where they are active in industrial affairs, the subject of this sketch is entitled to special mention in a volume of this character.

Barney M. Vaught is a native of Johnson county, having been born here on July 9, 1859, and is a son of Andrew J. and Mary (Thomas) Vaught, both of whom were natives of Virginia, coming to Clark county, Indiana, in early days, and later to Johnson county, where they settled in Franklin township. Mr. Vaught followed farming all his life and became a prominent and respected member of the community. To him and his wife were born ten children, namely: Martha, James, John M., Anna, Andrew J., Robert M., George B., William M., Louisa and Barney M. Andrew J. Vaught was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but had no aspirations for public office, preferring to give his entire attention to his private interests. In the Methodist Episcopal church he was a prominent worker in the early days and was a licensed exhorter. He and his wife are now both deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of Johnson county, and then took up farming, which vocation he has followed throughout his active life. He carries on a diversified system of agriculture, raising all the crops common to this section of the country, and also giving a great deal of attention to the raising of live stock, which he has found a profitable source of income. His farm is well improved and up to date in every particular, and he gives his personal attention to every detail of the farm work.

Mr. Vaught has been twice married, the first time in 1879 to India Tilson, a daughter of Stephen and Susan (Ballard) Tilson, both of whom were natives of this county. To this union were born three children, Judson, Guy C. and Nina. Mr. Vaught's first wife died in 1891, and in 1892 he married Minnie E. Edmonds, a daughter of William and Hester (Bronson)

Edmonds, the father a native of Alabama and the mother of Ohio. The Bronsons were an early and prominent family in Johnson county. To the subject's second union has been born one child, Opal Hester.

Politically, Mr. Vaught is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has served efficiently one term as trustee of Needham township. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias at Franklin, while, religiously, his membership is with the Christian Science church at Franklin. Though never aspiring to public office for himself, his support has always been given to the best man for the county offices and for many years he has taken an active interest in all movements looking to the betterment of his township and county. He has always led a quiet, well regulated and honest life, which has gained for him the respect of a host of admiring friends, who regard him as one of the leading citizens of Johnson county.

WILLIAM M. PROVINCE, M. D.

Among those men of high personal attainment and exalted professional character who have reflected honor on Johnson county, and at the same time attained to a commendable position among their fellow men, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this paragraph, a man who in every walk in life has performed his full part, who has given his unreserved support to every movement for the public welfare and who in his daily life has so lived as to earn the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

William M. Province was born in Kentucky on December 19, 1840, and is the son of Samuel Province, a farmer who was born in 1805 and died in 1863. The latter was a native of Ireland who, in his boyhood, was brought to America by his widowed mother, who settled in Kentucky. There Samuel Province was reared to manhood and married, rearing five children, namely: Jane, the wife of Dr. Lindley, of Waverly, Indiana; Dr. William M., the subject of this notice; Mrs. Rebecca Shufflebarger, Mrs. Mary E. Aldridge and Daniel H.

William M. Province secured his education in the common schools of his native community in Kentucky and in 1864 he came to the state of Indiana, where he has since made his residence. At the outbreak of the Civil war the subject's patriotic spirit was aroused and on October 12, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Union Volunteer Infantry, and for three years, two months and twelve days he followed

the vicissitudes of war with his command and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and many other hotly contested engagements, as well as skirmishes, marches and other military service. He was a valiant soldier and in the battle of Chickamauga received a severe wound in the left arm. In January, 1865, Mr. Province entered Bloomington Academy, where he studied two years and then, having decided to take up the practice of the medical profession, he entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in March, 1867. On April 15th of the same year he began the active practice of medicine at Providence, or Union Village, where he has since remained and where he has attained to the foremost rank among the leading citizens of that community. He is the owner of a splendid farm of two hundred and forty acres, to the cultivation of which he gives his personal attention and he is building a beautiful and attractive new home in Franklin, where he expects to move in near future. As a doctor the subject of this sketch has through the years handled many very difficult cases and has been uniformly successful in the practice.

On October 12, 1868, Doctor Province was united in marriage with Julia Abraham, the daughter of William Abraham, and to them were born three children, namely: Clarence and Orin, both of whom are well known and successful physicians in Franklin, and Florence, the wife of Dr. Garshwiler, a practicing physician in Indianapolis, whose residence is in Southport. By a life of consistent action and thought, the subject of this sketch has earned the high standing he now enjoys in his community, and it is a pleasure to give him representation in a work of the province of the one at hand.

WATSON M. VAN NUYS.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Johnson county would be incomplete without specific mention of the well known and popular gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. A member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this locality and for many years a public-spirited man of affairs, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been actuated by a spirit of fairness in his dealings with the world in general, and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his friends and the favored section of the great commonwealth in which he has been content to spend his life. Straightfor-

ward and unassuming, genial and obliging, Mr. Van Nuys enjoys the good will and respect of a wide circle of friends throughout this part of the state.

Watson M. Van Nuys, who enjoys an enviable reputation in his part of the country because of his eminent success as a farmer and stock raiser, was born on July 22, 1877, in Franklin township, this county, and is a son of Charles C. and Adda M. (List) Van Nuys, his mother having been a daughter of Albert List. Charles C. Van Nuys was born in 1851, the son of John H. Van Nuys, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, and a pioneer settler in Johnson county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm which had been entered by a Mr. Covert. John H. Van Nuys married Caroline Ditmars, and in the early life of the community they were highly respected because of their sterling character. Charles C. Van Nuys, who for the past sixteen years has conducted a summer hotel at Winona Lake, married Adda M. List, and to them were born four children: Watson M., the subject of this sketch; Edna, Mrs. Voorhies, of Rockwell City, Iowa; Ruth, Mrs. McGee, of Redondo Beach, California, and Kitty, Mrs. Granger, of Marion, Iowa.

Watson Van Nuys received his elementary education in the Hopewell schools, supplementing this by study in Franklin College, where he completed a fair and practical education. For the past sixteen years he has had charge of the home farm, which he has conducted in such a way as to realize very advantageous results. The farm comprises one hundred acres, located in Franklin township, and, besides the raising of the ordinary grain crops common to this locality, Mr. Van Nuys is a breeder of pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs, of which he handles about one hundred annually. He has thirty-five acres planted to corn, twenty-three acres to wheat and three acres to peas, while on an average he cuts about sixteen tons of hay. Practical in all his operations, no detail of the farm work escapes his careful attention, and the general appearance of the farm indicates the owner to be a man of sound judgment and wise discrimination.

Politically, Mr. Van Nuys is a staunch Republican, though not a seeker for public office, while his religious membership is with the Hopewell Presbyterian church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge and to Franklin Chapter No. 65, Royal Arch Masons.

In 1902 Mr. Van Nuys married Daisy Alberta Branigin, a daughter of William D. Branigin, a well known and prominent citizen of this county. They move in the best social circles of the community and among their acquaintances they are deservedly popular. In agricultural circles Mr. Van Nuys stands in the front rank as a man who honors his calling in the present

day and, because of his industry, integrity and courtesy, he is a man for whom the future holds much of promise and reward. His integrity is of the most insistent and unswerving character and no shadow has rested upon any portion of his career as a sterling citizen. Because of his honorable record and sterling qualities of character Mr. Van Nuys is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the province of the one at hand.

WILLIAM OWENS.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth ever since the primal existence of labor and has been the pivotal industry that has controlled, for the most part, all the fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been devoted. Among this sturdy element of Johnson county whose labors have profited alike themselves and the community in which they live is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and in view of the consistent life record lived by the subject since coming to this section of the country, it is particularly fitting that the following short record of his career be incorporated in a book of this nature.

William Owens, an enterprising citizen and successful farmer of Needham township, was born on the old home farm on the 21st day of November, 1840. His paternal grandfather, James Owens, who was born in Virginia, and in an early day came to Indiana, located first in Clark county. Later he came to Johnson county, probably about 1830 or 1831, and here entered a tract of government land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his attention and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at an advanced age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was a man of strong character. He reared a large number of children, among whom was Samuel Owens, who was born on March 3, 1808, and spent his entire life as an agriculturist. In 1827 he became a resident of Johnson county and the following year entered land here upon which he located. At that time the greater part of this tract was covered with a dense growth of timber and his first years here were years of arduous toil in the effort to clear the land and make it fit for cultivation. He added to his acreage as he was prosperous until at the time of his death, which occurred on October 15, 1846, he was the owner of two hundred and forty-six acres of as good land as could be found in that community. He married Millie Fisher, a native of North Carolina, and to them were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom

three are now living, George, William, and Nancy, who is the wife of Theophilus McBride, and all residing in Needham township. Mrs. Owens was born on February 21, 1810, and died on February 22, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. She and her husband were members of the Baptist church and by their consistent lives and earnest example they exerted a marked influence among those about them. The subject's grandfather on the maternal side was born in North Carolina and came to Clark county in an early day, there living to an advanced age. He was a farmer and reared a number of children.

William Owens has spent his entire life in Needham township, where he has successfully followed agricultural pursuits. His education was obtained in the old subscription schools of the neighborhood, the instruction there received being supplemented by much reading and close observation. He remained under the parental roof until attaining manhood, when he went to farming on his own account on the home farm, continuing his work there until the spring of 1863, when he purchased forty acres of land upon which he now lives and to which he has devoted his attention since. He has been prospered in his operations and has added to his landed estate until he is now the possessor of two hundred and twelve acres of highly cultivated and fertile land. He is a man of splendid business qualifications and of indefatigable energy, the general appearance of his place indicating him to be a man of sound judgment and good taste.

On April 22, 1867, Mr. Owens was married to Susanna Clark, the daughter of John and Susanna (Webb) Clark, and whose death occurred on July 6, 1908, at the age of sixty-four years. To this union were born three children, Mabel Grace, Edith Millie and John Clark. Of these, Edith married Elbert Brown, and they now live in Needham township, and are the parents of a daughter, Mabel Grace; John C. married Cora A. Brickett, of Bargarville, and they have a daughter, Marjorie Fern. Mrs. Owens' father, John Clark, was a native of England, having been born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, while his wife was a native of Camden, New Jersey. Mr. Clark was a miller and in the fall of 1841 located in Indianapolis, where for some years he successfully operated a mill. Later he bought a mill on Sugar creek, Johnson county, which he conducted for a number of years with good success. To him and his wife were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom one is now living: Hannah, the wife of Jacob Tressler, of White River township, this county; Josiah, late of Los Angeles, California, deceased; Susannah, wife of the subject of this sketch, and John, deceased,

late of Delaware county, Indiana; William, another son who made his home in Shelby county, Indiana, died on November 6, 1903. John Clark, Mrs. Owens' father, died on February 22, 1879, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife passed away on December 4, 1871, aged sixty-one. Both were Episcopalians in their religious belief and took a prominent part in the spiritual life of their community. Mrs. Owens' paternal grandfather, William Clark, who also was a native of England, died at an advanced age, leaving four children. Her maternal grandfather, John Webb, was a native of New Jersey and followed farming during his active years, his death occurring in his native state. He was the father of two sons and two daughters. His wife was formerly the wife of a Mr. Huntsinger, a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Millie Owens was born in Roann county, North Carolina, on February 22, 1810, and was the daughter of George and Catherine Fisher, who came to Indiana in 1815, a year prior to the admission of the state to the union. Millie Fisher was a woman of remarkable character and her descendants are numerous, there being forty-seven grandchildren and thirty-one great-grandchildren.

Fraternally, Mr. Owens is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while, religiously, he and his wife were active members of the First Baptist church at Franklin, with which Mr. Owens was long identified. Early in his life he became an ardent advocate of the Democratic party, and for many years has been active in its support. Mr. Owens is a quiet, unassuming man and it is useless to add that he is highly respected by all who know him throughout the locality where he lives and where he has spent practically his entire life, in all the relations of which he has been found faithful to every trust and, because of his sterling worth, uncompromising integrity, courteous manners and pleasant disposition, he has won and retained the warm regard of all with whom he associates, the latter including the best people of this locality.

GILBERT HENDERSON.

Faithfulness to facts in the analyzation of the character of a citizen of the type of Gilbert Henderson, a well known and successful business man in Franklin and a progressive farmer of that neighborhood, is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community honored by his residence, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other considera-



GILBERT HENDERSON

tion that gives character and stability to the body politic. While advancing his individual interests, he has never lost sight of his obligations to the community in general, where for many years he has held a high place in popular confidence and esteem.

Gilbert Henderson was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on March 11, 1872, and is a son of James and Margaret (Vanarsdall) Henderson. James Henderson was born in Kentucky in 1823, the son of Thomas Henderson. In 1828, when but five years of age, he accompanied the family on their removal to Indiana, locating in Johnson county, where they followed agricultural pursuits. James Henderson, by a life of earnest and persistent endeavor, not only gained material prosperity, but, also that which is more desirable, the respect and good will of all who knew him. His death occurred in 1897 and his widow is now making her home with her children. James Henderson was twice married, first to Mary Lagrange, the daughter of P. D. Lagrange and a sister of William Lagrange, president of the First National Bank of Franklin. To that union were born four children, Eva, who died in youth; Robert C., who lives in Colorado; Anna, the wife of J. B. Tracy, and Clara, the wife of D. B. Winchester, of Indianapolis. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Henderson married Margaret Vanarsdall, and to this union were born three children, Gilbert, Elmer and Stella, the wife of J. B. Lemasters.

Gilbert Henderson received his preliminary education in the common schools of his home neighborhood, completing his studies in the high school at Hopewell. Then he became a student in Clark's School of Undertaking, later attending Eckell's School of Embalming, at Louisville, Kentucky, and the Honshue School of Embalming at Richmond, Indiana, from all three of which he received diplomas. In 1910 Mr. Henderson engaged in the undertaking business at Franklin, though prior to that time he had acquired some valuable practical experience with Covert & Covert, undertakers, at Hopewell. He is now a member of the firm of Henderson, Flynn & Johnson, which has earned a reputation as one of the leading firms in its line in the county. Mr. Henderson is a man of marked ability, courteous in his relations with his patrons, and absolutely honest and straightforward in his dealings with others. He has been financially successful and is the owner of a splendid farm of sixty-five acres, which he operates together with one hundred and thirty acres of rented land, in the management of which he has been rewarded with very satisfactory returns.

Politically, Mr. Henderson is an earnest supporter of the Republican

party and has been actively interested in local public affairs. He is the present trustee of Franklin township and is discharging his official duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1897 Gilbert Henderson was married to Emma Covert, the daughter of A. N. and Susan (McGill) Covert, and to them have been born five children, namely: Harold, who died at the age of two years; Marjorie, Mildred, Marshall and Pauline, who are at home with their parents. Personally, Mr. Henderson possesses to a marked degree those qualities which beget and win friendships and he is deservedly popular in his home county.

ALBERT N. COVERT.

Albert N. Covert, retired farmer and deputy assessor of Johnson county, and who is numbered among the representative citizens of his section of the state, was born in October, 1837, in Franklin township, and has therefore been a resident of Johnson county for the long period of more than three-quarters of a century. He has been an eye witness and a participant in the wonderful growth which has characterized this locality and no man in the county is today held in higher regard. He is a son of John and Rachel (Banta) Covert, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Kentucky. John Covert was born in 1784 and died in 1864, and was the son of Isaac and Ann Covert, the former of whom died in Kentucky and the latter in Indiana. The family is descended from three brothers from Holland, who emigrated to New Jersey. Isaac Covert disposed of his material effects in Kentucky, but died there before leaving the state and his widow subsequently came to Indiana with the family, John at that time being but a young man. A brother, Simon Covert, also located at Hopewell, while another brother, Cornelius, located in that neighborhood. John was a charter member of the Hopewell Presbyterian church, which was established in 1841. He was three times married, and to his first union were born the following children: Barney, Calvin, Cornelius, William and Ann (Mrs. Walker); to the second union was born one son, Robert; while to the last union were born George L., A. N. and Mrs. Emma Cozine, of Kansas.

A. N. Covert secured his education in the schools of the Hopewell neighborhood and in Hopewell Academy. He was reared to the vocation of farm-

ing, which he followed throughout his active life. For several years he lived on the home farm and cared for his father and mother in their last years. He was the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of splendid land, on which he resided until 1869, when he bought a farm in the Hopewell neighborhood, residing there until 1889, when he located on his present attractive little place of four acres. He is practically retired from active labor, but for the past twelve years he has rendered efficient service as deputy county assessor, and in 1900 he served as census enumerator for this district.

In 1862 Mr. Covert was married to Susan Magill, the daughter of Samuel and Julia Magill, to which union have been born six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: William C., who is pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Chicago, a congregation of sixteen hundred members; Mrs. Luetta Lockwood, who resides near Southport, Indiana; James G., a dairyman and farmer in Franklin township, this county; Mrs. Lella Eudora McCaslin; Mrs. Emma Henderson; Omar, of Valparaiso, Indiana, a member of the Lyric Quartet, a company of famous singers. His birth occurred in 1876.

In politics Mr. Covert is a member of the Progressive party, to which he gives his staunch support, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, of which he and his wife have been members since their childhood. In every phase of life's activities in which he has engaged Mr. Covert has been true to every trust and because of the genuine worth of his character he has earned and retains the sincere regard of all who know him.

WILLIAM FLINN.

One of the conspicuous names on the list of Johnson county agriculturists is William Flinn, proprietor of Hickory Grove farm in Nineveh township, a gentleman of high standing to whom has not been denied a full measure of success. Long recognized as a factor of importance in connection with the farming and stock-raising industries here, he has been prominently identified with the material growth and prosperity of this part of the state, his life having been closely interwoven with the history of the county where he has been content to live and follow his chosen vocation for over a quarter of a century.

William Flinn, whose fine farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres is located partly in Franklin and partly in Nineveh township, this county, was born on August 8, 1871, about one and one-half miles west of his present home. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Jones) Flinn, both of whom

were natives of the state of Indiana. The father, who is now retired and living in the town of Franklin, was born in 1843, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and is of Irish ancestry, his parents having been natives of the Emerald isle. Thomas Flinn was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and was confined six months in Libby prison. To him and his wife were born nine children, of whom six are living, namely: Mrs. Gertrude Caywood, of Franklin; Charles, of Indianapolis; William, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ellen Mulligan, of Miami county, Indiana; Emma, who died in 1893; Caroline, at home; Austin, of Franklin, and Opal and Etta, who are deceased.

William Flinn secured his education in the country schools of his home neighborhood and spent his youthful years in farm labor under the direction of his father. Shortly after his marriage, which occurred when he was twenty-two years of age, he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Nineveh township, to which he has made additions from time to time, his last purchase having been in 1903. He is the owner of sixty-seven acres in Franklin township, and one hundred and twenty-nine acres in Nineveh township, all of this comprising one of the best farms in this section of the county. Aside from his agricultural interests, Mr. Flinn has for many years been an active dealer in live stock, in which he has met with eminent success. He feeds the grain grown on the farm to hogs, cattle and mules and annually handles about one hundred and fifty head of hogs, two car loads of cattle and has handled as high as three hundred head of mules annually. He is a good judge of all kinds of live stock and has made an eminent success of this line of effort. He has given proper attention to the rotation of crops and has governed his operations on the farm by the most conservative and yet progressive ideas as to scientific farming, he being willing at all times to adopt new methods when their practicability has been demonstrated. He now has forty-five acres planted to corn, thirty acres to wheat and will cut about sixty tons of clover and hay. He has a magnificent home surrounded by forest trees and, all in all, Hickory Grove farm is numbered among the inviting and attractive homes of the community.

In October, 1893, Mr. Flinn was united in marriage to Ollie Mullendore, a daughter of Lewis Mullendore, one of the prominent and well known pioneer citizens of this county. To this union have been born five children, Lee, Mildred, Glen, Paul and Alice Jeane.

Politically, the subject is a Progressive and, religiously, is a member of the Christian church, in which he takes an active interest. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In addition to his long and creditable

career in one of the most useful of callings, Mr. Flinn has proven an honorable member of the body politic; rising in the confidence and esteem of the public in every relation of life, he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods that have invited criticism or censure. As a citizen he has easily ranked with the most influential of his compeers and is ever looking toward the betterment of his community. His course has ever been above suspicion and those who are intimately acquainted with him are profuse in their praise of his upright character and true gentlemanly qualities.

WILLIAM S. DITMARS.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon. She is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, and only the men who have diligently sought her favor are crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the influential farmer and representative citizen of Franklin township, Johnson county, Indiana, whose name forms the caption of this review, it is plainly seen that the prosperity which he enjoys has been won by commendable qualities and it is also his personal worth that has gained for him the high esteem of those who know him.

William S. Ditmars, who is generally recognized as one of the most successful agriculturists of Johnson county, was born in this county on October 4, 1857, and is a son of Cornelius L. and Carolina (Banta) Ditmars. He was reared under the paternal roof, assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm, and during the winter seasons attended the common schools. He received a good practical education, which he completed with a three years' course in the high school. Mr. Ditmars is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of splendid and fertile land in Franklin township, and is also operating two hundred acres of his father's farm, the cultivation of the two tracts requiring his undivided time and attention, his efforts in the operation of which have been rewarded with splendid success. He is a man of sound judgment and wide experience in his vocation and his operations have always been characterized by progressive methods and persistent spirit, so that he has been enabled to achieve maximum results with a minimum of effort. He gives due attention to the rotation of crops and other modern ideas in relation to agriculture, and in connection with the tilling of

the soil he also gives a proper share of his attention to the raising of live stock, which is an important and necessary adjunct to successful farming.

On December 16, 1885, Mr. Ditmars was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Minnie R. Graham, the daughter of David and Caroline (Adams) Graham. Her father was a native of Ohio, of which his family were early settlers, but later they came to Johnson county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars have been born two children, James, born in July, 1888, and Cort C., born in 1889. Politically, Mr. Ditmars has always given his support to the Republican party and in the civic life of the community he has borne his full share of the burden, giving his support at all times to those movements and measures which have promised to be of material benefit to the people generally. He is a man of upright character and progressive spirit and is unalterably opposed to all forms of vice or lawlessness. Personally, he is genial and unassuming, easily makes friends and always retains them, so that in the community in which he has spent his entire life he is one of the popular residents.

CHESTER T. DEVORE.

The gentleman to whom the reader's attention is now directed was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of these, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life, and is well and favorably known throughout Johnson county as a result of the industrious life he has lived here for many years, being regarded by all who know him as a man of sound business principles, thoroughly up to date in all phases of agriculture and stock raising and as a man who, while advancing his individual interests, does not neglect his general duties as a citizen.

Chester T. Devore, among whom none of the up-to-date agriculturists of Johnson county enjoys a higher reputation, was born in Clark township on February 3, 1876, the son of John and Sarah (Chambers) Devore, the father a native of Johnson county and the mother born in Decatur, Indiana. The subject's paternal grandfather, Thurrett Devore, was a native of Kentucky, who came to Johnson county among the early settlers and located near Shiloh, where he spent the remainder of his life. To the subject's parents were born the following children: One who died in infancy, Alice, Chester T., Otis and Merle, the two last named being deceased. John Devore followed

practical farming during his entire life and was successful in this calling to a gratifying degree, being numbered among the enterprising and highly respected residents of this section of the county.

The subject of this sketch was reared by his parents and secured his elementary education in the common schools of Clark township, completing his scholastic training at Franklin College, which he attended two years. Immediately after completing his education, Mr. Devore applied himself vigorously to the vocation of farming, in which he has been eminently successful and achieved gratifying financial remuneration for his efforts. In addition to the raising of all the crops common to this section of the country, including the breeding and feeding of live stock, in which he has also been successful, Mr. Devore has given a good deal of attention to the raising of pure bred poultry, operating what is known as Glenbrook Poultry Farm, where he raises the finest bred Barred Plymouth Rock chickens to be found in this section of the state, and also Black Cochin Bantams. He keeps none but the best breeds, and through them has won seven silver trophies as medals and innumerable ribbons at exhibitions. He also makes a specialty of seed corn, the two varieties which meet his approval being the Johnson County White and the Yellow Dent. He is careful in his selection of this corn and sells at a fancy price all that he can raise.

Politically, Mr. Devore is an ardent advocate of the policies of the Progressive party and took an active interest in the last campaign. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of the Maccabees, and his church membership is with the Baptist, to which society he contributes liberally.

On May 12, 1898, Mr. Devore married Bertha May Kelly, the daughter of Andrew Taylor and Phoebe Jane (Lowe) Kelly. The father was a native of Johnson county, as well as his wife, their people having come from Kentucky to this state in an early day, locating in Clark township. To Andrew and Phoebe Kelly were born five children, namely: Samuel L., Robert E., Clara M., Bertha May and Ossie Ethel. The mother of these children is still living, the father being deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Devore have been born two children, Chester H., deceased, and Freda May, who is at home with her parents. In the public life of the community where he lives, Mr. Devore has long taken a prominent part and intelligent interest, and is now serving as a member of the advisory board of Clark township, where he is rendering efficient service in the interests of the people. He is a man of strong character and acknowledged ability and, because of these elements and his genuine personal worth, he enjoys a marked popularity in the locality where he lives.

ALVIN GILBERT HICKS.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. The subject of this sketch, who has spent the major portion of his life in Franklin, has, because of his earnest and consistent life and his high attainments in his special line of endeavor, earned the sincere respect and good opinion of all who know him.

Alvin G. Hicks was born in Franklin, Indiana, on February 23, 1851, and is a son of Royal S. and Mary G. (Keen) Hicks. His father, who was a native of Switzerland county, Indiana, was a lawyer by vocation, but also devoted considerable attention to the newspaper business, having for many years published the *Weekly Democrat* at Rockport, Indiana. He served efficiently as deputy state auditor under Major Dunn, and also was clerk of Spencer county for eight years, performing all of his public and official duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned and earning a high reputation as a man of ability and honor. In the profession of law he was successful and continued in the active practice until his death, which occurred in 1884.

Alvin G. Hicks received his education mainly in the public schools of Spencer county, attending the Rockport schools until seventeen years of age, when, ambitious to take up life's battle on his own account, he engaged in the business of photography, to the pursuit of which he has devoted himself ever since, a period of forty-five years. His apprenticeship was served under John Nicholson, one of the most expert and artistic photographers of his day, and the high ideals gained by Mr. Hicks at that period have never been laid aside, he having made at all times a faithful and conscientious effort to turn out nothing but the very best work. His reputation as an original and painstaking artist in photography has long been firmly established throughout this section of the state, and his patrons come from many of the neighboring counties. Many of the engravings in this work have been reproduced from photographs made by Mr. Hicks, who has thus in a large measure contributed to the success of this department of the work.

Mr. Hicks has been married twice, first, in 1870, to Betty Burton, and in 1875 to Sarah C. Jackson.

Politically, Mr. Hicks is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and takes a commendable interest in public affairs, though in no sense a seeker after public office. Fraternally, he is a member of Hesperian Lodge No. 12, Knights of Pythias. Socially, he is a man of pleasing address and, because



ALVIN G. HICKS

of his sterling qualities of character, he has earned and retains a warm place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

IRA E. VANDIVIER.

One of Nineveh township's agriculturists and stock men who is deserving of a place in this book is Ira E. Vandivier, a man of courage, self-reliance and of the utmost integrity of purpose, as a result of which he has, during his entire life, stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and friends, whose interests he has sought to promote while endeavoring to advance his own.

Ira E. Vandivier, who is a representative of one of the most numerous and representative families of Johnson county, was born in this county on the 1st day of December, 1863, and is a son of Alfred and Laura (Branigin) Vandivier, the father a native also of this county. Specific mention of the Vandivier family appears elsewhere in this work, therefore space will not be taken for a repetition of the same here. The subject's parents had five children: Ina E., John, Edward, Lorie and Lina M., who became the wife of Charles Feaster.

The subject of this sketch received a good common school education in his home community and then became a student in Franklin College. Then, desiring to better prepare himself for his life work, he took a course of training in the old Bryant and Stratton Business College at Indianapolis, on the completion of which he took up the vocation of farming, to which he has since given his undivided attention. He has carried on a diversified system of agriculture, raising all the crops common to this section of the country, and has in addition given considerable attention to dealing in live stock, principally mules and cattle, in which also he has met with success. He is the owner of four hundred and forty acres of as good land as Nineveh township possesses, and in the cultivation of this he has exercised wise discrimination, sound judgment and excellent taste, the appearance of his place reflecting great credit on the owner.

In 1888 Mr. Vandivier was united in marriage with Ella M. Forsythe, the daughter of James P. and Mary Jane (Core) Forsythe, the father being a native of Johnson county and a member of one of the earliest families who came here from Kentucky. To the subject and his wife have been born six children, Fred F., Hugh E., Orris A., Harry G., Ira Elba and Justin Edgar.

Politically, the subject of this sketch has been a life-long Republican, and

is now giving his support to the Progressive wing of the party. He takes an intelligent interest in all public affairs and on the current issues of the day he holds decided opinions. He is a man who gives his support to all movements which have for their object the advancement of the public welfare. As a member of the Christian church, he takes a commendable interest in spiritual affairs and gives his liberal support to the material advancement of the society to which he belongs. Personally, Mr. Vandivier is well liked by all who know him. His home farm is one of the best improved in the township, for he has been most vigilant in keeping it up to a high standard in every respect. Success has attended his efforts because he has worked for it along legitimate lines and has not permitted discouraging situations to thwart him and has been honest and fearless in pursuing a course when he knew he was in the right.

GEORGE I. WHITE.

In every community are to be found individuals who, by reason of pronounced ability and forceful personality, rise superior to the majority and command the homage of their fellows; who, by revealing to the world the two resplendent virtues, perseverance in effort and directing purpose, never fail to attain positions of honor and trust and become in the full sense of the term leaders of men. Of this class is the well known gentleman and successful lawyer whose name appears above, a man who ranks among the leading citizens of Johnson county and who for a number of years has borne an influential part in the affairs of the city and county in which he resides.

George I. White is descended from sterling old Hoosier ancestry, and was born in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, on the 14th of October, 1870. He is the son of George Boyd and Rachel I. (Lane) White, the father a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and the mother of Bartholomew county, Indiana. The father, who was a farmer by vocation, came to Johnson county in young manhood and spent the remainder of his life in Nineveh township except four years in Franklin, when he was performing the duties of county commissioner, to which office he had been elected in 1870. He was born on July 16, 1816, and died on December 29, 1885, while his wife, who was born November 29, 1827, died on March 22, 1916. To him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom six are living, three having died in infancy. Jacob White, who died on May 13, 1889, was the prosecuting attorney of Johnson county for two terms and a member of

the lower house of the state Legislature for two terms during the years 1887 to 1889; Silas A. lives on the home farm in Nineveh township; Edward F., who died on October 12, 1902, was also an attorney by profession and had served as county attorney and as deputy county clerk; Mary D., Viola, Martha J.; William W. lives on a farm south of Franklin, and is the father of three children.

George I. White, the immediate subject of this sketch, lived on the paternal farmstead until the fall of 1889, when he accompanied his mother on her removal to Franklin. He had received his elementary education in the schools of Nineveh township and in the high school at Franklin, and completed his scholastic training in Franklin College. He then engaged in teaching school for one year and then decided to follow the vocation of a lawyer, to which end he entered upon his legal studies in the office of Buckingham & White in 1894. On November 8th of that year he was admitted to the bar and immediately formed a law partnership with his brother, Edward F. White, under the firm name of White & White, a partnership existing until his brother's death. After that event he formed a law partnership with Fred R. Owens, which still exists and which is numbered among the strong legal firms of Johnson county. Mr. White gives his attention to general practice, although he makes a specialty of work in probate court, for which he has especially qualified himself and in which he has achieved a noted success. He was county attorney of Johnson county for three years, in which position he gave eminent satisfaction, and in 1905-7 was a member of the lower house of the Indiana Legislature, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1907, Governor Hanly appointed Mr. White a member of the legislative visitation committee to visit the state institutions, and in the discharge of this duty he rendered valuable service to the state. For years Mr. White has stood high in his profession and, as already indicated, has met with gratifying success. His name has appeared in connection with much important litigation, in addition to which he does a large and lucrative office business, being esteemed and honorable, as well as an able lawyer, faithful to the interests of his client and above the suspicion of reproach as a counsellor. As a business man he is prompt and methodical, as a lawyer careful and critical, and as a private citizen, a man of unbending integrity and unflinching conscientiousness.

On November 7, 1905, Mr. White was united in marriage to Leila L. Lagrange, a daughter of P. D. and Margaret B. Lagrange, of Johnson county, and to them has been born one child, Pauline Margaret.

Religiously, Mr. White is a member of the Christian church, in the activities of which he has taken a deep interest. He served as deacon for six or seven years, and for the past five years has been elder. His social relations are with the Delta Theta college fraternity, of which he was an active member in school. A man of high ideals, social and of affable address, Mr. White is popular with all classes throughout the county, where he is well known, and because of his genuine worth, high character and personal integrity, he is eminently deserving of representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

EDWARD HILL.

One of the best known and most enterprising of the younger agriculturists of Johnson county is Edward Hill, now in the very prime of life and usefulness, and his influence as an honorable, upright citizen is productive of much good upon all with whom he comes in contact. His past success gives assurance of something yet to come, and he is evidently destined to continue a potent factor for substantial good for many years to come. He is the owner of fine farming lands in Johnson county, which he conducts in a manner that stamps him as fully abreast of the times.

Edward Hill, one of the most successful farmers in Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born on November 5, 1873, in Shelby county, this state, and is the son of John and Margaret (Leslie) Hill, natives respectively of Bartholomew county, Indiana, and Edinburg, Johnson county. They were the parents of five children, Ida, Edward, Manuel, Jesse and Gertrude.

The subject of this sketch received a good, practical common-school education and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation which he has never forsaken. In 1898 he moved to Johnson county, and for thirteen years resided on the T. E. Valentine farm, to the operation of which he gave his undivided attention. In February, 1904, he purchased his present farm in Blue River township, and for a number of years successfully conducted both farms, moving to his present home in 1906, where he has since resided. His place is well improved in every respect, the improvements comprising a nice residence, substantial barn and other necessary outbuildings, and he has twenty-five acres sown to rye and seventeen acres to corn. His annual output of live stock comprises two hundred hogs and he also has fifty head of cattle

on his place. He gives proper attention to the rotation of crops and raises all the cereals common to this locality, and because of his eminent success and his intelligent conduct of his affairs he is deserving of the high regard in which he is held among his fellow agriculturists.

In January, 1892, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Ada Ensley, and to them have been born eight children: Ollie, Florence, Frank, Ruby, Ruth, Oscar and Arthur, twins, and Edward.

Politically, the subject is a supporter of the Democratic party, which ticket he has voted since attaining his majority, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Edinburg lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in the workings of which he takes a deep interest. Mr. Hill is wide awake to the best interests of the community and gives a whole hearted support to all movements for the good of his fellows. He has a wide acquaintance and is well liked by all who know him.

EDGAR D. BREWER.

Among the enterprising, progressive and successful farmers of Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who is the owner of one hundred and sixteen acres of land splendidly located near Whiteland and who has, because of his progressive agricultural methods, his eminent business ability and his fine personal character, won the warm regard of all who know him. His attractive home, which is set in the midst of a spacious and well-kept lawn, reached by a beautiful drive, fronts on the interurban line and is a very attractive prospect to the passerby. Mr. Brewer has spent his entire life in this locality and those who know him best are warmest in their praise of his good qualities.

Mr. Brewer was born on March 25, 1850, about one and one-half miles south of Whiteland, and is a son of Daniel Brewer, a native of Kentucky, who was born in 1814 and died in 1887. Daniel was the son of Daniel A. Brewer, who was a pioneer settler of Pleasant township and came to this county in 1832, filing on one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the subject's farm in Pleasant township. He also entered other large tracts of land, owning over one thousand acres in this county. The subject's father received a tract of land by inheritance and was a prosperous and successful farmer, owning over six hundred acres of land during his life time. He was married four times, first to Mary Jane Banta, a daughter of Captain Banta, a pioneer of this county, her death occurring two years after marriage in 1837.

To them were born two children, one of whom is deceased, the survivor being Mrs. William L. LaGrange, of Franklin. For his second wife Mr. Brewer chose Magdalene Ditmars, who was born in 1827 and died in April, 1862. They became the parents of four children, two of whom died young, the others being Edgar, the subject of this sketch, and Margaret, the wife of P. D. LaGrange. Daniel Brewer's third wife was Olive McClintock, who died one year after marriage, and his fourth wife was Lucretia Beasley, who died May 17, 1910.

Edgar D. Brewer received his education in the public schools and in the Hopewell Academy, and in 1869 he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with R. V. Ditmars, of Franklin, in which he remained until 1871. He then returned to his farm, where he has since lived. For the first three years, or until 1874, he was with his father on the farm, and from 1874 until 1881 he lived on the old Brewer place, locating on his present farm in the latter year. He has been an industrious and persistent worker, his aim being to maintain his place at the highest possible state of excellence and in the achievement of this ideal he has been eminently successful, his farm now being considered one of the best in the locality. He follows modern methods of agriculture and leaves no detail unattended to in his management of the place. His splendid home, commodious barns and other appurtenances of an up-to-date farm indicate him to be a man of good judgment and sound discrimination.

On October 21, 1873, Mr. Brewer married Sarah M. Beasley, daughter of Augusta and Sallie Ann (Webb) Beasley, natives of Virginia who emigrated from that state to Kentucky, the subject's marriage occurring in the latter state. To the subject and his wife have been born four children, namely: Mrs. Norma Pitman, of Indianapolis, who is the mother of three children, Sallie Ann, Edgar Nelson and Norma Elizabeth; J. D., who resides on the home farm, is the father of two children, William Ditmars and Charles Donald; Mrs. Neva Sharp, of Whiteland, is the mother of a son, Thomas Edgar, and Magdalena, who is at home with her parents.

Politically, Mr. Brewer has given a life-long support to the Democratic party and has taken an intelligent interest in all public affairs. Religiously, he gives his support to the Presbyterian church, of which he is a faithful member and to which he contributes liberally of his means. In all the relations of life he has proved a man among men and because of his sterling personal qualities and of his staunch integrity he is deserving of the confidence which has been placed in him by his fellow men.

PETER D. LAGRANGE.

Conspicuous among the representative men and public-spirited citizens of Johnson county is the well known gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article. He has made his influence felt for good in his community in Franklin township, being a man of sterling worth, whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of the community in which he resides and whose efforts have always been for the material advancement of the same, as well as for the social and moral welfare of his fellow men, and the well regulated life he has led, thereby gaining the respect and admiration of all his fellow citizens, entitles him to representation in a biographical work of the scope intended in the present work.

Peter D. LaGrange, who owns a farm on the State road in Franklin township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born on September 15, 1849, in the Hopewell neighborhood and is a son of Aaron and Catherine (Banta) LaGrange. The subject's mother died on the day he was born and his father subsequently married Mary List. Aaron LaGrange, who was of French descent, reared four children by his first wife: Mrs. Mary Ellen Covert, the wife of Dr. G. W. Covert, of Long Beach, California; Albert and Isaac Newton, of Franklin, and Peter D., the immediate subject of this sketch. By his marriage with Mary List the following children were born: Mrs. Belle Brewer, Mrs. Josephine Ransdell, deceased, Rosa, deceased, Mrs. Susie McCain, of Franklin, and Samuel, also of Franklin.

Peter D. LaGrange attended the public schools of his neighborhood and then was a student at Hopewell Academy, completing his education in Hanover College, and he therefore received a thorough training for life's duties. After his marriage in 1874 he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with Isaac N. LaGrange, his brother, for two years, and then located on his father's farm, while for the past eighteen years he has owned his present large farm, which comprises two hundred and fifty acres. The place is splendidly improved with good and substantial buildings and such other improvements as characterize an up-to-date farm. In 1912 Mr. LaGrange erected a fine new bungalow in which he is now living while he rents his farm, not caring longer to take active charge of the same. His agricultural interests were carefully looked after by him during his active years and he was numbered among the successful and practical farmers of the county.

In 1874 Mr. LaGrange married Maggie B. Brewer, and they have reared three children: Mrs. Leota White, of Franklin, to whom has been born a

daughter, Pauline; Edgar Adonis, of the Franklin Hardware Company, who married Una Dixon, and they have had three children, of whom two survive, Loren and Richard; Roy, who has charge of the milk receiving station at Whiteland, married Helen Boon, and they have two children, Edwin and Janette Evlyn.

In politics Mr. LaGrange has given his support to the Republican party, but has never been a seeker after the honors and emoluments of public office. Religiously, he gives his earnest support to the Presbyterian church, of which he is a faithful member, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in the workings of which he is deeply interested. Mr. LaGrange has during his life time shown himself worthy of the high esteem in which he is held. His life has been filled with activity and usefulness, while his untiring energy and ability have secured for him a conspicuous and honorable place among the citizens of his community. His strict integrity and unpretending bearing have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens, and his influence has always been exerted in the interests of those things which have helped to elevate his fellowmen socially, morally and educationally. Because of his successful career and his high personal character, he is eminently entitled to representation among the leading men of his county.

ALBERT LIST.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. Albert List, one of the best known and most highly esteemed men of Johnson county, has resided here many years, and his career has been a most commendable one in every respect. Beginning life under none too favorable auspices, he allowed nothing to deter him and, by persistent industry and the exercise of sound common sense in his operations, he gained the rewards for which he labored, and is today numbered among the substantial and influential men of his community.

Albert List was born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, on November 4, 1830, and is a son of Garrett and Elizabeth (Voris) List. Garrett List, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1808, was a farmer and came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1820, entering one hundred and forty acres of government land, a part of which he cleared and on which he built a log cabin. In 1834 he brought his family here and here they remained for twenty-five



ALBERT LIST

years, when he moved to a farm near Indianapolis, in Marion county, where his death occurred in 1891. The subject's mother, who also was a native of Kentucky, died in Johnson county in 1844. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Albert is the eldest. After the death of his first wife, Garrett List married Melinda Alcorn, to which union were also born eight children. Politically, Garrett List was aligned with the Democratic party until 1856, when he joined the Republican party, with which he remained identified until his death. He never was an office seeker, but while a resident of Marion county he rendered efficient service as justice of the peace. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder for many years.

Albert List received a somewhat limited school education in the log-cabin schools of the pioneer period, and at the age of fourteen years his father hired him out until the age of eighteen years, when he was given his time. At the age of fourteen he began work as a farm hand and the following years were characterized by labor of the most strenuous kind. He was steady in his habits and economical in the use of his money, so that when twenty-three years old he was enabled to buy one hundred acres of land in Marion county. To the operation of that land he applied himself and in his operations met with splendid success. After remaining on that farm for twenty-five years, Mr. List returned to his present farm in Franklin township, where he has since resided. He is the owner of one hundred and ten acres of high-class land, which he rents, having retired from active labor some years ago. He resides in a fine old brick house, which he remodeled into a home of comfort and convenience, and here he is enjoying the rest which his former years of toil so richly entitle him to. The farm is up-to-date, the buildings, fences and other details of the place reflecting great credit on the owner.

Mr. List has been twice married, first, in 1854, to Eliza Hoefgen, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1868. To this union were born five children, namely: Adeline, who, on September 6, 1876, was married to Charles C. Van Nuys, to whom she bore four children, Watson M. (who lives on the old Van Nuys homestead, which is one of the landmarks of Johnson county), Edna (who became the wife of Rev. Gilbert Voorhies, now of Rockwell City, Iowa), Ruth (the wife of Charles McGeehe, of Redondo Beach, California) and Catharine (the wife of A. E. Granger, of Marion, Iowa); Ella became the wife of T. R. Alexander, of Marion, Iowa, and they have a daughter, Mabel; Mattie, who married J. B. Jones, of this county, and they have three children, Mellie, Maxwell and Dorothy, all residents of John-

son county; George and Melinda are deceased. On September 29, 1870, Mr. List married Amelia Lockwood, the daughter of William and Eliza (Armstrong) Lockwood. William Lockwood was born in Providence, New Brunswick, and moved to Springfield, Ohio, in 1835, where he followed his vocation, that of a carpenter. Sometime after the Civil war he came to Indiana, locating at Southport near Indianapolis, where his death occurred some time after his retirement from active life. To him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom only two are living, Mrs. List and a sister. Politically, Mr. Lockwood gave his support to the Republican party. Religiously, he was formerly a member of the Episcopal church, but later affiliated with the Presbyterian church. To Albert and Amelia List were born two daughters, Mary Louise, the wife of Professor Smith, of Bloomington, and the mother of one daughter, Winifred, and Nellie, deceased.

Politically, Mr. List is a Republican, while his religious membership is with the Hopewell Presbyterian church. He was formerly a member of the Masonic order at Southport, but subsequently transferred his membership to the lodge at Franklin. Personally, Mr. List possesses those qualities which gain friendships and in the community where he has lived for three decades he is held in the warmest regard, because of his splendid business career and his high character.

HARRY B. SHEPHARD.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the favorably known and representative citizens of Clark township, Johnson county. He has by his indomitable enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the advancement of his locality and during the course of an honorable career has been fairly successful in his business enterprises, having been a man of energy, sound judgment and honesty of purpose, and is thus well deserving of mention in this volume.

Harry B. Shephard, who is successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Rock Lane, Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, this state, on April 5, 1880. He is a son of John T. and Anna Bell (Reeves) Shephard, natives also of Jefferson county. John T. Shephard was born on February 14, 1854, and died on November 28, 1910. He was a son of Miles and Serena Shephard, and was married on January 1, 1874, to Anna Bell Reeves, to which union were born six children, three sons

and three daughters, namely: Grace, Irene, Harry B., William F., Fannie and John. The subject's father spent his entire life in Jefferson county, excepting about two years in Johnson county, and was a man of eminent respectability, who enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Dupont, where he attended until eighteen years of age. In 1898, fired by a spirit of loyalty and patriotism, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, for service during the Spanish-American war and served one year. His regiment was one of the first to march to Havana after the occupation of that city and the regiment was discharged after the army left the island. Mr. Shephard was present at the official evacuation of Cuba, which occurred at Havana on January 1, 1899. After the war Mr. Shephard took up the vocation of photography and landscape artist at Dupont, Jefferson county, for which work he had a natural aptitude. About a year later, however, he engaged in contract painting, which he carried on with fair success for six months. On March 16, 1900, he engaged in the merchandise business at Rock Lane, under the firm name of Day & Shephard, a partnership which lasted about one year and ten months, when Mr. Shephard bought his partner's interest. He then continued business under his own name until November, 1912, when the firm name was changed to H. B. Shephard & Company, J. W. Trulock buying an interest in the business. Mr. Trulock had been in the employ of Mr. Shephard for about five years, having begun work in the store at the age of fifteen years and proved a man of not only good habits, but of marked business ability. The business has been remarkably successful from the beginning when Mr. Shephard started in with a capital of less than two hundred dollars. However, when Mr. Shephard bought Mr. Day's interest, the business invoiced fifteen hundred dollars, and now about five thousand dollars' worth of merchandise is carried in stock. Sound business judgment and courteous treatment of his patrons have been the elements which have contributed to the success of the business and now Messrs. Shephard and Trulock are numbered among the most successful business men of their community. Mr. Shephard owns the building in which the store is located and also a nice residence at Rock Lane.

On July 16, 1900, Mr. Shephard married Grace L. Rayborn, of Jefferson county, the daughter of Frank Rayborn, though she was born and reared in Canaan, Indiana. To them has been born one child, Monta L., born in 1902. Mr. Shephard is a member of Lodge No. 385, Knights of Pythias, at Acton, and his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr.

Shephard is one of the highly respected citizens of his community, having established a firm reputation for honesty of purpose in his dealings with his fellow men and by being the advocate of clean and wholesome principles in the home, society and politics.

GARRETT DITMARS.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this memoir must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of the late Garrett Ditmars, touching the struggles of his early manhood and the successes of his later years, would far transcend the limits of this article. He filled a large place in the ranks of the active, energetic and public-spirited citizens of his day and generation, and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of his adopted county, where he did his work and achieved his success.

Garrett Ditmars was a native of New Jersey and was the son of Peter Ditmars, also a native of that state and the descendant of good old Holland stock, a lineage which played a large part in the settlement and development of various sections of this country, various lines from which he descended being mentioned in the early annals of the colonies. In April, 1830, Garrett Ditmars emigrated from Somerset county, New Jersey, to Warren county, Ohio, where he remained six years, and in the spring of 1836 he came to Johnson county, Indiana, locating on a tract of land about two miles north of Franklin. Two years later he moved to Union township. Garrett Ditmars took an active part in the early development of his locality, of which he was a pioneer, and among those men of courage and stamina who laid the foundation for the subsequent splendid civilization which has characterized this locality, Garrett Ditmars deserves his full share of credit.

Garrett Ditmars was married to Sarah Verbryck, who also was born in New Jersey, on January 20, 1785, the daughter of William and Rebecca (Low) Verbryck. Her father, who was an honored citizen of his locality, had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, attaining to the rank of major, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars were born thirteen children, of whom twelve were reared to maturity, and four are now living, namely: Cornelius, who lives west of Franklin; John T., of Hopewell; Mrs. Rebecca Dour ell, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Richard

MR. AND MRS. GARRETT DIMARS



V., of Franklin. The deceased are William, Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Jane Van Nuys, Mrs. Margaret McCaslin, Mrs. Caroline Van Nuys, Peter, Magdalena, Jacob and Edward.

OTIS M. VANDIVIER.

The importance that attaches to the lives, character and work of the early settlers of Johnson county and the influence they have exerted upon the cause of humanity and civilization is one of the most absorbing themes that can possibly attract the attention of the local chronicler or historian. If great and beneficent results—results that endure and bless mankind—are the proper measure of the good men do, then who is there in the world's history that may take their places above the hardy pioneer. To point out the way, to make possible our present advancing civilization, its happy homes, its arts and sciences, its discoveries and inventions, its education, literature, culture, refinement and social life and joy, is to be the truly great benefactors of mankind for all time. This was the great work accomplished by the early settlers and it is granted by all that they builded wiser than they knew. Among the pioneer families of Johnson county who are still identified with this locality no family has as large a representation in the county as the Vandivier family, members of which have played an important part in civic and public affairs. A worthy representative of this family is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who is not only a successful farmer, but is also giving efficient service as trustee of Clark township.

The Vandivier family is originally from Germany, the first emigrant ancestor, Peter Vandivier, who was born in 1760 and died in 1823, having first settled in Pennsylvania, later moved to Virginia, and finally made his home in Kentucky, where he died. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Lagrange, was born in 1769 and died in 1855. They were the parents of six children, one of whom, Peter, was born in 1785. On March 2, 1801, he married Sarah Garshwiler, a native of Kentucky, and in 1826 they came to Johnson county, settling on the Martinsville road, where he entered a homestead in Union township. To him and his wife were born a large family, fourteen children in all, and all settled on the Martinsville road, the family owning practically all the land from that locality to the Morgan county line. These children with the dates of their birth are as follows: Madison, December 15, 1809; Eliza (Mrs. Byers), February 9, 1811; Strawther, August 30, 1812; John, April 18, 1814; William T., January 29, 1815; Susan (Mrs. Byers), May 27, 1817; Peter, November 1, 1818; Joseph S., January 6, 1820;

James H., January 13, 1823; Mary (Mrs. Deer), September 18, 1824; Isaac, July 15, 1826; Henry, December 25, 1827; Jefferson, August 25, 1829, and Harriett, the wife of Willis Dobbins, November 23, 1834.

Madison Vandivier, the eldest of the above children, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, came with his father to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1825. Here he engaged in the mercantile business, running a country store, and was also an extensive live stock dealer. He served as county tax collector, in the prosecution of the duties of the office traveling over the county on horseback. On November 10, 1831, he married Mildred Admire, who was born July 13, 1813, and died on March 10, 1854. To them were born the following children: William A., born September 28, 1833; Sarah Ann (Mrs. Davis), April 27, 1836; James Sylvester, October 1, 1838; Susan, June 6, 1840; James M., July 11, 1842; Francis M., December 2, 1853. On September 6, 1855, Mr. Vandivier married Matilda Davis, and to them was born a daughter, Emily, who became the wife of James Woods.

James M. Vandivier, as stated above, was born on July 11, 1842, died on November 15, 1898. At the early age of ten years he was left to his own resources, but he was equal to the demands upon him and made a success of his business career. His early life was spent on a farm, but later he became a merchant at Bud, where he has prospered and attained to a respectable position in the community. In 1864 he married Ida C. Ragsdale, daughter of Henderson Ragsdale, and to them were born the following children: Ara V., an undertaker at Franklin; Otis M., the immediate subject of this sketch; Minnie D., who married a Mr. Eccles and now lives on the old homestead; Annie E., who died in 1890, and Rollie J., also on the old homestead. Ara V. was born January 20, 1865, married Josie A. Kerlin, who was born October 22, 1864, their marriage occurring on August 5, 1886. They have devoted their lives to farming, in which they are successful to an eminent degree. To them have been born two children: Kenneth V., born November 10, 1887, died March 8, 1895; Clancy C., born May 24, 1890. The mother of these children died on March 26, 1898. From 1899 to 1903, Ara V. Vandivier was a deputy sheriff of Johnson county under Sheriff J. S. Brown. In 1899 he married Isabella W. Daugherty, to which union were born three children: James Rheil, July 15, 1900; Mary Catharine, April 16, 1902, and Robert Polk, December 26, 1903. In 1905 Mr. Vandivier engaged in undertaking, in which he has been successful. Minnie D. Vandivier, who was born February 6, 1870, was married to F. M. Eccles, and they have one child, Mildred, born in December, 1902. Rollie J. Vandivier, who was born February 20, 1879, married Esther W. Demaree on September 1,

1899, and they have two children; Paul M., born July 25, 1902, and Margaret L., born December 22, 1904.

Otis M. Vandivier, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his education in the country schools of his locality and in the normal school. He was the first pupil enrolled in the high school in Union township and after the completion of his studies, in 1890, he began teaching school, in which vocation he was engaged for eighteen years in the district schools of this county. During the same period he was also in agricultural work, to which he devoted his time during school vacations. In 1900 he bought one hundred and three acres of his present farm, and in 1910 bought eighty-five acres additional. He is now the owner of one hundred and eighty-eight acres of good, tillable land and all in cultivation except about thirty acres of timber which is used largely for grazing purposes. He gives his careful attention to every detail of his farm work. He feeds large numbers of live stock, averaging an output of fifty head of hogs annually, six cattle and about eighteen to twenty-five sheep. His farm is in many respects one of the best in the township, and owing to his persistent industry, progressive methods of carrying forward his work, Mr. Vandivier has met with a gratifying degree of success, being generally considered one of the best farmers in his section of the county. He has a splendid residence with all the modern improvements and the general appearance of the place is a credit to the owner.

On March 22, 1893, Otis M. Vandivier was united in marriage to Blanche C. Hamilton, the daughter of William H. Hamilton, and they are the parents of two children: Harold Henderson, born January 26, 1904, and Aaron Augustus, born November 19, 1910. Politically, Mr. Vandivier gives his support to the Democratic party, and in 1908 was elected trustee of Clark township, in which position he is now serving, his term having been extended to six years by legislative enactment. Religiously, he is a member of the Bush Grove Baptist church, in the success of which he takes a deep interest. His fraternal membership is with the Providence lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Vandivier has taken an active and intelligent interest in local affairs and is counted upon always as a supporter of any movement for the betterment of the community in which he lives. He is the historian of the Vandivier family reunions, this being, as before stated, the largest in Johnson county, and he has recorded many interesting and valuable facts of local history, especially as pertaining to his family. Because of his sterling personal qualities, his genial disposition and the material success to which he has attained, he is held in high regard in the community where he lives and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

RUFUS WEBSTER TERHUNE, M. D.

Johnson county, Indiana, has reason to take pride in the personnel of her corps of medical men from the earliest days in her history to the present time, and on the roll of honored names that indicates the services of distinguished citizens in this field of endeavor there is reason in reverting with gratification to that of Dr. Rufus Webster Terhune, of Whiteland, who has attained eminence in his chosen calling and for a number of years has stood among the scholarly and enterprising physicians in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent. He realized early that there is a purpose in life and that there is no honor not founded on worth and no respect not founded on accomplishment. His life and labors have been eminently worthy because they have contributed to a proper understanding of life and its problems.

Rufus Webster Terhune was born near Samaria, Johnson county, Indiana, October 21, 1866. He attended the district schools and afterwards the Trafalgar high school, where he graduated March 14, 1884, with first honors. Having industriously studied to complete the high school course during the winter terms of six months each and having devoted his summer vacations to a special training for teaching, he obtained a high grade teacher's license two months after his high school commencement and began his work as a teacher September 14, 1885. He had long felt a preference for the science of medicine, the study of which he began upon reaching his majority and continued with energy not only during his vacations, but also at nights while devoting his days to the work of teaching. He entered the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1889 and graduated June 18, 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and on February 15, 1892, he located at Whiteland and entered at once upon the active practice of his profession. He soon demonstrated his ability and for several years has been numbered among the successful physicians of his county. He has been actuated throughout his professional life by the highest ideals and has never compromised his usefulness by countenancing any but noble and legitimate practice. He has always maintained the high dignity of his calling and has keenly felt the responsibility resting upon him as a minister of the healing art. He possesses a thoroughly disciplined mind and is a close and critical student of medical literature and of the trend of modern thought in the science to which his life and services have been devoted.

His ability and success have earned for him a high reputation in his community and the genuine respect of his professional colleagues. In the



R. W. Verhure M. D.

public and civic life of his community Doctor Terhune has long been a prominent and influential figure. He served as town clerk and treasurer of Whiteland for the year 1897. In 1898 he was elected coroner of Johnson county, and was thrice elected, making a total of eight years in which he served in this responsible position. He was again elected town clerk and treasurer of Whiteland for the years 1910 and 1911. Since the expiration of his term as clerk and treasurer he has served as president of the board of trustees of Whiteland and has been instrumental in building cement sidewalks on every street in town; has opened up new streets, built sewers, secured electric light service and paved Main street. He has been health officer for the town since 1908, and has assiduously given his time and energy to establish those conditions which so largely promote the healthfulness of the community. His interest in public health, preventive medicine and child welfare caused him to be the pioneer medical inspector of schools in Johnson county. He prepared a series of papers on "School Hygiene," which he read to teachers' institutes and thus helped to arouse a public sentiment in favor of improvement which resulted in the erection of the present commodious and sanitary high school building in Whiteland. Doctor Terhune is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He has served the County Medical Society as president and secretary for several years. By way of recreation, Doctor Terhune reads history. He has a good historical library and takes an intelligent interest in the intensive study of the annals of Johnson county and has done much original research. The results of his investigation he has published under the title of "Historical Sketches of Medicine and Medical Men in the Early Days of Johnson County." He contributed the article regarding the early physicians of Johnson county for Dr. G. W. H. Kemper's "Medical History of Indiana" (chapter on Medicine in Branigin's History). For ten years he has been a laborious collector of Terhune genealogy in all parts of the United States. This material he has published under the title of "Albert Albertsen ter Huen and his Descendants." A few years ago he prepared and published an illustrated chart and "A Manual of Scientific Temperance," several thousand copies of which were placed in the public schools for use in teaching the harmful effects of alcohol upon the human system.

Politically, Doctor Terhune is an active and enthusiastic member of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is a Modern Woodman of America and a Knight of Pythias. Religiously, his affiliations are with the Bethany Presbyterian church at Whiteland.

Doctor Terhune has been twice married. His first marriage was with Mrs. Lena Enfield Doran, of Louisville, Ky., on June 21, 1892, whose death occurred on the 15th day of October, 1898. His second marriage was with EVELYN Robinson, of Minneapolis, Minn., on the 11th of August, 1909. To this union have been born two children: Helen Irene Terhune, September 7, 1910, and Webster Lucian Terhune, January 7, 1912.

During the period of his professional practice in this community, Doctor Terhune has not only gained the respect of his confreres in his chosen profession, but has also sustained a sound reputation for uprightness and nobility of character in all the relations of life. He has realized that to those who attain determinate success in the medical profession there must be not only given technical ability, but also a broad human sympathy which must pass from mere sentiment to be an actuating motive for helpfulness. His useful life as one of the world's workers has been one of devotion to his calling and he merits specific mention in the annals of his county, where he has given the best of his powers and talents for the aiding and betterment of his kind.

Doctor Terhune is descended from a long line of sterling ancestors, who have been particularly distinguished for their courage and integrity. The patient genealogist laboriously delving in the quaint and musty records of New Amsterdam is rewarded by discovering early in the year 1650 a name not previously found therein. And a prosecution of the search is rewarded by finding an occasional repetition of the same name in a variety of forms. Sometimes it appears as "Albert Albertse," or "Elbert Elbertse"; again it is written "Albert Albertsen ter Huen," or "Alberzen ter Heun," or "ter Hunen," or "ter Huyn," or "ter Huen." These forms are but variants of the modern name Terhune. (1) "Albert Albertse," the first of the name in America, is the common ancestor of all the Terhunes that have lived and died throughout the years since that early day. His wife's name was Geertje (Gertrude), and they were the parents of two sons and four daughters:

1. Jan Albertsen (John Albert).
2. Heyltje (Hail) Albertse; born January 12, 1650.
3. Albert Albertsen, Jr., born August 13, 1651.
4. Annetje (Anna) Albertse, born March 3, 1653.
5. Syntje (Christiana) Albertse (in Cloes Jansse Romyne May 2, 1680).
6. Sarah Albertse, married Hanse Van Noorstrant.

Albert Albertse, the immigrant, was born about the year 1615, evidently in Hunen (Huinen or Huynen), Holland, where his father, Albert, and family had located after their flight from France. Old records and family traditions

establish the fact sufficiently well that the family was of French Huguenot origin, and that it has suffered the same senseless persecutions that were inflicted upon thousands of other families of the noblest people of France in that cruel, intolerant age. The confiscation of their estates and their expulsion from their native land left them utterly destitute in strange lands. People of refinement and affluence were compelled to resort to manual labor, sometimes of the most menial kind, in order to earn a scant livelihood. Albert Albertse chose the less laborious handicraft of ribbon weaving. But he was ill content in Holland, even though he had married one of its fair-haired daughters. Visions of the New World, with its alluring call to the down-trodden and the oppressed of all nations, kept arising in his mind. He longed to recoup the ruined fortunes of the family and own once more a landed estate. So he finally braved the stormy Atlantic and sought a home in New Amsterdam. The voyage was probably made in the year 1637.

In a roll call of the residents of King's county, province of New York, who took the oath of allegiance to the English king on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, 1687, the name of "Elbert Elbertse" heads the list of residents of Flatlands with the declaration that he had been a resident of the country for fifty years. His career was one of trial and stress. He found that a little Dutch village in the New World was no place in which to build up a great ribbon-weaving industry. Besides the failures of this enterprise he had various other troubles and was engaged in much litigation for two or three years. Finally he turned to the soil for a livelihood and in 1657 rented and cultivated a farm on the Nyack or Najack tract in New Utrecht, Long Island, owned by Cornelius Werckhoven and held for the heirs of the estate of Jacques Cortelyou. Here he built a rude home, after the manner of the Dutch pioneer farmers, consisting of a dug-out cellar and a small house covered by a heavy thatch of straw and located on a hillside for drainage and near a spring that fresh water might be available. But he was soon deprived of this poor, squalid excuse for a home. As a result of danger from Indian hostilities, Albert Albertse, with other scattered farmers, was ordered by the director-general and council of New Amsterdam to destroy their homes and repair to the garrison village of New Utrecht for protection from the savages. This flight from danger Albert Albertse flatly refused to make. He was consequently haled before the council and fined fifty guilders for non-conformity to the orders of the government. He refused to pay the fine and was remanded to prison, but was finally released upon his promise to join in the erection of a house in the village of New Utrecht. But no sooner was the house completed than

he left New Utrecht and went to Flatlands where he bought fifty acres of land of Jacob Van Couwenhoven. To obtain a deed as provided in the agreement to purchase he was obliged to appear before the burgomaster's and schepen's court which forced Cowenhoven to make good the terms of the agreement.

On July 16, 1660, he obtained a deed for a piece of land in Flatlands from Jacob Stendman, the deed being recorded in Dutch on page 214 of "Calendar of New York Historical Manuscript." He sold the lease of his New Utrecht farm to Nathaniel Britton, April 3, 1664, and in 1665 purchased more of the Cowenhoven tract and a tract from Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff, and on the Stoothoff land he erected a dwelling house. In the tax-roll of 1676, his personal property in Flatlands was assessed for £129 sterling and his real estate, 20 morgans of land (50 acres) at £58 sterling. His name, with that of his wife, Geertje, appears on the records of the Dutch Reformed church of Flatlands as members. About this time he joined with Jaques Cortelyou and other residents of Flatlands, including the Gerretsons, Van Winkles and Spiers in the purchase of the Acquachanock (Passaic) patent of five thousand acres of land on the Passaic river in Bergen county, East New Jersey, which purchase was the beginning of the settlement that resulted in the town of Hackensack. The proprietor of the Acquachanock patent received a conformatory patent from the governor-general and council of East New Jersey in 1685, as recorded on page 118, volume i, of the journal of the government and council.

(II) Jan Albertse, eldest son of the ribbon weaver, was born probably in New Amsterdam, but no record of his birth has been preserved. He accompanied his parents to Flatlands, where he was a farmer. His name is on the records of the Dutch Reformed church of that place as a member in 1677; as a deacon in 1687. He took the oath of allegiance to the English crown, as a native, in 1687, and he was a lieutenant of militia in 1691, and a captain in 1700. In 1690 he and others obtained a tract of land near Duck Creek, at St. John's on the Delaware. (Vol. III, Documents of Colonial History.) He married Annetje Roelefse Schmeck, at Flatlands, July 1, 1683. She died in 1688 and he married June 6, 1691, Margrietje Van Schyellen (Van Sichlen). According to the records of the Dutch church at Flatlands, he paid November 1, 1686, sixteen guilders for a grave for his son; on March 25, 1688, nineteen guilders for a grave for his wife; April 15, 1693, twenty guilders for a grave for his mother; December 1, 1703, twelve guilders, ten st., for a grave and the use of a pall; and November 5, 1704, twenty-two guilders for graves for two of his children. His will is

dated February 20, 1696. He died, it is supposed, in 1705. He signed his name "Jan Albertsen Ter Hunen." His children were as follows: Albert, born at Flatlands, April 13, 1684, married Aeltje Voorhees, October 17, 1708; (III) Roelof (see sketch); Ancke, of whom there is no further trace.

(III) Roelof Terhune, son of Jan Albertse and Annetje Roelefse (Schneck) Terhune, was born in Flatlands, Long Island, in 1686. He married Morretje Gerretse Wyckhoff, daughter of Gerret Pieterse Wyckhoff, at Flatlands, May 5, 1706. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Albert (IV), Gerret, Willemtje, Marya, Hyntie, Aeltie, Margrietje, Ante. Roelof continued to live at Flatlands. He was captain of the Fifth Company of King's county, Long Island, militia in 1715. Below is a copy of his will:

Will of Roelof Terhune.

Dated February 20, 1753
Proved April 30, 1761

Page 3, Liber 23
New York Will.

In Name of God, Amen,

February 20, 1753, I, Roelof Terhune, of Gravesend, in King's county, Being very sick, will that, after payment of debts, etc., etc., I leave to my son, Gerret "my great selver kop, and my keenen sword, and my leder britses, and the selver botten hoels."

I give to my son Roeloff—a gun, to that child of my son Albert named Roelof, my gun and great Bybel. To son Albertus—All that farm where I now live and the meadow that lies in the Flatlands meadow, and he shall pay one hundred and fifty pounds to each of my daughters, Willimentic, Marya, Hyntie, Alise and Margaret. To my son Gerret, one hundred and twenty pounds out of a piece of land in Flatbush bounded by Bernardus Ryders or Johanes lot and so by the highway. The surplus of money to my children and to children of daughter Ante, deceased—named Roelof, Johanes and Marya. Roelof, twenty pounds, Johanes, forty pounds and Marya, sixty pounds. To my wife, five pounds and bed and bedstead with its furniture. If she lives with my son, Albertus, he shall pay her ten pounds a year. If not, he shall pay her sixteen pounds a year. Two sons and "son-in-law Jooster ye Younger" executors, they shall sell the lot above mentioned and use the interest for the use of my wife, but if she is not in want, they shall pay to my "poer sister, Geroeb, reclase, three pounds, eight shillings and seven

pence yearly during her life, but when the payments are done my children shall pay to my poer sister, Terrebrey.

Witnesses,

ENGELBERT GOTT,
BENJAMIN RYDER."

Roelof died at Flatlands in 1761.

(IV) Gerret or Garrett Terhune, son of Roelof and Morretje (Wyckhoff) Terhune, was born at Flatlands, Long Island, August 30, 1709. When quite young he, in company with some young cousins, sons of Albert Terhune, left Long Island and went to central New Jersey. There he met and married Alice Voorhees, daughter of Stephen Coerte Voorhees, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. He eventually located in Somerset county, New Jersey, as a farmer, where he died September 20, 1781.

(V) Stephen Terhune, son of Gerret and Alice (Voorhees) Terhune, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, November 27, 1735. He was married, the 5th of September, 1755, to Margaret Cornell, who was born the same day as himself. Previous to the year 1755, there is nothing to help the genealogist in the construction of this record but musty wills, deeds and long forgotten court records. But with Stephen and Marget (Cornell) Terhune it is different. Faint memories of them still linger in the minds of their descendants. It has been remembered of "Marget" that she was a large woman, of a pronounced blonde type, with fine blue eyes, a ruddy face, plenty of freckles and lot of bright red hair. The type still appears in profusion among her descendants even to the sixth generation. Stephen and Marget lived on a farm near Harlingen, New Jersey. Those were the times when the French and English were fighting for supremacy in the western world. The war cloud hung ominously over Pennsylvania and New York. But central New Jersey behind its sheltering mountains was a paradise of peace. Somerset county was fertile and well improved. Highways from New York to Philadelphia spanned its full extent. Beautiful colonial houses rose on either hand. Cultivated fields were interspersed with umbrageous woodlands that cast a cooling shade and there were many refreshing springs and streams of unpolluted water. In this favored region Stephen and Marget lived content. Their farm more than supplied their needs and that of their growing family. They took life easy. Of winter evenings they sat before their cheerful fire of logs and read their Dutch Bible by the light of tallow candles. They spoke both the English and Dutch tongues, but they attended the Dutch Reformed church and brought up their children in that faith. They had a large family and their family Bible, which is still in

existence at Blawenburg, New Jersey, records the following names and dates of birth of their ten children: Garrett, born July 25, 1756; (VI) William, born October 13, 1757; Stephen, born February 22, 1760; Altha, born August 29, 1762; Marget, born January 25, 1764; Mary, born May 18, 1766; Cornelius, born November 30, 1768; Eva, born May 12, 1771; Jane, born May 5, 1773; Reulef, born July 3, 1777.

This family remained intact for nearly twenty years and even then nothing less potent than the dark days of the Revolutionary war was sufficient to break into its happy circle. New Jersey was not abstractly patriotic as were Massachusetts and Virginia. Even the spectacle of Washington's distressed continentals slowly straggling along the highways, hungry and without shoes or blankets, failed to rouse among the inhabitants any sense of their own responsibility in the matter. Though Washington had consumed three weeks in crossing the province not one hundred recruits had come to his assistance. But close upon the heels of the hungry, distressed Americans came the arrogant redcoats and their brutal allies, the Hessian mercenaries. They roamed at will over the province, ravaging the country as they went. Fences and barns were burned, grain and stock were carried away, houses looted of every valuable and defenseless women and girls abused and violated. The stolid Dutch were at last aroused. Bitter resentment against the invader was felt on every hand, and the youth of the land, actuated by revenge and patriotic fervor flocked to the continental standard. One of the first to come was (VI) William Terhune. His mother would not consent to his enlistment, so he stole away from home in the night that he might be a soldier for his country. He had not seen ten days of service until there came the terrible ordeal of crossing the Delaware. He was also with the great commander in the Princeton fight and then went to Morristown. He suffered both measles and smallpox while in the service. Now, when William left his father's home at midnight to be a soldier some one else besides his mother shed tears at his departure. On a neighboring farm lived Mrs. Maria (Vanarsdalen) Van Nuice, widow of John Van Nuice (Van Nuys), born 1720, died 1763. Her daughter, Maria, was born April 25, 1762. Though she was but a child in years she had the stature of a woman. She had given to William her first virginal love. Her budding heart had burst into blossom in his sight; after he left home those short, dark December days dragged slowly by. At an early hour one bitterly cold morning, January 2, 1777, Maria heard the roar of cannon several miles away to the southward and she divined at once that a battle was on somewhere and she felt that wherever the fight might be there William would surely be found in the

thick of it. Her heart sank and for several hours her anxiety and suspense were almost more than she could bear. At last came the blessed news that relieved her heart. William, sure enough, had been in the forefront of battle, but had come forth unscathed. After four years he came home from the war and he and Maria were married March 23, 1781. They lived at Harlingen, where William owned a farm, and their family Bible records the birth of the following children:

1. Stephen, born April 15, 1782; died February 8, 1833, in Henry county, Kentucky; married Polly Montfort in 1802.
2. John, born August 19, 1783; died March 28, 1860, in Mercer county, Kentucky; married Anna Comingo, March 1, 1806.
3. William, born November 3, 1786; died October 20, 1845, at Greenwood, Ind.; married, first, Rachel Lowe, November 27, 1806, and, second, April 2, 1821, Anna Salter, who was born March 8, 1799, and died August 23, 1851.
4. Martha, born January 23, 1789; died August 13, 1822, in Mercer county, Kentucky; married Allen Raines, October 19, 1811.
5. (VII) Garrett, born November 15, 1791; died January 24, 1875; married, first, on August 15, 1813, Nancy Davis, who was born April 9, 1794; died February 14, 1851; second, Mrs. Jane Forsythe, August 3, 1851, who was born September 30, 1787, died February 2, 1856; third, on September 4, 1857, Mrs. Nancy Pickerel, who was born February 3, 1794; all died at Trafalgar, Johnson county, Indiana.
6. Isaac, born March 17, 1796; died March 13, 1869, at Vermillion, Edgar county, Illinois; married Elizabeth Shepherd, March 18, 1815.
7. Margaret, born July 13, 1797; died July 21, 1812.
8. James, born January 14, 1801; died May 31, 1884, married on January 11, 1823, Parthenia Pancake, who was born November 2, 1798, died April 2, 1884; both died in Brown county, Indiana.
9. Ruloff, born June 23, 1803; died June 13, 1872; married first on August 26, 1824, Mary Vermillion, who was born September 8, 1808; died July 1, 1864; second, on February 9, 1865, Margaret Brown, who was born March 7, 1806; died September 18, 1867; third, on May 28, 1868, Lydia Comingore; all of Ruloff's family lived and died in Mercer county, Kentucky.

As their family grew in numbers, a desire to give the children better opportunities caused William to decide to seek a new home in that beautiful new world beyond the mountains, wonderful stories of which had been afloat

ever since the close of the Revolution. In May, 1793, occurred a great migration from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the woods and hills of beautiful Kentucky. William and Garrett Terhune and their families were among the number who went. Their families and household goods were placed in great canvas-covered wagons drawn by horses or oxen and accompanied by droves of cattle, sheep and hogs. In this way they crossed the mountains to Pittsburg, where they took flat boats and drifted down the beautiful Ohio to Limestone (Maysville), Kentucky. Here they landed, transferred their possessions once more to the wagons and completed the overland journey to Harrod's Station in Mercer county, Kentucky. This migration was but one hundred and twenty years ago, yet the change in the country since that time has been inconceivably great. There was not a bridge nor a steamboat on the whole course of the river. Marietta was a little village only five years old; Cincinnati contained some two hundred and fifty lawless spirits living in squalid log cabins. The journey was made in June, the most beautiful season of the year. The river was yet flush with the spring rains; wild roses bloomed in profusion along its banks; bold hills to the right and left stood clothed to their summits in the gleaming verdure of spring. Occasionally Indians peered from the thickets in idle curiosity, or in more hostile mood exchanged shots with the riflemen on the rapidly drifting boats. Three months were required to complete the journey from Harlingen to Harrod's Station. At night the caravan halted at some spring or stream of water. On Sabbath they rested. Hunters helped to supply the company with food. When the cows were milked in the morning the milk was put into tea pots and by night the rough jolting of the wagons had produced butter ready for use. Soon after his arrival at Harrod's Station, William Terhune bought a tract of land on Harrod's Run, where he and his sons built a house and cleared some fields. Here the family lived for twenty-seven years and here the four younger children were born. But before much of this time had elapsed the little community had felt the need of a house of prayer. "Indeed the serious and religious nature of these people was the heritage of the ages. Religious liberty was cradled in the Netherlands. It means something to be of the blood of those who fought at Ivry or perished in the butchery of St. Bartholomew; it means much to be the children of those who suffered the horrors of Haarlem and Leyden, and who cut the dykes to let in the wild North Sea upon their homes, sooner than prove false to their religion. Of such ancestry were the Bantas, the Brewers, the Rikers, the Terhunes, the Van Nuysses, the Van Arsdale and the Voorhees." Though they were

in the wilderness and without a pastor, they kept up their Sunday services. The colonists who founded Boonesborough, Harrodsburg and other early settlements did not introduce public worship. But the Dutch Reformed did not neglect their rigid observance of worship. They were a praying people. After the pioneers were provided with homes to shelter their families they set actively to work to build a house of worship. Henry Comingore, a son-in-law of Garrett Terhune, was sent to New Jersey to solicit funds. He made the trip on horseback—a ride of six weeks either way—collected the money and brought it home in his saddle bags. Land for the church site and cemetery was bought from David Adams, and a large church of logs, plastered with mud, was erected on the dry fork of Salt river about four miles south of Harrodsburg. This church, built in 1800, and known as the "Mud Meeting House," is still standing. The members of the Dutch Reformed church, among whom were William and Garrett Terhune, built this house of God with their own hands. It was their place of worship as long as they lived, and it yet stands as a monument to the piety and religious zeal of its founders. A few more lines will complete the earthly career of William Terhune. In the year 1820 he bought a tract of land of Christian Ludwick, five miles south of Harrodsburg. Here he died June 18, 1828, the owner of two hundred and seventy-five acres. He was laid to rest in a little cemetery surrounded by a stone wall, on a beautiful eminence near the west bank of Salt river, in Boyle county, Kentucky. His wife, Mary (Van Nuice) Terhune, followed him to their long home August 4, 1848.

(VII) Garrett Terhune was born at Harlingen, New Jersey, November 15, 1791, and was brought by his parents to Kentucky when he was only eighteen months old. He grew up on his father's farm and married Nancy Davis on the 15th day of August, 1813. She was the only daughter of Edward and Sarah Davis, and was born in Tennessee April 9, 1794. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Sarah, born August 10, 1814; died April 21, 1896; married on October 25, 1833, Fielding Utterback, who was born November 23, 1809, died July 31, 1881; both died in Mills county, Iowa.
2. Mary Anne, born August 25, 1815; died August 5, 1842; married Henry Utterback, May 13, 1832, who was born September 11, 1805, died November 21, 1836, in Johnson county, Indiana.
3. Harvey, born March 22, 1817; married on October 31, 1839, Susan Wilson; went to Missouri, no further trace.
4. William, born March 22, 1819; died February 3, 1880; married Deborah Zook, who was born March 1, 1822, died April 10, 1895.

5. James (VIII), born February 3, 1821; died January 21, 1892; married on March 17, 1842, Eusebia Neville Nay, who was born October 11, 1825, died December 19, 1892; both died in Johnson county, Indiana.

6. Martha, born July 3, 1822; died January 9, 1908; married on September 26, 1839, William Robert Hunt, who was born December 14, 1818, died August 20, 1886, at Trafalgar, Ind.

7. Margaret, born August 7, 1824; died August 17, 1911; married on March 16, 1843, Henderson Ragsdale, who was born November 9, 1823, died March 29, 1913, at Trafalgar, Ind.

8. Lucinda, born March 8, 1826; died February 22, 1901; married on December 26, 1844, Harvey Ragsdale, who was born May 13, 1825, died August 9, 1904, at Trafalgar, Ind.

9. Ida Riker Terhune, born October 5, 1829; died February 9, 1894; married on July 13, 1848, James A. Nay, who was born March 3, 1828, died March 4, 1902, in Boone county, Indiana.

10. Davis Terhune, born September 23, 1831; died October 5, 1877; married first on January 27, 1854, Cynthia J. Riker, who died October 2, 1854, at Trafalgar, Ind.; second, on October 19, 1858, Mary Jane Terhune, who was born September 16, 1833, died March 8, 1908, at Providence, Indiana.

11. Minerva Jane, born January 10, 1834; died June 30, 1906; married on December 27, 1854, Joel H. Hoback, who was born July 25, 1835, who died at Dickson, Okla. Mr. Hoback was captain of Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

10. Obadiah Terhune, born April 10, 1836; died July 26, 1837.

Garrett Terhune lived on a farm near Nevada, Mercer county, Kentucky, from August, 1813, to September, 1830, when he came to Johnson county, Indiana. At the time of his removal from Kentucky he had a wife and nine children. He had found life impossible upon the limestone hills of his native state and he braved the hardships of the wilderness that his children might have the advantages which he knew could never be theirs in the old neighborhood. Banta's History of Johnson county, says: "In the fall of 1830 Garrett Terhune and his brother, James, arrived from Kentucky and settled on the east side of Union township, a mile west of Peter Vandivier's place. Garrett Terhune had a wife and ten children to maintain, besides two horses and a dozen head of cattle. He paid a man thirty dollars—all the money he had—to move him out. No preparation for shelter had been made and when the end of the journey had been reached the movers' goods and their families were literally turned out in the woods. The brothers

at once built two open camps, ten feet apart and facing each other. In the space between they made the camp fire at which the meals were cooked and around which both families gathered of nights, listening to the moan of the autumn winds in the tree tops and the howl of the prowling wolves. At the end of six weeks they abandoned their camps for a double cabin which they had erected in the meanwhile." The story of the hardships endured by Garrett Terhune and his family, as told by a son who survives, presents a most pathetic picture of the time:

"The first and second planting of corn failed, and the third which came was ruined by the frost. There was no grain for the cattle and many of them died. The horses were so poor that they could not work in the plow beyond two hours at a time, but had to be turned out to graze. Before the second year's crop came Mr. Terhune had to have corn for bread. 'I never ate acorns because I had absolutely nothing else to eat,' said James, the son, 'but I often ate acorns because I was hungry and had not enough of other things.' The meal was low in the barrel and the corn pone was cut into twelve equal pieces at each repast. The father without money went to the 'Hawpatch' (a settlement in Bartholomew county), to buy bread, where he met a distant relative who sold him the needed grain and waited for the money. Thus they tided over their day of distress till the new crop came."

The tract of land on which Garrett Terhune lived was an eighty-acre tract six miles southwest of Franklin, on the Franklin and Martinsville road. In the year 1839 he removed to an eighty-acre tract of land on the "Three Notched Road" about one mile northwest of the present site of Trafalgar, Ind. His first wife, the mother of his children, died there February 18, 1851. On August 3, 1851, he married Mrs. Jane Forsyth, who was born September 20, 1787, and died February 2, 1856, and on September 4, 1857, he married Mrs. Nancy Pickerel, who was born February 3, 1794. He died January 24, 1875. He was a member of the Christian Protestant church, as was also his wife. Politically he was a Democrat.

(VIII) James Terhune, fifth child of Garrett and Nancy Davis Terhune, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, February 3, 1821. At the age of nine he was brought to the dreary wilderness of Johnson county, Indiana. The country was devoid of the comforts and advantages of civilization and the boy thus grew up face to face with all the hard phases of pioneer life; its toil, its sickness, its gloomy solitude; its utter lack of books or of educational advantages of any kind. In his boyhood the only schools were taught in miserable log houses with greased paper windows, enormous fire places and mud plastered walls. His opportunities to attend these schools were few

and there were no books at his command. In the absence of any text books he learned to read and spell in the "Testament." Upon reaching his majority he married Eusebia Neville Nay, March 17, 1842. She was the daughter of Asa B. Nay and Lucinda (Whitesides) Nay, and was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, October 11, 1825. Her father, Asa B. Nay, in early life, was a teacher and later a minister in the Primitive Baptist church. He was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, November 30, 1799, and died in Boone county, Indiana, December 1, 1876. He was a son of Samuel and Nancy Nay. Samuel Nay was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, March 9, 1763, and died in Johnson county, Indiana, September 30, 1848. He was a soldier in the Revolution. After his marriage, Mr. Terhune bought a farm and went to work with great energy. Farming was his life work. He finally owned and beautified a farm of one hundred and fifty acres two miles west of Trafalgar. Retiring from his farm in 1882, he lived for eight years in Franklin, and two years in Trafalgar before his death. He was energetic, industrious and progressive in his ideas. He donated both money and labor in 1866 to the rebuilding of the Cincinnati and Martinsville railroad from Martinsville to Fairland, Ind. He was a man of the highest moral worth and his whole life was above reproach. He and his wife were both faithful members of the Bethel Primitive Baptist church. He died January 21, 1892, and she followed him December 19, 1892. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Thomas Linval (IX), born April 17, 1844; died February 15, 1903; married, on December 7, 1865, Caroline Vories, who was born August 30, 1844, and died July 29, 1896.

2. Asa Garrett, born September 29, 1846; died March 17, 1898; married, on May 21, 1869, Nannie Williams, who was born on July 11, 1851, in Boone county, Indiana.

3. William Davis, born August 11, 1849; married, first, on September 16, 1873, Sarah Forsyth, who was born December 22, 1851, died September 24, 1902; second, on January 25, 1908, Mrs. Alpha T. Clayton, born July 15, 1859.

4. Lucinda Margaret, born November 18, 1852; married, on October 23, 1872, Samuel Nelson Schuck, who was born December 22, 1849, died February 22, 1896.

5. John Walter, born May 5, 1856; died October 18, 1879.

6. Erminie Addie, born January 5, 1861; married James R. Shank, who was born May 18, 1858.

7. Dillard Webster, born January 7, 1864; died November 7, 1865.

(IX) Thomas Linval Terhune, the eldest son of James and Eusebia (Nay) Terhune, was born in Johnson county, Indiana, April 17, 1844. At the time of his birth the county had not been inhabited by white men for more than twenty years. Swamps with their noisome exhalations covered much of the land and the dark wilderness was hardly broken. The environment of his early years lacked many of the elements that are contributory and almost essential to the highest mental and spiritual development. The schools of that time were poorly taught in dismal log houses. The homes were devoid of musical instruments, of pictures and of books. The churches were dreary and uninspiring. The only music to be heard in them was the uncultured congregational singing of hymns that were drawled out a couplet at a time in broken meter and with a nasal intonation. The sermons were hard, doctrinal and denunciatory. Truly these were not the pleasant lines for a sensitive, eager-hearted little lad to fall upon. But fortunately, he had honest, pious, God-fearing parents who, by precept and example, kept his young and tender feet in the pathway that led to higher things. When he grew in years and stature he went to the country school nearest his father's home and learned as best he could from the poor, unlearned teachers of that time. And so he grew up, despite his crude environment, to be studious, gentle and refined. When he quit the country schools he went to the Edinburg high school and to the "Old Academy" at Franklin, and supplemented this by a private course of instruction under Dr. John H. Martin, of Franklin, who was then the leading educator in Johnson county and afterwards became president of Moore's Hill College. In the winter of 1862-3 he taught his first school and then began a career of teaching in the country schools of Hensley towship, which continued for more than thirty years. Those little roadside structures with four bare walls were more than school houses to him. Each one was to him a sanctuary; each one a studio where he might take the plastic, rebellious clay of childhood and mould it through the years into forms of goodness and usefulness; a place where the rough diamonds picked up from the filth and rubbish of the world might be chased and wrought in that slow and gentle way of his, patient and forbearing, into gems of exquisite worth and beauty.

He was united in marriage with Caroline Vories, December 7, 1862. She was born August 30, 1844, and died of typhoid fever July 29, 1896. Two years after the death of his wife, Mr. Terhune closed his career as a teacher and came to Whiteland, where he lived until February 14, 1903. He was a man of high Christian character and utter unselfishness of nature. Quiet and unassuming even to the point of selfeffacement, he was not a seeker

after gain nor worldly place, and he did not try to impress himself upon a wide circle. Not only in the little things of every day, but in the broad and enduring purposes of a life time he followed the precepts of the Golden Rule. He had a perfect self-control and poise of temperament, and the rare ease of manner that comes of culture and nobility of heart. His presence was ever kindly, serene and tender. He was not the product of his own time only, but was a composite of the best heritages of three centuries. For twelve generations his ancestors had been seriously and prayerfully considering the problems of life and eternity; of man's relation to his fellow man and to his God. In the perfection of his character, the purity of his life and the sublimity of his ideals, Thomas L. Terhune was the ultimate and highest fruition of twelve generations of such men and women as had gone to the making of his character and his ancestry. Thomas L. and Caroline Vories Terhune were the parents of two children, namely, (X) Rufus Webster Terhune, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Violet Vories Terhune, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on July 9, 1869. She was a dutiful and helpful daughter and a kind and affectionate sister, always responsive to every call upon her sympathy and kindness.

THE BURR-ROBINSON LINEAGE

Evabel (Robinson) Terhune, the only daughter of Henry and Cynthia Ellen Burr Robinson, was born at Lemond, Minnesota, June 6, 1878. At the age of five years she was taken by her parents to Owatonna, where she was deprived of her father by death January 4, 1885. Her mother continued to live in Owatonna where Evabel was in school until October, 1892, when they went to Minneapolis to live. She attended the Emerson school and the Central high school, from which she graduated in June, 1898. She then entered the University of Minnesota, where she obtained an excellent classical education. She did special work in the languages and became proficient in Latin, French, German and English. After leaving college she spent two years in travel and then returned to Minneapolis for residence where she became a general social favorite and also an active member of the Kewaydin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Park Avenue Congregational church. In the summer of 1906, she met Dr. R. W. Terhune, of Whiteland, Indiana, who was then seeking health and strength in the "land of the Dakotahs." Their acquaintanceship quickly ripened into an affection which resulted in their marriage in Minneapolis on the 11th day of August, 1909. After taking up her residence in Whiteland, she united

with the Bethany Presbyterian church, and with the Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Franklin, Indiana. In addition to social duties, she also took an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the several phases of her husband's work, as a citizen, as a practitioner of medicine, as a public health official and as a hardworking and faithful leader of the civic and municipal development of his home community. But these many activities are but incidental to her environment. By nature she is thoroughly domestic in her inclinations and is, first of all and above all, a cheerful and lovable home maker and a devoted, affectionate wife and mother. To these priceless moral traits have been added a personality of rare beauty and charm. She has brought happiness into her husband's home and they live an idyllic life of perfect congeniality. They are the parents of two children: Helen Irene, born September 7, 1910, and Webster Lucian, born January 1, 1912.

In the paternal line Mrs. Terhune can trace her lineage no farther than her grandfather, William Robinson, who was born near New Romney, Kent, England, August 29, 1809. His father was a land owner and magistrate in his own community, but William, not being the first-born, did not inherit the land, so upon the death of his father he left his native land and sought a new home in the great western world. He crossed the ocean and came to Port Sarnia, Ontario, where he was married to Anne Matthews, January 15, 1838. Miss Matthews was also a native of England, having been born at Salisbury, Wiltshire, on the 19th of January, 1822, and had come to America in 1833. The young couple lived in Port Sarnia until 1847, when they came to the States and located in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Previous to the outbreak of the Civil war they moved to Leon, Wisconsin, where they lived until 1871; thence to Lemond, Minnesota, where Mr. Robinson owned a farm and lived until 1887. In that year they went to Owatonna, for one year and thence to Bowdle, South Dakota, where Mr. Robinson succumbed to pneumonia, May 14, 1889. After her husband's death, Mrs. Robinson lived for ten years with her daughter, Mrs. Kayser, at Marshall, Minnesota, and then with another daughter, Mrs. David Gamble, at Milbank, South Dakota, until Mrs. Gamble's death, and then with her son, William, at Milbank, where she peacefully fell asleep, October 8, 1913. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows:

1. Matilda E., born July 15, 1839, at Port Sarnia, Ontario; died December 28, 1899, at Owatonna, Minnesota; married William Gamble, August 29, 18—.

2. Frances, born December 20, 1841; died April 15, 1911; married David Gamble, August 9, 1857.
 3. Henry J., born at Port Sarnia, January 9, 1844; died January 4, 1885, at Owatonna, Minnesota; married on April 8, 1868, at Leon, Wisconsin, to Cynthia Ellen Burr, who was born March 8, 1845, at Copley, Ohio.
 4. Mary L., born November 26, 1845; died May 1, 1907; married Alexander Gamble, at Sparta, Wisconsin.
 5. William R., born November 6, 1847; married Marie Musser, April 7, 1874. Now living at Milbank, South Dakota.
 6. George W., born February 22, 1850; at Waukesha, Wisconsin; died December 17, 1866, at Leon, Wisconsin; never married.
 7. Albert F., born December 2, 1851; married Alice Musser, at Owatonna, April 7, 1874. Now living at Lemmon, South Dakota.
 8. Sarah A., born September 7, 1853; died March 29, 1903; married Frank Bryant, at Owatonna, Minnesota, February 23, 1875.
 9. Oscar C., born July 30, 1855; married, first, Eliza Mitchell, and, second, Mrs. ——— Mitchell.
 10. James A., born April 1, 1857, married Alice Colgan at Owatonna, Minnesota, and now lives at White Fish, Montana.
 11. Eva, born August 7, 1860; married William C. Kayser; now living at Milbank, South Dakota.
 12. Alice Lietta, born February 3, 1862; died July 16, 1866.
- Henry J. Robinson was born at Port Sarnia, Ontario, January 9, 1844. He accompanied his parents in their removal to the States and in their few changes of residence until their location at Leon, Wisconsin. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Robinson was anxious to become a soldier, but as his parents would not give their consent, he deferred to their wishes and refrained from enlisting until after his twenty-first birthday. Then he and his brother William enlisted at LaCrosse on the 28th day of March, 1865, and were assigned to Company K, Fifty-eighth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Col. J. H. Lewis. But the war was practically over and the boys were sent to the woods and swamps of Missouri to guard the Missouri Pacific railroad, then in process of construction, from the vandalism of guerillas. More monotonous service than that could not be imagined and the boys were delighted when honorably discharged July 28, 1865, after only four months service. Mr. Robinson returned to Leon, Wisconsin, where he was united in marriage with Cynthia Ellen Burr, the bright, attractive teacher of the village school, on the 8th of April, 1868. In April, 1869, the young

couple went to Lemond, Minnesota, for residence. Here Mr. Robinson purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and engaged in farming and stock raising, in both of which he was eminently successful. Failing health induced him to take up the business of dealing in agricultural implements, for which there was an immense demand due to the rapid development of the vast farming regions of the Northwest. His death occurred in Owatonna, Minnesota, January 4, 1885, leaving a wife and three children, namely, Harry Leigh, Ernest Lynn and Evabel.

In the maternal line Evabel (Robinson) Terhune has descended from a long line of New England ancestry that can be traced back to

(I) Benjamin Burr, who came from England in the Winthrop fleet which landed at Salem, June 22, 1630. Of all the people who came from England to find homes in the New World there were none of a higher type than the nine hundred that composed that notable migration. "Not adventurous, not vagabonds were these brave people, but virtuous, well educated, courageous men and women, who for conscience' sake left comfortable homes with no expectation of returning."

"A part of the new immigrants settled at Salem, others at Cambridge and Watertown." In all probability Benjamin Burr went to Cambridge and remained there until 1635 or 1636 when the immigration from that place led to the founding of Hartford, Connecticut, for on a memorial tablet in the Central Congregational church at Hartford may be found the name of Benjamin Burr as one of the original founders of that city. In May, 1637, he was one of the sixty volunteers who marched under Captain John Mason to take part in the Pequot War. He died in Hartford on the 31st of March, 1681.

(II) Thomas Burr, a son of Benjamin and Anne Burr, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 26, 1645. He married Sarah Speck, a daughter of Gerard Speck, of Hartford. He was a member of the First church of Hartford and died in that city in 1733.

(III) Rev. Isaac Burr, son of Thomas and Sarah (Speck) Burr, was born in Hartford in 1697. He graduated at Yale College in 1717, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1744 he was called to Windsor, Connecticut, where he remained in charge of a Presbyterian church until his death in 1752. He married a daughter of Judge John Eliot, grandson of John Eliot, the famous apostle to the Indians.

(IV) Dr. Isaac Burr, Jr., son of Rev. Isaac Burr, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1724, and was a reputable physician in that city all his life.

(V) Isaac Burr, Jr., a son of Dr. Isaac Burr, Sr., was born in 1759 in Windsor, Connecticut. He married Irene Orcott, of that place. He was a soldier of the Revolution and fought in the battle of Bennington, August 17, 1777. In the year 1804 he removed to Ellisburg, New York, where he died April 27, 1827.

(VI) Harry Burr, son of Isaac Burr, Jr., and Irene (Orcott) Burr, was born in Dorset, Vermont, October 20, 1803, and was taken by his parents to Ellisburg, New York, in the year 1804. He was married to Alvira Adeline Thompson, of Ellisburg, February 28, 1833. He moved the same year to Copley, Ohio, where he lived twelve years; thence to Florence, Erie county, Ohio, for eight years, and thence to Fulton county, Ohio, for three years. In 1866 he moved to Leon, Wisconsin, where he died January 15, 1876.

Alvira Adeline (Thompson) Burr was born at Ellisburg, New York, January 17, 1813, and died in Fulton county, Ohio, July 21, 1854. She had descended in the paternal line from Jasper Thompson, of Ballston Spa, New York. He was a soldier of the Revolution and was severely wounded in the leg. He married Hannah Needham, of Ballston Spa, and they were the parents of seven children, as follows: Jasper, Robert, Crowell, Eleanor, Harmer, Needham and Mary Ann.

Needham Thompson was born in Ball Town Springs, New York, in 1790 and served as a drum major in the war of 1812. He was married to Sally Holley, of Westmoreland, New York, January 30, 1812. Sally Holley, daughter of Nathan and Cynthia (Tillison) Holley, was born at Westmoreland, New York, June 1, 1797, and died at Leon, Wisconsin, April 5, 1881. Other children of Nathan and Cynthia Holley were Alonzo, Morgan, Alzina and Nathan. David Holley, brother of Nathan, Sr., had a son, David, whose daughter, Marietta Holley, became famous as the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife," "Samantha Allen at Saratoga" and other productions similar in kind.

Needham and Sally (Holley) Thompson were the parents of Owen, Ora, William, Alvira Adeline, Cynthia, Alzina Emmeline and Sally Anne.

Harry and Alvira Adeline (Thompson) Burr were the parents of ten children as follows:

1. Alson Burr, born July 7, 1834, at Copley, Ohio; married Lodema McEnterfer, November 4, 1860; now lives at Mount View, California.
2. Orcott, born January 29, 1836, at Copley, Ohio; died June 30, 1913, at Sparta, Wisconsin; married Minerva Richardson, March 13, 1861.
3. Ira Burr, born March 9, 1838, at Copley, Ohio; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; private Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; unmarried.

4. Elvira, born March 9, 1838, at Copley, Ohio; died November 25, 1910, at Sparta, Wisconsin; married Usual Mullen July 11, 1860.

5. Harlow, born May 18, 1840, at Copley, Ohio; married, first, Mrs. Jane Pray, December 22, 1861, and, second, Mrs. Laura T. Spencer; served in Third Regiment Ohio Cavalry.

6. Owen, born August 29, 1842; died May 25, 1895; unmarried; lived at Sparta, Wisconsin.

7. (VII) Cynthia Ellen, born at Copley, Ohio, March 8, 1845; married on April 8, 1868; at Leon, Wisconsin, to Henry Robinson, who was born January 9, 1844, and died January 4, 1885.

8. Orrin, born March 23, 1847; died September 4, 1889, at Orange, Texas; married Helen Walker, November 9, 1871; served in Third Ohio Cavalry.

9. Rosina, born at Copley, Ohio, September 22, 1849; died August 1, 1899, at Copley; married Charles F. Arnold, December 13, 1871.

10. Newman, born May 16, 1852, at Florence, Ohio; married Bertha Robertson, October 10, 1875; now living at Houston, Minnesota.

Cynthia Ellen (Burr) Robinson was born at Copley, Ohio, March 8, 1845, the daughter of Harry and Alvira Adeline (Thompson) Burr. She secured a good education and began teaching school at the age of nineteen years, which vocation she followed for four years. She accompanied her father to Leon, Wisconsin, in 1866, and there met Henry J. Robinson, to whom she was married April 8, 1868. After the death of Mr. Robinson, at Owatonna, Minnesota, January 4, 1885, she remained in Owatonna until both her sons had completed their high school course. In October, 1892, she removed with her son, Ernest, and daughter, Evabel, to Minneapolis, where she has since made her home, that she might be near her two sons, Harry and Ernest, Harry having already established a business in the city before her arrival.

Harry Leigh Robinson, elder son of Henry and Cynthia Ellen (Burr) Robinson, was born at Leon, Wisconsin, February 22, 1869. He was taken by his parents when but nine weeks of age to Lemond, Minnesota, where the family lived for thirteen years. Then they went to Owatonna, where the boy entered the city schools, from which he graduated June 1, 1887. A college education had been his ambition, but the death of his father before he was sixteen years old caused him to decide to begin at once a business career. He secured a position in a mercantile establishment in his home city, at which he worked for four years. Then feeling capable of greater things, he went to Minneapolis, where on the 2d of March, 1892, he formed a partner-

ship with Messrs. Ross A. and David F. Gamble for the purpose of establishing a wholesale fruit and produce commission business under the firm name of the Gamble-Robinson Company. In April, 1903, this business was incorporated under the original name with the following officers: President, Ross A. Gamble; vice president, David F. Gamble; secretary and treasurer, Harry L. Robinson. The business has grown with marvelous rapidity from one room and a few hundred dollars of capital in 1892 to a corporation with fourteen branch houses and \$1,000,000.00 capital in 1913. This vast business operates over a territory extending seventeen hundred miles from Big Timber, Montana, to Sudbury, Ontario. Its organization and promotion has been the purpose nearest Mr. Robinson's heart for more than twenty years. Besides the original house in Minneapolis, from which the business took its name, there are now thirteen branch houses. Of these different enterprises Mr. Robinson is prominent of five and secretary and treasurer of eight. He is skillfully and masterfully promoting and developing this business to a point compared with which its present volume will seem small indeed.

On the 26th day of January, 1897, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Irene Allen, a descendant of prominent Vermont families, but a resident of Minneapolis. She was born January 27, 1875, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the daughter of Charles and Caroline (Eaton) Allen. She is a most estimable and charming young lady and is a musician of much talent and culture. Their home life is ideal, and they are the parents of three children, as follows: Harold Allen Robinson, born October 9, 1900; Harry Leigh Robinson, Jr., born June 9, 1908; Douglas Burr Robinson, born December 15, 1912.

Politically, Mr. Robinson is a Republican and religiously, a Congregationalist. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and of the Automobile Club. By way of recreation from his strenuous business labors Mr. Robinson travels. In person he is slender, with a refined face, and a manner so quiet and unobtrusive that one would almost think of him as some scholarly gentleman of retiring habits rather than a hustling, successful business man of great constructive and executive ability.

Ernest Lynn Robinson, second son of Henry J. and Cynthia Ellen (Burr) Robinson, was born at Lenond, Minnesota, March 16, 1871. The first twelve years of his life were spent on a farm. During the cold winters of that latitude, he and his brother, Harry, walked across the prairies a mile and a half to the little country school house. Then, on account of his father's failing health, the family went to town to live in the autumn of 1883. When Ernest was but fourteen years of age he suffered the irreparable loss of his father by death. Many days of sadness followed for the tender-hearted little lad,

but his mother was brave and far seeing and held steadfast to the purpose of securing for her children the advantages of an education. So Ernest continued his studies until he graduated from the Owatonna schools in June, 1892. In October, 1892, he went to Minneapolis and began work for the Gamble-Robinson Commission Company, and has been connected with the firm ever since. In 1903, when the business was incorporated he became a stockholder, and in 1899 he went to the Pacific coast in the interest of the company and remained for nearly three years. While in California he met Lulu Maude Blaney, a daughter of the Rev. Linus and Mrs. Gertrude (Denmon) Blaney, of Kendallville, Indiana, and they were united in marriage at Los Angeles, April 2, 1902. Mrs. Robinson was born July 17, 1876. Their union has been blessed with three beautiful little girls, as follows: Eleanor Lucille, born June 16, 1903; Dorothy June, born June 2, 1909, and Virginia Roselda, born November 13, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have lived in Minneapolis since 1903, but he has continued to travel for the firm and has been in every state in the union, as well as in Canada and Mexico. He is a faithful member of the Park Avenue Congregational church. Politically, he is a Republican. It has been Mr. Robinson's good fortune and to be endowed with a refinement of manner, an integrity of character, a kindliness of nature and a charm of personality, that win for him the love of all whom he meets.

VORIES LINEAGE.

Caroline Vories was descended in the paternal line from Steven Coerte or Steven Koers, the common ancestor of the Voorhees and Van Voorhees families of America, who with his wife and daughter, Merghein, emigrated in April, 1660, in the ship Bontekoe (Spotted Cow). In the old world Steven Coerte had no family name, but when he began life anew in the great new world, he adopted as his surname the name of the village or community in Holland from which he came. This happened to be a small neighborhood of nine houses and fifty people, near Ruinen, Drenthe, Holland, known locally as "Hess" or "Hies." The father of Steven Coerte was Coerte Alberts who lived in front of Hees (Hies) or before Hees (Hies). The word "Voor" signifies "before," so the two words were combined into the name "Voorhees." The prefix "Van" meaning "from" was often used and these three words "Van-Voor-Hees" thus combined formed the full family name of the descendants of Steven Coerte in America. Steven Coerte was born in 1600. He married Willempe Roelofse, who was born in 1619 and died in 1690. On November 29, 1660, he purchased a farm of Cornelius Dirckson Hoogland, in Flatlands, on which he settled and where he died February 16, 1684. His

descendants located in different places on Long Island, in New Jersey and at Caughhaughwago, Pennsylvania. At the latter place Francis Voorhees was born in 1763. During the winter of 1779-80 he and his widowed mother, in company with a family of Bantas, came to Kentucky and located near Harrod's Station. Francis Voorhees married Charity Montfort, about the year 1786, and moved to the "Low Dutch Tract," situated in Shelby and Henry counties. He was a soldier in the expeditions of Harmer and St. Clair against the Indians. When the Indian wars were brought to a close he returned to his farm, on which he remained until his death in 1848. Francis and Charity (Montfort) Voorhees were the parents of the following children: Peter, Francis, William, James, John, Eliza (Thomas), Polly (Mary Townsend), Catherine (Yarber), Charity (Crawford), Henry, Preston, and one other.

John Vories, son of Francis and Charity (Montfort) Voorhees, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, May 3, 1797. He was married in the year 1819 to Mrs. Sarah (Cully) Garrett, of Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of James and Sarah Cully, of Greenbrier county, Virginia, where she was born on the 3d day of February, 1782. She had been married to William Garrett.

After her marriage to John Vories, Mrs. Sarah (Cully) Garrett was the mother of two children, as follows: Hervey, born near Campbellsburg, Henry county, Kentucky, January 28, 1821; Catherine, born in 1825 and married to John A. Coons, January 2, 1843. Hervey Vories was married on February 17, 1842, to Alazannah Carter. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (McClure) Carter, and was born near Christiansburg, Montgomery county, Virginia, April 1, 1815, and came to Johnson county, Indiana, with an uncle, John Dusing, and family in the year 1838. After a long life of usefulness and devotion to her family, Mrs. Vories passed away, January 17, 1898, and Mr. Vories followed her to their long home January 11, 1903. They were the parents of eight children as follows: John Rufus, Caroline (mother of Rufus W. Terhune), William Allen, Emmeline, James Montgomery, Angeline, Catherine and Hervey Daniel.

THE NALL LINEAGE.

Lena Enfield (Nall) (Doran) Terhune, first wife of Dr. R. W. Terhune, was born in Hodgenville, Larnie county, Kentucky, September 27, 18—. She attended the city schools in her native place and obtained a good high school education. She was married to John Thomas Doran, of Hodgenville, November 22, 1877. To this union two children were born, Russell Oscar, born August 25, 1878, and John Thomas, Jr., born July 4, 1880. Mr. Doran died

in May, 1880, after which his widow returned to the home of her father, with whom she lived in Hodgenville, in Wichita and in Sedalia, Missouri. She soon returned, however, to her beloved Kentucky, where she was married to Dr. Terhune in Louisville, June 21, 1892. After her marriage she lived at Whiteland, Indiana, until her death, October 15, 1898. In early life she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which she continued until the year 1895, when she identified herself with the Bethany Presbyterian church of Whiteland. She was a daughter of Bryant R. Nall and Catilena (Creal) Nall, of Larne county, Kentucky. Mr. Nall was born near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, October 16, 1831. He was a son of James and Amanda (Boone) Nall. James Nall was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1787, and was one of the first settlers in Hardin county. He was a pioneer Baptist minister and was assessor in Hardin county for many years. He was killed by a fall from his horse in 1842. His father was a soldier of the Revolution and also one of the first settlers in Kentucky.

Amanda Boone, mother of Bryant R. Nall, was born in Meade county, Kentucky, in 1902. She was a daughter of Enoch and Lucy (Goldmar) Boone. Enoch Boone, son of Squire Boone and nephew of the famous Daniel Boone, was born near Boonesborough, on the Kentucky river, October 15, 1777, and had the distinction of being the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. He was one of the first settlers of Meade county, where he died in 1862, aged eighty-five years.

Bryant R. Nall was a carpenter, a millwright and a contractor and builder. He built the Larne county court house in Hodgenville and also several large mills and bridges in Larne and adjoining counties. He came to Hodgenville in 1858 and lived there for twenty-nine years. In 1877 he was appointed government storekeeper and gauger, from which position he resigned in 1880 to be the Republican candidate for representative from Larne county. The county was normally Democratic by eight hundred votes, but Mr. Nall made such a vigorous campaign that he lacked but one hundred and six votes of being elected. This was the best race ever made by a Republican in Larne county. He was again appointed storekeeper and gauger the same year and held this position until 1885. In 1887 Mr. Nall went to Wichita, Kansas, near which place he bought a large farm. But three years later he moved to Sedalia, Missouri. He died June 15, 1901. He was twice married, first to Catilena Creal, of Meade county, November 6, 1857. She was born June 15, 1833, the daughter of Armstead and Margaret (Stark) Creal. After the death of his first wife Mr. Nall was married March 22, 1864, to Virginia Young Thomas.

Mary Elizabeth Nall, eldest child of Bryant R. and Catilena (Creal) Nall, married Hon. David H. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Hodgenville, Kentucky, who served twelve years in the Kentucky State Legislature, ten years in Congress and is now a candidate for the United States Senate.

GEORGE W. SIMON.

Self-assertion is believed by many people to be absolutely necessary to success in life, and there are good reasons for the entertainment of such belief. The modest man very rarely gets what is due him, The selfish, aggressive man elbows his way to the front, takes all that is in sight and it sometimes seems that modesty is a sin, with self-denial the penalty. There are, however, exceptions to all rules and it is a matter greatly to be regretted that the exceptions to the conditions are not more numerous. One notable exception is the case of the honorable gentleman whose life history we here present, who possesses just a sufficient amount of modesty to be a gentleman at all times and yet sufficient persistency to win in the business world and at the same time not appear over bold. As a result of these well and happily blended qualities Mr. Simon has won a host of friends in Franklin township, Johnson county, where he is well known to all classes as a man of influence, integrity and business ability.

George W. Simon, than whom a more popular man has not lived in Franklin township, Johnson county, was born in Hensley township, this county, on October 19, 1864, and is a son of John B. and Sarah E. (Wallace) Simon. The father was a native of Prussia, and came to America, landing in New York City at the age of eighteen years. He remained in that locality two or three years, and in 1850 came to Trafalgar, Indiana, where he remained for five years. He there married and took up the vocation of farming, which he followed during the remainder of his life. He was a man of unusual energy and enterprise, and his efforts in a business way were rewarded with abundant success, as is evidenced from the statement that when he came to this country he was practically penniless, while at the time of his death he possessed an estate valued at sixty thousand dollars. He was the father of four children, George W., Ida M., Charley and Edward.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and assisted his father in the operation of the home

farm. Upon attaining mature years he took up the vocation of farming on his own account and is now the owner of eighty-six acres of land in Franklin township, to which he gives his undivided attention. He is enterprising and progressive in all his methods, and combines stock raising with the pursuit of agriculture, feeding everything he raises on the place to his live stock, of which he breeds and raises large numbers annually.

In 1892 Mr. Simon was united in marriage with Susan Anderson, the daughter of Peter and Nancy (Gibson) Anderson. The father, who was a native of the state of Kentucky, came to Johnson county with his family in his early youth and spent the remainder of his life in this county.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but has had no aspirations for office holding, being content with the exercise of the right of franchise. Fraternally, he is a member of the Order of Eagles at Franklin and takes an active interest in the workings of that order. Mr. Simon is a man of many praiseworthy traits, being scrupulously honest in all his dealings in the business world, and possessing rare fortitude and good judgment, advocating clean politics, wholesome living and honesty in business. It is needless to add that such a man has hosts of friends and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

HON. HENRY EDWARD LOCHRY.

The history of a county or state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens and yields its tributes of admiration and respect to those whose words and actions constitutes the record of a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens of Johnson county who are well known because of the part they have taken in public affairs is Hon. Henry Edward Lochry.

Henry E. Lochry, who operates a splendid farm of four hundred and ten acres in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, and who has been honored by election to the Legislature of his state, is a native of the old Blue Grass state, having been born at Louisville, Kentucky, on November 27, 1863. He is the son of Fountain and Rebecca A. (Bridges) Lochry, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. The father was born in 1809 and died in 1881 in Kentucky, where he had lived a life of honor and respectability.

To him and his wife were born four children: Mrs. Fannie Small, who lives in the state of Washington; Harry, deceased; Henry Edward, the subject of this sketch, and George, who died young.

Henry E. Lochry attended the schools in his native community and in 1881, after his father's death, he and his mother came to Johnson county, Indiana, where his mother's relatives lived. She was the daughter of George Bridges, a pioneer of this county and numbered among the prominent citizens of his day. The subject and his mother settled in Trafalgar, where the mother is still living at the age of seventy years. In the spring of 1886, Mr. Lochry located on his first farm, where he lived seven years, and during the following eleven years operated the farm of Mr. Landers near by. In 1903 he returned to his first place, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his full attention. It is one of the best farms in Clark township, and the splendid modern residence, commodious and substantial barns, the well-kept fences and the splendid condition of the fields indicate the owner to be a man of rare judgment and wise discrimination in the operation of the place. He exercises good judgment in the rotation of crops and pays due attention to other modern ideas relative to the successful tilling of the soil. In addition to the ordinary products of the farm, he pays due attention to the raising of live stock, which he has found a valuable and profitable auxiliary to successful farming.

Politically, Mr. Lochry has always been affiliated with the Democratic party, in the campaigns of which he has taken an active interest. In November, 1912, he was elected representative from Johnson county to the General Assembly for a two-year term, and was assigned to the following committees: Agriculture, natural resources, public library, public expenditures and material. He is a man of progressive thought and sound judgment and his legislative career during the first session of the sixty-eighth Legislature was highly commendable to him and an honor to his constituents.

Religiously, Mr. Lochry is a member of the Hurricane Baptist church, to which he gives a liberal support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the time-honored order of Freemasonry, in which he has attained to the degree of Knight Templar, and is also a member of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis.

On October 22, 1885, Mr. Lochry was married to Lillie A. Ream, a daughter of Dr. J. B. Ream, of Trafalgar, this county. To them have been born two children, Harry R., who was born on September 4, 1886, and Ralph

L., born on July 22, 1888. Harry R. graduated from the Franklin high school and then entered Purdue University at Lafayette, where he graduated on June 11, 1913. Ralph L. also graduated from Franklin high school, and from the State University at Bloomington in June, 1912, and is now engaged in the study of medicine at Indianapolis. Mr. Lochry has always lived along high planes of thought and action, consequently he is admired by a large circle of friends for his honorable career, his integrity, honesty and genuine worth.

WILLIAM J. SHEETZ.

There could be no more comprehensive history written of a city or county, or even of a state and its people, than that which deals with the life work of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of "progressive." and in this sketch will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active and less able plodders on the highway of life, one who has not been subdued by the many obstacles and failures that come to every one, but who has made them stepping stones to higher things and at the same time that he was winning his way in material affairs of life gained a reputation for uprightness and honor.

William J. Sheetz is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Benton county, on the 13th of November, 1861. His parents were Robert and Lucy (Templeton) Sheetz. The former was the son of John Sheetz, a native of Virginia, and the latter was the daughter of Isaac Templeton, also a native of the Old Dominion, both becoming early settlers of Benton county, Indiana. To Robert and Lucy Sheetz were born the following children: Newton, Fannie (or Frank), Agnes, James, William, Isabel, Minnie and Albert. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-five years he located at Millersville, Marion county, where he remained on a farm for three years. In 1889 he located near West Newton, Marion county, and seven years later came to Johnson county and commenced the operation of his present farm. In 1901 he bought three hundred and seventy-six acres in Morgan county, and he operates eight hundred acres of his aunt's land in Johnson county. Mr. Sheetz is up-to-date and scientific in his agricultural operations and by the exercise of sound judgment, keen discrimination and indomitable energy he has met with a flattering success in his enterprise. He carries on general

farming, raising all the crops common to this section of the country and also gives much attention to the raising of live stock, his annual output being three hundred hogs, one hundred cattle, one hundred sheep and one hundred mules, the latter being shipped to the Southern states. Mr. Sheetz has made many fine improvements on his farms and has skillfully rotated his crops and kept his fields fertilized until the land has retained its original strength and is today considered one of the most valuable tracts of farming land in this section of the state. Mr. Sheetz, while devoted to his special line of effort, as a successful man should be, finds time and has the inclination to give a proper share of attention to the public affairs of his county and his support is unreservedly given to every movement which has for its object the welfare and upbuilding of his community. He is a man who would win his way in any locality where fate might place him, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright principles, all of which make for success wherever and whenever they are rightly and persistently applied.

Mr. Sheetz has been married twice, his first marriage having occurred in 1888 to Margaret Davis, who died in 1894, and in 1898 he married Eva Robertson, the daughter of Coleman and America (Sandidge) Robertson, of Morgan county. He is the father of two children, Mark and Sheldon.

Politically, Mr. Sheetz is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes a deep interest in the prosperity of that society. Personally, he is a man of genial and unassuming character, who, because of his genuine worth and his staunch integrity, has won and retains the unalloyed respect and good will of all who know him.

ED SIMON.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in life unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among

his fellow citizens, achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent Ed Simon, a well known farmer and stock man of Franklin township, is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions.

Ed Simon, one of the best known and successful farmers in Johnson county, Indiana, was born on February 21, 1880, in this county, and is a son of John and Sarah (Wallace) Simon, natives respectively of Germany and of this county. The subject's father was born in 1832 and died in 1910. He came to this country a poor emigrant boy in 1850, and by the most patient and persistent industry and rigid economy, saved his earnings and eventually left an estate worth sixty thousand dollars. He reared four children: George, of Franklin township; Mrs. Ida Smith, also of Franklin township; Charles, who died in 1911, and Ed, the subject of this sketch. The latter received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and resided under the parental roof until 1901, when he moved onto his present farm, having bought a tract of sixty-eight acres. He has added to his land from time to time as he has been prospered and is now the owner of three hundred and sixty-five acres of as good land as can be found in Johnson county. Probably no farm in this section of the country is as completely and permanently improved in every respect as Mr. Simon's farm. He has here carried on the raising of grain and in connection therewith has given much attention to the raising and feeding of live stock, in which he has achieved his greatest success. He sells about three hundred hogs annually, feeding all the grain which he raises and also purchasing a large amount for this purpose. He has one hundred and sixty acres of corn planted, all of which will be fed to live stock. Besides the hogs which have already been mentioned, he feeds about sixty head of cattle and also buys many calves which he raises, and keeps about one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five horses and mules. Mr. Simon is a firm believer in live stock as a valuable adjunct to keeping up the fertility of the soil and he gives special attention to this feature of agriculture. In its material aspect the farm is up to date in every particular. In addition to a magnificent barn and other necessary outbuildings, Mr. Simon has two fine silos on the farm, in which he stores away ensilage for use during the winter. He also produces about one hundred and fifty tons of hay on his farm, some of which he sells. In the spring of 1913 Mr. Simon sold a load of two-year-old mules at an average price of one hundred and eighty-

five dollars per head. As an example of the fertility of the soil, Mr. Simon has one hundred and ten acres planted to wheat and in 1912 raised a crop of wheat which averaged forty-two bushels to the acre, and it being a year when wheat was practically a failure elsewhere, his entire crop was sold for seed. The farm buildings and yards are equipped with a fine water system, the water being pumped from a well and supplied to cement tanks wherever needed.

Politically, the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Democratic party, while, fraternally, he is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In May, 1901, Mr. Simon married Ellen Pool, the daughter of Scott Pool, of Brown county, Indiana, and to them have been born six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: Effie, Thomas, Nellie, Samuel, Charles and John. He is a man whose genial good nature and sterling qualities have won for him many friends, for he is esteemed as one of the township's solid and substantial citizens, a man who has been successful both in the accumulation of property and in the formation of a strong character, and one whose judgment is much respected. He is well known throughout the country and enjoys the good will and confidence of a wide circle of friends.

H. G. WILLIAMS.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of H. G. Williams, a well known and influential farmer and stock raiser of Clark township, and he has not only been interested in the work of advancing his individual affairs, but his influence is felt in upbuilding the community. He has been an industrious man all his life, striving to keep abreast the times in every respect, and as a result every mile post of the years he has passed has found him further advanced, more prosperous, and with an increased number of friends.

H. G. Williams is a native of the county in which he now lives and in which he has spent practically his entire life, his birth having occurred in Clark township, January 11, 1847. He is a son of James and Juda (Wheeler) Williams, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. Soon after their marriage these parents came to Indiana, locating near Edinburg, Johnson county, where the father spent the rest of his days engaged in agricultural pursuits. He resided at Edinburg from the time of his arrival here in 1820 until 1832, when he located in Clark township, where he made his

permanent home. His death occurred in 1897, at the age of eighty-seven years, his wife having passed away the year before, at the age of eighty years. They reared a large family, of whom five are still living and two are residents of Johnson county. In politics, James Williams was a Democrat until the outbreak of the Civil war, from which time on he gave his support to the Republican party. He was a staunch supporter of the Union during the troublesome days of the early sixties and three of his sons enlisted for service in the defense of their country. Mr. Williams was an active and public spirited citizen and for the long period of twenty-nine years he rendered efficient and appreciated service as trustee of his township. During that period he erected three sets of school houses, one of which was the first log school house in Clark township. He was keenly alive to the best interests of the people and was an earnest and enthusiastic supporter of the free public school system. He was a man among men and enjoyed to a notable degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

H. G. Williams was reared on the paternal farmstead and secured his early education in the common schools, supplemented by a course at Hope-well Academy and two terms' attendance at old Northwestern University, now Butler College, at Irvington, Indianapolis. He then taught school for three years, but at the end of that time turned his attention to farming. He was also a machinist, for which he had a natural talent. In the early eighties Mr. Williams went to Brookings, South Dakota, where he spent two years, and while there he operated a steam threshing outfit. He is now the owner of one hundred and twenty-two acres of land, one hundred of which is under cultivation or ready for the plow and here he has successfully carried on his farming operations. Mr. Williams has given special attention to the buying, breeding and raising of live stock, in the handling of which he has been remarkably successful, being an excellent judge of stock and knowing how to handle them to the best advantage. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements on his farm, which is one of the valuable and attractive farm homes of Clark township.

In 1864 Mr. Williams enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and saw about five months of service in the field.

On December 24, 1868, Mr. Williams married Martha E. Tracy, the daughter of John and Rhoda (Brown) Tracy, the former of whom was for thirty years trustee of Pleasant township and active in local public affairs. He was a good business man and had the contract for the construction of part of the first railroad built in the state of Indiana, running from Indian-

apolis to Madison. He died in 1898 and his wife in 1893. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born four children, namely: Flora A., who is at home with her parents; Lulu, who became the wife of Webb Walden, of Franklin; May, the wife of G. A. Lambert, of Anderson, Indiana; John, who is a well known educator, being at the present time principal of the Franklin high school. Besides their own children, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, out of the kindness of their hearts, reared a boy, Lee, who is a graduate of Franklin College and is now connected with Young Men's Christian Association work at Chicago.

Politically, Mr. Williams was for many years a warm supporter of the Republican party, but is now a Progressive. He was trustee of Clark township for six years, giving a businesslike and satisfactory administration; organizing the high school and erecting the first building. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. Personally, genial and unassuming, he has, by his upright life and business success, won the respect of all who know him. He enjoys a wide acquaintance in Johnson county, among whom are many warm and loyal personal friends.

CHARLES J. BOONE.

The biographies of the representative men of a county bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their family and of the community, and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men, in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of the soil, mechanics, teachers, as well as lawyers, physicians, bankers and members of other vocations and professions. The subject of this sketch is distinctively one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives, and as such has made his influence felt among his fellow men and earned a name for enterprise, integrity and honor that entitles him to worthy notice in a work of the nature of this volume.

Charles J. Boone, who for many years has been one of the foremost citizens of his township, is a native of Johnson county, and was born in Pleasant township on a farm now forming a part of the Whiteland town s.e., the date of his birth being July 23, 1866. His parents were Amazon and Enimeline Freeman, natives respectively of Ohio and Johnson county. Amazon

Boone, who was born in August, 1831, and died on July 11, 1910, was reared in his native state, coming to Franklin, Johnson county, this state, when a young man. He completed his education in Franklin Academy and afterwards engaged in teaching school in Pleasant township, his school being on the present site of the Tile factory at Whiteland. After three years in this vocation he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful and acquired the ownership of one hundred and sixty acres of good land. For many years he rendered efficient service as justice of the peace, being familiarly known as "Squire Boone," and during the Civil war he gave ardent service to the Union, but his active service was limited to membership in the Home Guards and service in the field during Morgan's raid. Religiously, he was a Presbyterian and his political faith was that of the Republican party. To him and his wife were born five children, of whom four were reared to maturity, namely: Elmer, of Jackson county; Mrs. Eva Tracy, of Whiteland; Charles J., the subject of this sketch, and Clara, who is a bookkeeper for the Whiteland Telephone Company. The four children are members of the Presbyterian church.

Charles J. Boone received his education in the Whiteland schools and was reared to the life of a farmer. At the age of twenty-two years he married and then located on the farm, where he has lived continuously since and to the operation of which he has devoted himself assiduously. By dint of the most persistent effort, sturdy industry and the exercise of sound judgment, he has achieved splendid success in his vocation and is today numbered among the leading farmers of his locality. He and his wife are the owners of one hundred and thirty acres of splendid land, forty acres of which lie in Pleasant township, and here he raises all the crops common to this section of the country, and also feeds and sells a number of live stock, his annual output being about one hundred and fifty hogs and a carload of cattle.

In 1888, the subject of this sketch married Laura M. Ballard, a daughter of John Ballard, whose death occurred in 1911. To them have been born three children: William, a student in Franklin College; Hazel, who is studying to be a teacher in the Terre Haute Normal School, and Monys, a senior in the Clark township high school.

Politically, Mr. Boone has been a life-long Republican, and in 1904 was elected trustee of Clark township, serving four years in this position and giving a very satisfactory administration of the office. His church membership is with the Whiteland Presbyterian society, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Greenwood. Mr. Boone is a man of splendid personal qualities and has for many years been numbered among the leading

men of his community. He is possessed of strong musical talent and for a number of years was a member of the famous Whiteland Military Band, playing solo alto. This band was one of the most efficient in the state, winning first prize at every military band tournament which they attended. Another evidence of Mr. Boone's efficiency and progressive spirit was shown during his service as trustee when he introduced the teaching of music in the schools of the township, being the first official in this county to inaugurate this innovation. He takes a just pride in his community and can always be depended upon to lend his influence and support to all worthy movements for the moral, educational or social advancement of the community. Because of his fine personal qualities and the eminent success he has won and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

THOMAS BENJAMIN NOBLE, M. D.

The biographies of the representative men of a country, either of a past or present generation, bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their descendants and of the community and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men, in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of the soil, mechanics, teachers, as well as lawyers, physicians, bankers and members of other vocations and professions. Johnson county, Indiana, has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives which should serve as a lesson and inspiration to those who follow them onto the stage of life's activities, but who have also been of commendable service in important avenues of usefulness in various lines. The well remembered physician whose name forms the caption to this brief memoir was one of the useful workers in the world's work, a man of well rounded character, sincere, devoted and loyal, so that there are many salient points which render consonant a tribute to his memory in this compilation. Standing as he did for many years at the head of one of the most important and exacting of professions, his labors were long directed to the physical amelioration of the people of his community with most gratifying results. Personally, Doctor Noble was affable and popular with all classes and stood ready at all times to encourage and aid all laudable measures and enterprises for the general good. By a life consistent in motive and because of his many fine qualities of head and heart he earned the sincere regard of a vast acquaint-

ance, and his success in his chosen field of endeavor bespoke for him the possession of superior attributes. Yet he was a plain, unassuming gentleman, straightforward in all his relations with his fellow men.

Dr. Thomas B. Noble, whose death occurred at Greenwood, Indiana, on the 6th of March, 1907, was born in Boone county, Kentucky, on February 12, 1827. He was the son of George Thomas and Louise (Canby) Noble, and was of English descent, his paternal grandparents having been born in the mother country. Members of the family have had prominent place in the civic life of the Hoosier state, his father's brother, Noah Noble, having been governor of Indiana, while another brother, Benjamin Noble, was one of the early United States senators from this state. George T. Noble, who was a farmer by vocation, moved in 1832 from Kentucky to Indianapolis, Indiana, and two years later came to Johnson county, locating on a farm just north of Greenwood, which is still in the possession of the family, and there he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of rugged honesty and sterling character and by a life pure in motive and consistent in action he honored the name which he bore.

Thomas B. Noble was indebted to the common schools of his home neighborhood for his elementary education, after which he attended old Franklin College, walking from his home every morning to Franklin and back every evening, a distance of ten miles. In 1848 he began the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of his future brother-in-law, Dr. W. H. Wishard, now one of the most eminent physicians and honored citizens of Indianapolis, and in 1851-2 he took a course of lectures and study in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He had a natural aptitude for scientific subjects and in the field of medicine his comprehension was remarkably quick and accurate, so that when he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Greenwood he was well qualified for his life work, in which he was engaged continuously up to the time of his last illness. He had brought to his chosen vocation the strength and devotion of a great soul and a broad mind and in his life and career he lent honor and dignity to his profession. His integrity and fidelity were manifested in every relation of life, for he early learned that true happiness consisted in ministering to others; his career was one of untiring activity and was crowned with a degree of success fully commensurate with the devotion with which he applied himself to his labors. The example of such a life is always an inspiration to others and his influence will long be felt in his community, whose interests he always had at heart and which he did so much to promote during his active life here. In dealing with

mankind, his word was his bond; deceit never entered into any transactions he had with his fellow men. His plain, rugged honesty, his open-hearted manner, undisguised and unaffected, is to his descendants a sweet and lasting memory.

At the time of Mr. Noble's death, the *Central States Medical Monitor*, in reviewing the life and work of the deceased, gave expression to the following beautiful sentiment: "Doctor Noble was a polished 'doctor of the old school,' who, aside from the roughness of 'Wullum McLure,' filled to the full measure that lovable character of Ian McLaren. * * * He represented a type of citizenship that is rapidly becoming extinct in the progressive Northwest. He began his life work in a section of the country where the pioneer was still laying his axe to the root of the tree, where the roads were almost impassable during a great part of the year, and where any profession or vocation to be successful must needs be pursued with unflagging energy through many hardships and for poor remuneration. Though he lived to be a part, as it were, of another world, the impressions made by his early training were too deep to be eradicated, and he was known throughout the county for the simplicity of his life and the rugged honesty of his character."

Politically, Doctor Noble gave his support to the Republican party, though his professional duties were too exacting to permit him to take a very active part in public affairs. In religious belief and membership he was a Presbyterian and to the spiritual verities he gave careful and conscientious attention.

In 1855 Doctor Noble was united in marriage to Margaret A. Wishard, a daughter of John and Agnes (Oliver) Wishard. Her paternal grandfather, William Wishard, was born in the north of Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He left his native land sometime during the eighteenth century and, coming to America, settled first in Pennsylvania. He was a weaver by trade, but after coming to this country he followed the pursuit of agriculture. Eventually he moved to Kentucky, where his death occurred. His son, John Wishard, who also took up the vocation of farming, came to Indiana in 1825 and settled on the White river, where he resided during the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom two died in infancy, the others growing to maturity and three still living. To Doctor and Mrs. Noble were born eight children, six of whom are living, namely: Agnes, who became the wife of David P. Praigg, of Indianapolis; Margaret, the wife of E. T. Lee, of Chicago; Mrs. Martha Carter, of Los Angeles, California; Thomas R., a successful and well known surgeon in Indianapolis; Mary J. and Elizabeth are at the old home in Greenwood. Mrs.

Noble's death, which occurred on August 22, 1913, removed from Johnson county one of its grand old women, who had by her life conferred honor and dignity on womanhood and who had to a notable degree enjoyed the love and esteem of all who knew her.

FRANK LESLIE DEER.

One of the progressive farmers and highly respected citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, is Frank Leslie Deer, who has ever taken high rank. Possessing energy and determination, he has been very successful in making everything he undertakes result to his advantage, and his success in his chosen calling is attested by the fact of his having started in an humble manner and is now the owner of valuable real estate, having accumulated the same by his own efforts.

Frank Leslie Deer, one of the successful farmers of Pleasant township, where he owns a fine farm of eighty acres and also operates eighty acres of rented land, was born on October 31, 1879, in Union township, this county, and is the son of Louis T. and Nancy (Hains) Deer, both of whom still reside in Union township, and who are natives respectively of Kentucky and Johnson county, Indiana. They are the parents of the following children: J. H., a successful physician of Zionsville, this county; Mrs. Cora Paris, of Union township, this county; Frank L., the immediate subject of this sketch; Herschell and Grace.

The subject received his education in the schools of his home neighborhood and was reared to the life of a farmer. In 1895 he bought a tract of land in Union township which he sold two years later and bought thirty-two acres in White River township. In 1900 he sold that tract and bought another place of ninety acres in Union township and in 1904 bought sixty-five acres additional in Union township. In 1907 he bought eighty acres of land in Pleasant township, which he rented and engaged in the mercantile business in Whiteland, where for two years he enjoyed an excellent patronage. In the fall of 1910 he traded his eighty acres in Pleasant township for another farm of the same size in this township and at the same time disposed of his mercantile business at Whiteland. He is actively engaged in the operation of his land and has improved the place so that its present appearance is a distinct credit to the owner. His 1913 crops embrace fifty-five acres of corn, thirty-five acres of wheat, thirty acres in hay and clover and an

output of fifty hogs. He also conducts a dairy herd of six Jersey cattle of good blood. In all his operations he is enterprising and progressive, following up-to-date methods and among his fellow agriculturists he occupies a high standing.

In the fall of 1899 Mr. Deer was united in marriage to Bertha Minner, a daughter of William H. Minner, and to them have been born two children, Loon and Gertrude.

Politically, Mr. Deer gives an ardent support to the Democratic party, but is not in any sense a seeker after public office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Greenwood lodge of Knights of Pythias, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. In every avenue of life's activities Mr. Deer has been true to every trust, and because of his unassuming demeanor and his genuine worth he deserves the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

